
THE
ASIATIC
ANNUAL REGISTER,
For the Year 1803.

THE
ASIATIC
ANNUAL REGISTER,
OR,
A VIEW OF THE HISTORY
OF
HINDUSTAN,
AND OF THE
POLITICS, COMMERCE AND LITERATURE
OF
ASIA,
For the Year 1803.



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PREFACE.

IN presenting our last Volume to the Public, we had occasion to remark, that when the Political Occurrences, and Official Documents of the Year, were very numerous, we were unavoidably obliged to contract the Literary Departments of the Work. But the events of 1803, are of so much real importance and dignity, and must be so interesting to our readers at large, that we thought it right to relate them in an historical form, and even to omit the annual portion of our general history of India, in order to give them place.

To insert both our account of the Mahratta War, together with the large Appendix which accompanies it, and the chapter of the history

of India, which we had prepared, would have increased the volume, much beyond that cumbersome and inconvenient size to which we were formerly censured for extending it.

Under these circumstances, therefore, it appeared to us indispensable, to let the ancient history give way to a narration of those splendid events, in the glory of which so many of our readers had participated, and about which the public in general felt so lively an interest.

In the opinions which we have given of the merits of the war, of its causes, and of its consequences, as well as of the conduct of the Marquis Wellesley, and of the gallant officers who led our armies to victory, we shall not, we trust, be accused of partiality, or exaggerated commendation ; for we challenge the strictest scrutiny as to the truth of the facts we have stated ; and the simplest statement of these facts, must satisfy every unbiassed mind, of the justness of those encomiums, which not only our admiration, but our judgment called upon us to bestow.

Of

Of the calamitous warfare in which the British government, in Ceylon, has unfortunately been embroiled, we have not given any account; because we have not yet obtained all the documents requisite for the full development of all the causes which produced, and all the circumstances which attended, our operations against the king of Candy. In our next volume, we shall lay before our readers, a succinct, but complete narrative of the whole of the Public Transactions in Ceylon, during the years 1802, 1803, and 1804. We however think it right to apprise our readers, that this postponement can in no way affect our account of the continental affairs of India, with which the war in Ceylon is not in any manner connected, the latter place being a distinct government, under the crown, and wholly independent of the power and control of the Company, as well as of the authority of the governor-general of India.

We shall also have occasion, in our next volume, to give an account of the recent operations against Holkar, the Mahratta chief.

In

In the Miscellaneous Tracts, we have inserted many scarce, and some original articles, respecting the Mahrattas, so as to make our readers as much acquainted as possible with the manners, character, and history of a people with whom the interests of our Indian empire are now so intimately connected.

In the whole of the departments of the volume, we have studied, as usual, to furnish the public with useful information: and on the maritime Commerce of Bengal, and on ship building in India, some original communications will be found, which throw an entirely new light on these important and interesting subjects.

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*The ORIGIN, PROGRESS, and TERMINATION of the late WAR
between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT in INDIA, and the MAHRATTA
PRINCES, DOWLAT RAO SCINDEAH, and RAGOJEL BOUNSLA.*

THE late rupture between our government, in India, and the Mahratta princes, arose from a combination of various circumstances, which shall be fully explained. But in order to enable our readers to understand the nature, and appreciate the importance of those circumstances, it is essential to describe the actual state of the Mahratta empire previous to the commencement of hostilities, as well in regard to its geographical position and physical force, as to its military resources and political relations.

The empire of the Mahrattas comprehends all the western provinces of the Deccan, which lie between the rivers Nerbudda and Krishna; the province of Berar in the interior, that of Cuttack on the eastern coast of the peninsula, and the whole of western Hindustan, excepting Moulton, the Punjab, and Sindh. These extensive territories are bounded on the north by the mountains of Sewah, which separate them from Sumagar and Cashmir, on the north-east by Rohilcund and Oude; on the east by the British provinces of Benares, Behar, Bengal, part of Orissa, the bay of Bengal, and the northern Sircars; on the south by the dominions of the Subahdar of the Deccan, the rivers Krishna and Tumbudra; on the west by that part of the Indian ocean which divides India from Africa; and on the north-west by the sandy deserts of Moulton, the river Sursootee, and the province of Sindh. The greatest length of the Mahratta dominions, from Delhi in the northern, to the river Tumbudra in the southern extremity, is 970 British miles; and the extreme breadth from east to west, where they stretch across the peninsula, from the bay of Bengal to the gulph of Cambey, is 900 British miles. This immense tract of country contains the provinces of Delhi, Agra, Ajmere, Malwa, Gujerat, Candeis, Baglana, Visiapur; the Konkan, Berar, Cuttack, and part of Dowlatabad. Of these provinces Delhi, Agra, part of Malwa, Gujerat, Candeis, Baglana and Visiapur, are highly fertile and populous, yielding abundance of the finest grain, thronged with towns and villages, and enriched by a busy internal commerce. The other provinces of the empire are not only less productive, but much less disposed by nature for cultivation and improve-

ment. Lofty ridges of mountains and vast sterile vales, sometimes covered with wood, form the most prominent features of their local scenery. They are consequently thinly inhabited; but the inhabitants, partaking of the nature of the soil, are hardy, robust, and intrepid. The whole population of the Mahratta empire may be computed at about forty millions. This population is composed of different nations, and of various tribes, of whom nine tenths are Hindus, and the rest Mussulmans. The nation from which the empire derived its origin, and takes its name, occupies the province of Baglana, the northern part of Visiapur, and the mountainous districts of Dowlatabad and Berar. These parts of the country formed one of the grand divisions of ancient Hindustan, described by the Hindu geographers, and called in Puranas, *Maharashtra*; by which name its inhabitants are likewise designated. The ancient Maharastras were a pastoral people; who, like the Tartar hordes, united the business of war and plunder to the occupation of shepherds; and the modern Mahrattas, though in some respects more civilized, still inherit the warlike and predatory spirit of their ancestors. This spirit, directed by the talents of some distinguished chieftains, has, in the course of one hundred and sixty years, raised them from the obscurity of freebooters, to be one of the most powerful nations in Asia.

Fortunately, however, for the independence of neighbouring states, the power of this great empire is divided amongst five princes, who, though united together in one general confederacy, under an acknowledged superior, have, nevertheless, not only separate, but rival interests; and are in the constant practice of supporting against each other, by force of arms, their private and individual views. The supremacy of the constituted head of the empire is in reality merely nominal; for as he is the weakest of the five princes, his authority, in all state questions of importance, is not only disregarded but opposed; unless his decision be suitable to the particular interests of each of the others. Even union against foreign aggression, which was the original, and is now the only remaining principle of this singular confederation, has been gradually so much weakened, that it is extremely doubtful whether it could be now revived by any thing short of a general invasion of the whole empire. Except, in such an event, the principal states, so powerful in themselves, and so independent of each other, could have no common interest to unite them. That sentiment
of

of attachment arising from the same religious and civil institutions, the same language, and habits, and the same love of conquest and depredation, must now be almost extinguished. Had that sentiment existed in its original force, a prince endowed with so much sagacity, and possessed of so much power as Holkar, would not have suffered his general rivalry, much less his recent enmity with Scindeah, to subdue all his native feelings, and to induce him to remain an inactive spectator of the march of a British army into the heart of the empire, and the hereditary dominions of his countrymen. The cautious and strict neutrality which he observed on this occasion, clearly demonstrates, that he felt as little sympathy for the cause of the confederates, as for that of the sovereign head of the empire, which the English had espoused; and that he was influenced by no public sentiments whatever, but those which a dread of the English arms, a prudent regard for his own security, and a view of his personal interests, inspired.

Were it not for this disunion amongst these princes, their collective military strength and resources would be extremely formidable.

The efficient force of their combined armies amounts to 210,000 cavalry, and 96,000 infantry; of this force, the whole of the infantry, and about three fourths of the cavalry, are kept in a constant state of readiness to march against an enemy. The infantry is chiefly officered by European adventurers; and in the service of Scindeah, the battalions are accounted, formed, and brigaded, nearly in the same manner as the native regiments in the British Indian army. To the different bodies of infantry there is attached very large trains of artillery, well appointed and served; and, at the commencement of the late war, the pieces of ordnance attached to Scindeah's brigades amounted to 464.*

The cavalry is divided into four distinct classes; namely, the body guards of the princes; the troops furnished by the *Silladars*, or armour bearers; the volunteers, who find their own horses, arms, and accoutrements; and the *palarens*, or marauders, who serve without pay, and subsist entirely by plunder. This last class, however, is composed of so licentious and ungovernable a rabble, that it is not now employed in

* See in the Appendix to this account, the estimate of Scindeah's regular infantry, drawn up from official documents and other authentic sources of information.

the armies of the principal chieftains. None of the classes, except the body guards, are under any regular discipline; the troopers are not enlisted for any stated period; and, except mounting the piquet guards in camp, the cavalry do no duty but in the day of battle. These irregularities, together with the circumstance of the whole of the cavalry being very badly paid, encourage the native predatory disposition of the Mahratta people, and obstruct their advancement in civil life, as well as in military discipline.

Their horses, which are partly reared in their own provinces; and partly brought from Candahar and Tibet, are remarkable for their hardness, activity, and speed; and there are no people in the world who are more skilful in the breeding of that animal, or who attend to it with such unremitting industry. The Mahrattas are thus accustomed, from their infancy, to the use and management of horses; and hence arises that extraordinary dexterity in horsemanship, which their troopers so often display.*

The resources of the Mahratta states are amply sufficient to maintain a still larger military establishment, even regularly paid, and systematically constituted. From documents in our possession, it appears, on a moderate estimate, that the collective revenues of the empire amount, on an average of seven years, to about seventeen millions sterling. As these revenues are almost entirely derived from the land rents, of which they are a fourth part, and as the whole of the land rents are solely at the disposal of the several sovereign chiefs, it is evident, that they might, under any well-regulated financial system, furnish supplies for any emergency of war, or other public contingency, however great. But the barbarous policy of those chiefs, in regard to their revenues, the avicious principles on which it is founded, and the insatiable rapacity with which it is pursued, blasts all the natural advantages of their fertile provinces, and too frequently exhibits the deplorable and singular spectacle of a famine, in the midst of a country producing three crops of grain in the year. Every Mahratta prince, and every jaghirdar or military chief in the empire, has a *kajana*, or collection of treasure, consisting of specie and jewels, which is lodged in

* It is foreign to our purpose, in this place, to enter into any detail of the military institutions of the Mahrattas; but we refer our readers to an interesting paper on this subject, in our *Register*, Vol. I. Miscellaneous Tracts, p. 121.

in a secret depository within the walls of a strong fortress, often erected for the purpose, on one of the most inaccessible mountains in his dominions. This private treasure, as it is the first and never-ceasing object of his ambition to increase, so it is his greatest pride to defend. To gratify this sordid desire, he levies extraordinary contributions on his own subjects; and, as they seldom pay the revenue regularly, or indeed without compulsion, he makes their irregularity, which is partly occasioned by his extortion, a pretext for robbing them of the whole of their moveable property. No want of money for supporting a war, even in defence of his own territory, ever induces a Mahratta chief to supply the deficiency from his private treasury; the loss of which would be to him a much more grievous calamity than the subjugation of his country. The hill-forts, or castles, in which these private treasures are deposited, are impregnable to any native force, and some of them are so situated on the tops of immense rocks, surrounded by fastnesses, that they seem capable of resisting the utmost efforts of European skill and valour. To these forts, therefore, the Mahratta chiefs generally retreat, when they have sustained a complete defeat in the field, and see no probability of being able to rally their forces, and to maintain a successful contest with the enemy. As some of the chiefs are every year engaged in a war of conquest, of plunder, or of defence, the peasantry, who have been stripped of the produce of their industrious labours, in order to carry it on, are driven by actual want to take up arms, and join the army as a means of support. Every province in the empire is in its turn subjected to a compulsory impost, or in other words, to a sort of legal robbery; and its inhabitants are consequently reduced to this necessity of becoming soldiers. Hence a spirit of depredation is diffused amongst the people, which naturally begets a passion for warlike enterprize; hence, in the participation of the spoils of an enemy, the peasantry lose the remembrance of the sufferings they endured in their agricultural occupations, and hence all the different nations composing this vast empire, have become familiarized to military habits, and to all the difficulties and dangers of warfare.

It is these circumstances, together with the arrangement and discipline recently introduced amongst the Mahrattas, by European adventurers, unaided by any advantage arising from the constitution of the imperial government, which constitutes their military strength. That constitution now exists only in theory and name. It was originally

formed by a combination of fortuitous circumstances, which we shall proceed to explain.

The Mahratta tribes were first formed into a nation between the years 1660 and 1670, by Sevajee, a man of an enterprising and aspiring mind, who was a descendant of the rajahs of Chittore, the most ancient of the Hindu princes in the Deccan. The father of this celebrated chief was a general in the service of the Mussulman prince Ibrahim Adil Shah, sovereign of Beejapur, from whom he had obtained in perpetual sovereignty the principality of Sattarah, besides a valuable jaghir in the Carnatic. To these possessions, as well as to his father's military honours, Sevajee succeeded, but, disdaining to be the subject of a mussulman prince, and availing himself of the convulsions by which the kingdom of Beejapur was at that time agitated, he threw off his allegiance, and declared himself an independent prince. The Mahratta hordes were then scattered over the provinces of Baglana, Candors, and Bera; part of them lived in a state of barbarous independence, and part were employed as mercenaries in the armies of the mussulman princes of the Deccan, and their Hindu tributaries. But, in the course of a few years, they were almost all collected under the standard of Sevajee, to which they were at once allured by the renown of his military talents, by the prospects of conquest and plunder which he held out, and by the circumstance of his being himself a Mahratta. Nor were they disappointed in the flattering hopes they entertained. After many changes of fortune, and various successes obtained over the veteran armies of the Mogul emperor Aurungzebe, on the one side, and the disciplined forces of the Portuguese on the other, Sevajee founded a powerful monarchy; the territories of which extended along the sea coast, from Suat to the Portuguese districts in the neighbourhood of Goa, comprehending the provinces of Baglana, Ahmednaghu, Konkan, and part of Visiapur. He governed his conquered dominions on the same principles, and according to the same laws and ordinances which had been previously established in his hereditary principality of Sattarah, and which, like those of other Hindu monarchies, were perfectly absolute and despotic. He continued to call himself the rajah of Sattarah, and to hold his seat of government in that city. In A. D. 1680, Sevajee died, and was succeeded by his son Sambajee, who, though assailed at once by a domestic faction, and the powerful hostility of Aurungzebe, maintained his authority and preserved

served the integrity of his dominions. After a reign of nine years he was assassinated by some emissaries of Aurungzebe's, and was succeeded by his son Sabajee. From the imbecility of this prince, and the political talents and address of his minister Ballajee, the authority and power of the peishwah arose. That minister having gained a complete ascendancy over the mind of his master, led him by degrees into the persuasion, that his government would derive additional power and dignity by appointing him minister for life, with the title of peshwah, or supreme magistrate, and by delegating to him the civil authorities of the state. Ballajee was accordingly invested with these high powers, and thenceforward all financial regulations and civil details of government were issued by him. The artful and cautious policy of this political adventurer so firmly established the power of his family, that on his death his eldest son, Bajee Rao, succeeded to the office of peishwah without opposition. This aspiring youth inherited the talents and energy, as well as the office and dignities of his father ; but, possessing a more adventurous ambition, he in effect usurped the whole powers of the government.

After securing the fidelity of the military chieftains and commanders, he fixed his place of residence at Poornah, established a court, and invested himself with every regal insignia ; he then persuaded Sahoojee, who was in the decline of life, to avoid the bustle of public business, by confining himself within the walls of his capital of Sattarah, where he spent the remainder of his days in total inactivity, and where his descendants have regularly succeeded to his title and dignities, as nominal sovereigns of the Mahratta empire, though actually kept by the peishwah in a state of imprisonment in their own palace. Whilst Bajee Rao, the peshwah, was engaged in these transactions, he neglected not to prosecute, with correspondent vigour, that system of predatory warfare, which constituted the power of his nation. During the time which elapsed between the elevation of Ballajee, and the completion of Bajee Rao's usurpation, the Mahrattas had extended their dominion over the finest provinces of Hindustan, excepting Bengal and Behar ; so that the whole of the western part of the continent of India, from the confines of Agra, to the river Krishna, formed one vast empire, of which the peishwah, as the representative of the rajah of Sattarah, was acknowledged as the supreme head.

Yet,

Yet, notwithstanding this acknowledgment, the military chieftains naturally viewed the conduct of Bajee Rao with a jealous and envious eye; and encouraged by his example, established independent principalities. Ragojee Boonsla, the ancestor of the present rajah of Berar, at that time bukshi, or commander in chief of the forces, had received from the rajah of Sattarah, the province of Berar in jaghir, as a reward for his eminent services; and having in his own hands the power of asserting his independence, he converted his jaghir into a separate state, admitting only the political authority of the peishwah.

Mular Rao Holkar, another military chieftain, who had received a portion of Malwa in jaghir, founded a considerable principality in that province.

The remainder of that province, together with the whole of the Candars, which had been granted in jaghir to Ranojee Scandiah, was formed into a powerful state by that distinguished warrior.

The fertile province of Gujerat was usurped by the family of Guckwar, who had contributed in an eminent degree to establish the fame of the Mahratta arms, and who had in consequence obtained some valuable and extensive grants.

Hence the government of the Mahratta state in the course of twenty-five years underwent a complete change. From a simple monarchy, as established by Sevajee, it had now become a confederation of powerful chieftains, all independent of each other, but all acknowledging a sort of nominal and honorary fealty to be due to the descendants of Sevajee on the throne of Sattarah, and respecting the office of peishwah, as the legitimate executive authority of the empire. In the intercourse between the peishwah and his nominal sovereign, every form and ceremony of respect is observed. On the succession of a peishwah, he receives the dress of honour from the Rajah of Sattarah, before he enters on the administration of his government, and, when he wishes to command the army in person, he solicits an audience of leave from the sovereign before he takes the field.

By this arrangement of political power, and the forms with which it is administered, the Mahratta empire has, in its foreign as well as domestic relations, been considered as a confederation of princes, of which the peishwah is the acknowledged head. All negotiations with foreign states, in the name of the empire, have been carried on through the peishwah, in whom there is vested a sort of implied authority to conclude treaties and engagements;

engagements ; although, since the death of Bajee Rao, no peishwah has ventured to conclude any treaty with a foreign power, affecting the general interests of the empire, without the express concurrence of all the principal chieftains. In effect, the exercise of such an arbitrary authority on the part of the peishwah, would not only be utterly useless, but certainly destructive to his power. But, with the consent and approbation of the other chieftains, treaties with foreign states have been concluded by the peishwah, as the official organ of the Mahratta empire. On the other hand, engagements with other nations that only involve his own interests, and those of subordinate military tributaries, the peishwah has always exercised the right of contracting, without any reference whatever to the more powerful chieftains ; whilst these chieftains have uniformly exercised a similar right, and each of them has formed alliances, and made peace and war, as it suited his own separate views.

A brief account of the negotiations and treaties carried on and concluded between the English government, and the different Mahratta states, will best illustrate the peculiar nature of their political relations, and at the same time unfold the circumstances which gradually led to the recent contest, of which it is our main object to give a faithful compendium.

Since the first establishment of the Mahratta power, it has always been the policy of the servants of the English Company, in India, to maintain a friendly intercourse with the supreme chief of that nation. In the year 1674, the presidency of Bombay sent a deputation to Sevajee, who in consequence granted the English permission, not only to trade to the ports on the Mahratta coast, but to carry on a commercial intercourse with the principal marts in the interior of his dominions. These privileges the English continued to enjoy, under the immediate successors of Sevajee ; and after the usurpation of Bajee Rao, they were allowed to keep a commercial resident at the peishwah's capital. From that period, until the year 1739, the views of the English Company on the western side of India, appear to have been confined to mercantile objects. In that year, the conquest of the island of Salsette, and the port of Bassem, from the Portuguese, by the peishwah, awakened the fears of the Bombay government, and first suggested the notion of obtaining possession of these places, in order to secure their own island, in the event of a rupture with the court of Poonah. The island of Bombay, at that time totally unproductive, received its principal and only regular supplies from

from Salsette and Bassein, both of which are conveniently situated within a few hours' sail of its shores. Whilst, therefore, the Bombay government more than ever felt the benefit of the peishwah's friendship, they strenuously recommended it to the Court of Directors, to empower them to embrace the first favourable opportunity, of obtaining the sovereignty of Salsette, by whatever means existing circumstances might require. To this recommendation the directors willingly attended: but, though some applications were accordingly made to the court of Poonah, a period of thirty years elapsed before any decisive step was taken for the attainment of the object in view. The civil dissensions which had for ten years distracted the Mahratta states burst out in the year 1773, with rancorous violence, in consequence of the murder of the peishwah Narrain Rao, at the instigation of his uncle, Ragonat Rao, vulgarly called *Ragobah*.—The governor and council of Bombay availed themselves of these family feuds, and when the ministers of the peishwah took up arms to secure the succession of the infant son of Narrain, Ragonat dispatched an envoy to Bombay, to solicit the active support of the English. The envoy represented to the council, that his master was totally innocent of the murder of his nephew, that the child, whom his enemies had made peishwah, was illegitimate, and that Ragonat, therefore, was the legal successor.

The Bombay council gave him implicit credit for the truth of this statement, and readily espoused the cause of Ragonat, on condition of his ceding to the English Company, in perpetual sovereignty, the islands of Salsette and Caranjah, and the port of Bassein. To this condition he assented after a tedious negotiation. These places were in consequence soon reduced to subjection; a strong force was sent from Bombay against Baroach; which, after the reduction of that fortress, joined Ragonat, then at the head of 40,000 horse. A junction being thus formed between the English forces and those of Ragonat, a series of successes were obtained over the army of the peishwah, though strengthened by auxiliaries from all the principal chiefs of the Mahratta empire.

The supreme government at Calcutta, however, totally disapproved of the treaty concluded by the Bombay council with Ragonat; special orders were dispatched for the British troops to withdraw from the alliance; and Colonel Upton was deputed from the governor-general to the ministers of the peishwah, for the specific purpose of negotiating an immediate treaty of peace. A treaty was accordingly concluded on the 1st of March, 1776, at Poorundar, between the English Company and the

Poonah

Poonah ministers, in the name of the infant peishwah; by which the treaty between the Company and Ragonat was annulled, but the former retained possession of Salsette, and were not only confirmed in the sovereignty of the town and fortress, but obtained the cession of the whole district (*Purgunnah*) of Baroach. Yet, before the stipulations of this treaty were carried into effect, the intrigues of the French agent at Poonah, Chevalier St. Luben, the encouragement he met with from Nannah Furnavees, the peishwah's chief minister, and the probability which then appeared of a war between France and England, induced the governor-general of the British Provinces to adopt measures calculated to counteract, if not to destroy, the French influence at the court of Poonah. These measures, though perhaps in some points well conceived, were certainly not effectuated with the happiest address. After much discussion and many threats, the French influence still prevailed. Nannah, with the concurrence of Scindeah and Holkar, declined entering into any positive stipulations with the British government, that would in reality obstruct the views of France in India; and the negotiation with the English resident at Poonah broke off, without any one point being gained, except the friendly dismissal of St. Luben, who agreed to retire to the Portuguese settlement of Demain, where, in fact, he carried on his intrigues with more secrecy, and not less effectually than he did at Poonah. In this state of things the Bombay government, sanctioned by the supreme council at Calcutta, had recourse to the miserable policy of forming another alliance with Ragonat, whose cause the supreme council had before thought it so unjust to espouse, and whom they had consequently abandoned. As a condition of this alliance Ragonat, indeed, consented to send letters to all the chiefs and principal leaders in the Mahratta confederacy, declaring that he had no other view, but to take the administration of the Poonah government out of improper hands, and to exercise the regency during the minority of the young peishwah: but in his treaty with the Bombay government, he still insisted that the young peishwah was a spurious child, and expressly stipulates, that in case he can substantiate this allegation, he shall either be at full liberty to assume in his own right the rank and title of peishwah, or that a partition be made both of the government and territories of the peishwah, in conformity with the Hindu law of succession. The warlike operations which followed this treaty are well known.

The march of the Bombay army towards Poonah, accompanied by
Ragonat,

Ragonat, and about three thousand followers, the circumstance of that army being surrounded by the confederate forces of the peishwah and Mahajee Scindeah, the unequal conflict which it gallantly maintained for some time, the convention that its commanders signed at Worgaum, by which the English troops were allowed to return to Bombay, on the condition of ceding all the possessions that had been obtained from the Mahrattas since the death of Madar-Rao, of delivering up Ragonat to Scindeah, and of leaving two English officers as hostages, the consequent return of that unfortunate army; the indecision and oscillation which marked the conduct of the Bombay government on that occasion; the measures adopted by the supreme council at Calcutta; their ultimate determination *not to fulfil* the stipulations of the convention of Worgaum, the negotiation opened with Boonsela, the Rajah of Berar, for the purpose of detaching him from the views of the council of Poonah, by holding out the hue of supporting his hereditary claim to the throne of Sattarah; the march of the Bengal army, under General Goddard, through Bundikund to Satat; his alliance with Futty Sing Guikwar, and finally, the general war with the whole Mahratta confederation, excepting that chief and Boonsela, in which the English became involved,---altogether form a series of most interesting events, of which, though they have never yet been related and explained to the public with the spirit and impartiality of history, it would be inconsistent with our present purpose to give any narration. It is only necessary in this place to state, that the results of these events were, in the first place, the conclusion of a separate peace, and a treaty of alliance and friendship between the English and Mahajee Scindeah, and, in the next place, a general pacification with the peishwah and the Mahratta empire, effected through the mediation of that prince. The treaty with Scindeah was negotiated by Colonel Muir, and signed in October 1781, and the treaty with the peishwah and the empire was negotiated by Mr David Anderson on the part of the English, and by Scindeah on the part of the Mahrattas: it was signed at Silby, in May 1782, and ratified by the contracting parties in December following. By this treaty the English restored not only all the conquests (which were considerable) they had made during the war, but also those places of which they had obtained possession since the treaty concluded with Colonel Upton, at Poorundar. The islands of Salsette and Caranjah, and the city of Baroch, which had been ceded to the English by that treaty, were confirmed to them

in perpetual sovereignty: But the revenues of the pergunnah of Baroach, which by Upton's treaty had been assigned to the Company, were now relinquished, as the treaty specifies, "at the request of Scindeah." The districts in the Gujerat, which had been ceded to the English by the Guikwar family, were likewise restored, partly to that family, and partly to the peishwah. The English engaged to abandon the cause of Ragonat for ever; and, if after the expiration of four months from the date of the treaty, he did not surrender himself to the peishwah or to Scindeah, he was to receive neither assistance, nor support of any sort from the English.

The peishwah engaged on his part not to suffer any European nation to establish factories in the Mahratta dominions, nor even any to be retained there, excepting those which the Portuguese already possessed; and further he engaged not to hold any intercourse of friendship with any other European nation. This treaty was, at the special request of the contracting parties, guaranteed by Scindeah; who, by a separate and secret arrangement, obtained for himself, from the English, the cession of the city of Baroach.

Nothing can more strikingly illustrate the peculiar nature of the Mahratta confederation, than this compact with the English, and the negotiation by which it was formed. In the preamble of the treaty, it is intitled, "A treaty of perpetual friendship and alliance between the English Company and the Peishwah," and it is stated to have been settled by Maha Rajah Scindeah, &c. &c. as *plenipotentiary* on the part of the peishwah, of Nana Furnavces, (the acting minister, or rather regent during the minority of the peishwah) and of *the whole of the chiefs of the Mahratta nation*. Yet in this very treaty it is expressly stated, that its stipulations have been agreed on "*through the mediation of Scindeah*," and further, "that both the contracting parties having the fullest confidence in that chief, they have requested him to be the mutual guarantee for the perpetual and invariable adherence of both parties to the conditions therein specified. So that, in negotiating this treaty, Scindeah acted in two distinct capacities, which we believe will not be found united in the same person in the history of any other nation. He appears as the minister plenipotentiary of *all the chiefs of the Mahratta empire*, and of the peishwah, as the supreme head of that empire, and at the same time as an independent prince, sufficiently powerful both to be the mediator in a difference between two great nations,

nations, and the guarantee for the performance of a treaty of peace between those nations, which treaty he had himself negotiated. Besides, as a chief of the Mahratta empire, Scindeah was ostensibly a constituent part of that government, which was one of the contracting parties in this treaty that he was solicited to guarantee; but individually, he was the master of a powerful state, and had, the preceding year, concluded with the English a separate treaty of peace, friendship, and alliance. Hence then our readers will be able to form a competent notion of the singular character of the Mahratta people, and of the anomalous polity by which they are governed.

From the conclusion of the treaty of Salbey, until the year 1780, no political transaction of importance took place between the British government and the peishwah. But the war with Tippoo Sultaun, which commenced in that year, induced Marquis Cornwallis, then governor-general, to form a new treaty of defensive alliance with the Mahratta empire, and a treaty was accordingly concluded with the peishwah, at Poonah, on the 1st of June, 1790. But though this treaty was ratified by the peishwah, ostensibly in the name of the empire at large, yet, as it contained no express reference to any of the subordinate princes, it was not in fact considered as binding on them. Consequently the English, in the course of the war, received no assistance from the Mahrattas, except from the peishwah in his separate individual capacity, as a prince of the empire; and from the military tributaries immediately subject to his power. Neither Scindeah nor Boonsela were parties to that alliance; and the former, indeed, was not only hostile to its principles and objects, but, at the termination of the war in 1792, he even avowed his line of policy so far, as to march an army towards Poonah, which circumstance was, in fact, a plain indication of his intention to control the authority of the peishwah, and thereby counteract the growing influence of the British government at the court of Poonah. The peishwah, however, became a party to the treaty of Seringapatam, without consulting either Mahajee Scindeah, or any of the other chieftains of the Mahratta empire, as to the policy of that important arrangement, which established a new balance of power in Hindustan. In the consequent division which took place of Tippoo Sultan's territories and treasures, the peishwah obtained a considerable accession to his hereditary dominions, together with a large sum of money.

Of the right of the peishwah to conclude such engagements, and to receive

receive such acquisitions, without the advice, participation, or concurrence of the great chieftains of the empire, there can be no doubt, for it has never been called in question, even by Scindeah and Holkar, who were the most jealous of the manner in which it was exercised — It cannot, therefore, be denied, that the policy pursued by the Marquis Cornwallis, in entering into these treaties with the peishwah, was strictly just; and, although the alliance then formed with the British government certainly had an evident tendency to excite the jealousy of those chiefs, because it interfered with the exercise of that undue control which they were ambitious of obtaining over the councils of the peishwah, yet it was, in reality, calculated to preserve the integrity of the Mahratta empire against the insatiable rapacity and domineering ambition, which characterized their policy. From that period, however, until the death of Mahajee Scindeah, in Feb. 1794, the secret hostility of that prince to the views of the English gradually increased; and his adopted son and successor, the present Dowlut Rao Scindeah, imbibed the same spirit, and followed up the same policy, with all the sanguine impetuosity of youth, though not with equal sagacity and judgment. Mahajee Scindeah had, at the period of his death, rendered himself, not only the most powerful chieftain of the Mahratta empire, but the most formidable prince in northern Hindustan. He had raised himself to this preeminence by the enterprising vigour of his mind, by the establishment of a regular army, formed and disciplined on the European system, and by the extensive conquests which he was thereby enabled to make. The declining fortunes of the house of Timur, the political incapacity of the reigning emperor, Shah Allum, and the temporary usurpation of the imperial sceptre, by Gholaum Kadir, in the name of Jehan Shah, presented to Mahajee, in 1788-9, a variety of circumstances highly favourable to the prosecution of his projects, and the elevation of his military character. Through these circumstances, he obtained possession in 1790 of the person of the Moghul emperor, of the cities of Delhi and Agra, with the districts appertaining to them, of the principal part of the valuable province of the Du-aab, situated between the rivers Ganges and Jumna, and before 1794, actually extended his sovereignty over the extensive provinces of Sirhind and Jallindar, as far as Sultaanpoor, and the banks of the Byah river.

* The oriental scholar will find them detailed in the interesting narrative of Syad Rezza Khan; and we recommend our English readers to consult Franklin's History of Shah Allum.

river. The commanding attitude which this vast accession of territory and revenue enabled him to assume in the politics of India, gave him the preponderating influence at the court of Poonah; so that the treaty of alliance between the British government and the peishwah, which Marquis Cornwallis so judiciously planned and contracted, was on the part of the peishwah never afterwards put in force.

The military establishment to which Scindeah was indebted for the success of his enterprises, was planned, formed, and disciplined by M. De Boigne,* a native of Savoy, who entered his service in 1784.

During the period of Mahajee's conquests in Northern Hindustan, this establishment consisted of eighteen battalions of regular infantry, formed into brigades, officered by European adventurers, chiefly Frenchmen, and attended by a train of well-appointed artillery, and a body of cavalry, disciplined on the European system. Of this army De Boigne obtained the command, together with the assignment of the revenues of several valuable districts in the conquered provinces, for its support. These revenues amounted to *one million, six hundred and thirty-two thousand pounds sterling*, which enabled De Boigne to pay his army with a regularity and exactness before unknown in the service of an Asiatic prince. And such was the confidence reposed by Mahajee in his European general, that he allowed the revenues of the *Jedid*, (the Persian name of this military assignment,) to be collected by De Boigne's officers, and, as a reward for his eminent services, he granted him a valuable *jaghir*, that is, an assignment of the revenues of certain districts, for his personal use. In addition to the power which he derived from these grants, he had the sole command of the conquered provinces, and had, consequently, included in his charge, the city of Delhi, (the capital of the Moghul empire,) and the person of the unfortunate emperor. He derived further authority from the circumstance of Mahajee having induced the emperor to constitute the peishwah his *Nakeef-ul-Mutalik*, or regent of the empire, and to appoint him his deputy, so that by this means, the affairs of the provinces actually conquered from the Moghul, were still administered in his name, and De Boigne's army was called the *imperial army*, and himself a servant and subject of the emperor. Hence De Boigne, in fact, possessed much of the power and authority of a sovereign prince, which the death

* See a short account of this gentleman in the biographical department of this volume, and some further notice of him in our Review of a pamphlet on the Mahratta war.

the death of Mahajee in 1794, tended to strengthen, and who afterwards exercised with a very absolute sway, and with little reference to his master Dowlut Rao Scindeah.

Before his return to Europe, in 1788, he constructed a foundry, for the casting of iron cannon, increased his artillery to the number of 120 pieces of iron, and upwards of 150 pieces of brass ordnance, augmented his regular infantry to the number of 38,000 men, and his cavalry to 8,000, and he retained in his service above 300 Europeans, of whom about 30 were British subjects, and the remainder French, Germans, and Swiss. Upon his resignation, he was succeeded in his military command, authority, and titles, by Mons. Perron, a subject and native of France; possessing every patriotic feeling and prejudice, and endowed with considerable military talents and knowledge. To this officer Dowlut Rao Scindeah entirely confided the government of his northern provinces, whilst he himself devoted his attention to the politics of the Deccan, and to the maintenance of that ascendancy at the court of Poonah, which his predecessor had so effectually gained. In the exercise of this ascendancy, it was manifestly the main principle of his policy to obstruct the interests and views of the British government by every secret means, and to encourage the introduction of French officers, both into his own army, and that of the peishwah.

The absolute control and direction of the councils of Poonah was viewed by Holkar with a jealous animosity, which his inability at that time to prevent it, served to embitter and increase. In order, therefore, to put his army on a footing that might enable it to contend with Scindeah in the Deccan, or at least bear some proportion to his vast military establishment; Holkar, likewise, sought eagerly for European officers to discipline and lead his troops; and, as there always was a greater number of itinerant adventurers from France, than any other country in Europe, that found their way to India, it consequently happened, that three fourths of the Europeans introduced into his service were Frenchmen. Thus the infantry establishment of all the Mahratta states, excepting those of Boonsela and Guikwar, were, in the beginning of the year 1798, principally officered by Europeans, of whom three fourths were subjects and natives of France; whilst, at the same moment, Tip-poo Sultaun, the irreconcilable enemy of the English name, was actually forming in conjunction with France, a comprehensive plan for the extinction of the British empire in India; and the nizam of the Deccan,

a prince of some power and considerable authority in the peninsula, was under the control of French officers, whom he too had retained in his service, who were then in the command of 14,000 well-disciplined Mussulman infantry, and who were on the point of erecting the French standard at Hydrabad.

Such was the political situation and views of the principal states of Hindustan, when the Marquis Wellesley commenced his administration of the British government in that country. His quick comprehension of all the circumstances of that situation, and of the real motives of those views; his immediate conception of that bold but judicious line of policy which he adopted; the skilful promptitude with which he called into action the various resources of his government; the ability and information which he evinced in the application of those resources; the masterly manner in which his plans of hostile operation were formed; that life of zeal which, with so happy an effect, he infused into the native energies of the troops employed in the execution of his plans; and finally the glorious success with which they were ultimately crowned, are all recorded in detail, in the first volume of our Register. The effects of his measures were soon seen and felt throughout the vast region of Hindustan. In the course of eighteen months, the face of public affairs was essentially changed, and the political geography of the peninsula underwent an important alteration. The French officers at Hydrabad were compelled to surrender, without firing a shot, to a British force, expeditiously dispatched thither for that purpose; and the nizam, released from their control, concluded a new treaty of alliance with the British government, whereby he bound himself to exclude, not only from his army, but from his dominions, all Frenchmen, or other adventurers from Europe; and whereby he likewise engaged to maintain at his capital a detachment of British troops, for the more effectually securing the stability of the alliance, against the machinations or the aggression of France.

Tippoo Sultaun, long considered the most powerful sovereign in India, and the terror of the surrounding states, sunk under the triumphs of the British arms: his country was invaded; he himself fell in the defence of his capital; his whole dominions were subdued; the descendant of the Hindu princes of Mysore was restored to the throne of his ancestors, which had been overthrown by the usurpation of Hyder Ally; and all the extensive territories conquered by that celebrated usurper,

usurper, were added to the British possessions in the peninsula, excepting a portion of the ancient principality of Mysore, and a few districts in the vicinity of the Nizam's dominions, which were ceded to that prince.

In the justice and necessity of this war against Tippoo Sultaun, the court of Poonah acquiesced; but, being under the entire control of Scindeah, the conditions of the treaty of alliance concluded with the peishwah, by Marquis Cornwallis, were not fulfilled. And Scindeah not only maintained a secret correspondence with Tippoo, during the whole progress of the war, but even after the fall of Seringapatam, certain emissaries from Poonah attempted to excite the family and remaining officers of the sultaun, to resist the final settlement of Mysore. The Marquis Wellesley, however, in framing this settlement, omitted not to offer to the peishwah a considerable portion of territory, on the condition of his reviving the alliance between the Mahratta empire and the British government, on a basis calculated to render it secure and efficient. But this proposition, together with others of the like amicable nature, which were at the same time made to Scindeah, were explicitly rejected.

From the unfriendly, if not hostile disposition, thus manifested by Scindeah towards the British government, as well as from the increasing strength and influence of Monsieur Perron's army, then stationed on the most vulnerable part of the northern frontier of the British dominions, it behoved Marquis Wellesley to form such alliances as should tend to lessen the influence of that prince, in the event of a rupture, without interfering at the same time, either with the stipulations of any existing treaty, with the rights and claims of any independent state, or with any principle whatever on which the relations of peace and amity between Scindeah and the British government in any degree depended. With this view a subsidiary treaty was concluded with Guikwar, the chief of Gujarat, in the beginning of 1802, by which that prince became engaged in a defensive alliance with the British government, and by which the company obtained the cession of some valuable and extensive districts in the maratime part of that fertile province.

Following up the principle of policy which he had thus so auspiciously established, Marquis Wellesley looked forward to an intimate defensive alliance with the peishwah as the most effectual means, not only for preserving a due balance between the Mahratta states, but for pre-

venting Scindeah acting under the influence of French intrigue, from forming any alarming union of the military strength and resources of the different chieftains.

The internal commotions with which the Mahratta empire was agitated, in the beginning of 1802, and the preliminaries of peace between England and France, which had been signed in the autumn of the preceding year, appeared to afford to the government of the latter country a most favorable opportunity for prosecuting its known object, of establishing a dominion in the Deccan, and of thereby extending its authority over the whole Mahratta confederacy; an authority which Monsieur Perron, though secretly, in a great degree, already possessed in the councils of Scindeah. No time, therefore, was to be lost, on the part of the British government in India, in exerting every effort both of policy and influence, to frustrate those projects which the French government only waited for the conclusion of the definitive treaty of peace to put in execution. Overtures were accordingly made to the peishwah by the British resident at Poonah, in June, 1802, for forming such an alliance with the British government, as should enable it to become the guarantee of the constitutional authority of the peishwah, without injury to the rights of the subordinate chieftains of the Mahratta empire. In the course of the discussions which took place on this proposition, though the peishwah expressed a solicitude to contract a friendly engagement with the British government, he nevertheless declined to accede not only to the specific terms proposed, but to any admissible modification of them. This irresolution arose, not so much from the characteristic wavering of a Mahratta, or the indecision of his own timid mind, as from the known wishes of Scindeah on the question of an alliance with the English. Though that chief was then absent in northern Hindustan, carrying on hostilities against Holkar, yet his opinions and views continued to rule the councils of Poonah; and though Holkar at this period had suddenly changed his plan of operations against Scindeah, and was actually but a few days march from Poonah, at the head of a powerful army, for the evident purpose, not merely of destroying Scindeah's ascendancy at that court, but of usurping himself the whole of the peishwah's authority, the peishwah, notwithstanding still declined the proffered protection of the British government, until Holkar reached the vicinity of his capital.

Scindeah had in the mean time detached a force under the command
of

of one of his generals, named Suddasheo Bhow, to co-operate with the peishwah in the defence of Poonah, which force arrived at its destination before the appearance of Holkar. After some time being occupied in a fruitless negotiation between the peishwah and Holkar, a general action took place between the hostile armies, on the 25th October, 1802, in which the combined forces of the peishwah and Scindeah sustained a complete defeat. Holkar, in consequence, became master of the city and government of Poonah, and the peishwah, with a small body of cavalry, fled to the maritime province of Konkan.

On the morning of the day on which this action happened, the peishwah sent his minister to the British resident at Poonah, with a paper soliciting the aid of a British subsidiary force, to consist of six battalions; and conveying at the same time a grant of territorial revenue to the annual amount of 300,000*l.* sterling, proposed to be ceded to the English company, in perpetuity, for the payment of that force. The minister likewise conveyed to the resident the peishwah's earnest desire that a defensive alliance between him and the British government founded on the principles of the treaty concluded between the English and the Nizam in October, 1800, might be carried into effect. This proposition was acceded to by the resident, and an engagement was immediately concluded with the peishwah, which was dispatched to the governor-general at Calcutta, and ratified by him on the day on which he received it. The ratification was returned to Poonah, accompanied with an assurance from Marquis Wellesley, that it was the determination of the British government to employ every justifiable means for the restoration of the peishwah's authority. And judging this to be a fit opportunity to endeavour to extend this alliance to all the members of the Mahratta empire, Colonel Collins was deputed to Scindeah, as ambassador plenipotentiary from the British government, in order to propose to him the terms on which he might be included in the engagement just contracted with the peishwah.

The affairs at Poonah, in the mean while, assumed an aspect to which the British government, by its stipulations with the peishwah, was bound to give its immediate attention. When Holkar found that the peishwah had effected his retreat to the strong fortress of Mharr, in the Konkan, he made a declaration, stating, that as the peishwah had abdicated his authority, it was his determination to place Amrut Rao on the throne. That chieftain was accordingly brought to Poonah; and,

though he appears to have been adverse to this usurpation, the affairs of government were, in conformity with the scheme of Holkar, administered under the authority of Amrut Rao's name. In this state of the Mahratta empire, it became indispensably necessary, as a measure of precaution on the part of the British government, to assemble a strong army of observation on the southern frontier of the Mahratta dominions, for the purpose of securing the British provinces, and those of the Nizam and the Rajah of Mysore, against any sudden predatory incursion of the military chiefs attached to the cause of Holkar; who, according to the habitual custom of the Mahrattas, under such circumstances, would, in all probability, attempt to plunder and overrun the territories of their neighbours. The government of Madras, aware of the immediate necessity of adopting this precaution, judiciously determined not to lose time, in waiting for the instructions of the governor-general; and accordingly, in the beginning of November, 1802, assembled an army of *19,000 men, under the command of lieutenant-general Stuart, at Hurryhur, on the north-western frontier of Mysore. The government of Bombay likewise prepared for service the disposable force at that Presidency: and at the request of the British resident at Poonah, the subsidiary force at Hyderabad was held in readiness to take the field.

At this period the governor-general received a letter from Scindeah, soliciting the friendship of the British government towards him and the peishwah, and requesting its assistance in the existing crisis of affairs at Poonah: whilst, on the other hand, Holkar and Amrut Rao expressed to the British resident at Poonah, their earnest solicitude to preserve the relations of amity with the British government, and at the same time begged his advice and mediation in effecting an accommodation between them and the peishwah.

In the mean while the peishwah had removed from Mharr to Saven-droog,

** Abstract of the army at Hurryhur.*

Cavalry	3581	} In the cavalry were included two of the King's regiments of light dragoons, the 19th and 25th
Artillery	990	
European Infantry	2845	
Native ditto	12,182	
Total	18,998	

ORDNANCE—Four iron twelve, and four iron eighteen-pounders; four brass twelve-pounders; forty field pieces; twelve galloper guns and four howitzers.

croog, and from thence to Bassein, where he arrived on the 16th December, 1802, attended by about thirty followers. Lieutenant-colonel Close, the resident at Poonah, had previously come to Bombay, for the purpose of waiting on his highness, and of submitting to him a draft of the definitive treaty of alliance, which it was the anxious wish of the British government to conclude. On the 18th December, the peishwah agreed to the stipulations of the proposed treaty, which was accordingly signed on the 31st of the same month, immediately put in force, and transmitted to Calcutta for the ratification of the governor-general.*

In conformity with the stipulations of this treaty, a plan of operations for the restoration of the peishwah was adopted, with the least possible delay: orders were dispatched to general Stuart, at Hurryhur, directing him to detach from the main army a considerable force, for the purpose of advancing into the Mahratta dominions; leaving to his judgment the amount of that force, and the exact period at which it might be the most suitable for it to advance. The command of the advanced detachment was confided to major-general Wellesley, who, to the glory of his name and country, has proved himself to be so eminently qualified, both for the military and political duties with which he was entrusted. The detachment consisted of one regiment of European, and three of native cavalry, two regiments of European, and six battalions of native infantry, together with a due proportion of artillery, amounting in all to 9,707 men; and to this force 2,500 of the Rajah of Mysore's horse were added: so that the resources of the state of Mysore, which had in all former contests in the peninsula been opposed to the British cause, now contributed to afford it essential assistance.

At the same period of time that the advanced army, thus formed, under major-general Wellesley, was held in readiness to march, the whole of the British subsidiary force at Hyderabad, amounting to about 8,360 men, was ordered to advance to Paraindah, a station on the western frontier of the Nizam's dominions, 116 miles distant from Poonah. This force was strengthened by 6,000 of the Nizam's disciplined infantry, and about 9,000 of his cavalry; the whole commanded by lieutenant-colonel Stevenson, an officer of tried talents, intrepidity, and spirit.

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* See this treaty amongst the State Papers, in this volume

On the 9th of March, 1803, major-general Wellesley marched from Hurryhur; and on the 12th entered the Mahratta territories, where he was received both by the petty chieftains, and the inhabitants, with every testimony of respect and confidence. Many of the jaghirdars accompanied general Wellesley to Poonah; which friendly conduct, arising from the fame which he had so justly acquired in his campaign against Doondeah Waugh, contributed to enable the British army to perform this long and difficult march, at the most inauspicious season of the year, without loss or distress. This success must, however, be principally ascribed to the skilful arrangements which the general had made for the supply and movement of the troops, as well as for the effectual prevention of plunder and excess, and to the sound discretion and admirable temper he displayed in conciliating the peasantry of the districts through which his route was directed.

The Nizam's subsidiary force, under colonel Stevenson, arrived on the 15th of April, at Akloos, a town within eight miles of the Neera river; whilst on the same day general Wellesley had approached within a short distance of that place, and, on the day following, detached the Scotch brigade from his own army, to reinforce colonel Stevenson.

Before this period Holkar had left Poonah, and the force which he had detached to the southern frontier of the peishwah's dominions retreated with precipitation as general Wellesley advanced. On the 15th of April, Holkar had taken post at Chandore, a station about 130 miles north north-east of Poonah, and Amrut Rao alone remained at that capital with 1,500 men.

Under these circumstances general Wellesley considered it unnecessary to advance to Poonah the whole of the force destined for the restoration of the peishwah; more especially as the surrounding country was much exhausted, and a deficiency of forage prevailed. He, therefore, directed col. Stevenson to proceed to Gordoon, on the confines of the Nizam's territories, to station the whole of his highness's troops, within the boundary of his own dominions, and to occupy, with the British subsidiary force, a position on the Beemah river towards Poonah, contiguous to the place where it unites with the stream of the Mota Mola. By disposing, in this manner, the troops under colonel Stevenson, supplies of provisions would be effectually secured, whilst every facility for forming a speedy junction was preserved.

Having made these arrangements, general Wellesley continued his
route

route to Poonah; and having at this time received an intimation from colonel Close, the British resident with the peishwah, that Amrut Rao designed to plunder and burn the city of Poonah on the approach of the British troops; and having likewise received an earnest request from the peishwah to detach some of his forces to Poonah, for the protection of his family still remaining there, the general at once resolved to secure, by a forced march, the safety of the capital and the family of his highness. Accordingly, on the night of the 19th of April, he pushed forward over a rugged country, and through a difficult pass, and in thirty-two hours reached Poonah, at the head of his cavalry, after a march of sixty miles. The uncommon celerity of this movement left Amrut Rao no time for the execution of his diabolical intention; and on the first intelligence of the rapid approach of the British cavalry, he fled with precipitation, leaving the city of Poonah in perfect safety: the family of the peishwah he had previously removed to the fortress of Saoghur.

General Wellesley was welcomed as their deliverer by the few inhabitants who remained in the city; and those who had fled to the mountains during the usurpation of Holkar, now returned to their houses, and joined in the general rejoicings which had been called forth, not more by the restoration of the legal authority of the peishwah, than by the prospect of that permanent security and quiet, which it was known the protection of British troops could not fail to afford.

Preparations were now made for the return of the peishwah, who accordingly left Bassien on the 27th of April, and entered Poonah on the 13th of May, when he resumed his seat on the throne, and received presents from a numerous train of the military chiefs of the empire.

During these transactions at Poonah, Scindeah had assembled a formidable force in the vicinity of Ujein, for the ostensible purpose of wresting the capital of the empire from the usurped dominion of Holkar. With this view he crossed the river Nerbuddah, on the 1st of February, 1803, and arrived near Boorhanpoor on the 23d of that month.

On the 27th of February, colonel Collins, the British plenipotentiary, who, it has been already mentioned, was deputed to Scindeah, arrived at his camp. The information which the governor-general had about this period received of the secret intentions of Scindeah, gave immediate importance to the object of this mission. It appeared that Scindeah meditated an amicable accommodation with Holkar, founded on the principle

principle of forming a warlike alliance with that prince and the Rajah of Berar, for the purpose of subverting the treaty just concluded at Bassien, between the British government and the peishwah. The petty intrigues practised by Scindeah's officers, in order to elude the direct communication of the propositions with which the British ambassador was charged, afforded additional evidence of his hostile intentions towards the British government. Colonel Collins, therefore, demanded and obtained an audience of Scindeah, at which he insisted on an explanation of these intrigues, and on an explicit declaration as to his supposed intentions. Scindeah, in reply, gave the ambassador, in the presence of all his principal ministers, his most positive assurance, "that he had no intention whatever to obstruct the completion of the arrangements concluded between the peishwah and the British government; and that, on the contrary, it was his earnest wish to improve the subsisting relations between the peishwah, the British government, and his own state."

But these professions were so much at variance with actual appearances, as well as with the intimations which colonel Collins daily received respecting the approaching alliance, that it became essential to demand from Scindeah an unequivocal testimony and pledge of this sincerity. Colonel Collins therefore, in a conference which he had with Scindeah, on the 28th of May, required the immediate return to Hindustan of the army which Scindeah had marched towards Poonah, because it appeared evident that the army was sent thither for the purpose of impeding, if not eventually preventing, the accomplishment of the treaty of Bassein, with which, as it endangered not his own security, he possessed no right to interfere, because the advance of his army must necessarily interrupt the execution of that treaty, and because the continuance of this army in the vicinity of Poonah, or even to the southward of the Nerbudda, was not only incompatible with his friendly professions, but evinced a settled resolution to regain the ascendancy in the councils of Poonah, and consequently to force the peishwah to violate his engagements with the British government. The English ambassador, at the same time, presented Scindeah with a copy of the treaty of Bassein, which, when he had attentively read and considered, he explicitly declared, "*that it contained no stipulations injurious to his just rights.*" Colonel Collins then required Scindeah to state the nature and objects of his recent negotiations with Holkar and the
Rajah

Rajah of Berar ; and at the same time apprized him, that if he should refuse these requisitions, which the critical situation of public affairs, no less than his own policy in persevering in his warlike preparations, rendered at once so reasonable, as well as expedient, the British government would be compelled, in its own defence, to adopt measures of precaution on every boundary of Scindeah's dominions.

Scindeah replied to the ambassador, at a public court, and in the midst of his ministers and courtiers, " that he could not afford the satisfaction demanded, until a meeting should have taken place between him and the Rajah of Berar, when he (the ambassador) should be informed, *whether it would be peace or war.*"

This menace of hostility, certainly unprovoked, and in no way justified by the precautionary measures which the British government had adopted, imposed on the governor-general the necessity of taking, without delay, the most effectual means for vindicating the dignity of his government, and for securing its rights and interests, together with those of its allies, against any attempt to invade them. Accordingly, on the 28th of June, private instructions were sent to General Lake, at Cawnpoor, to prepare for assembling the army, on the north-west frontier of the British dominions in Oude, in order to counteract the designs of Scindeah and the Rajah of Berar.

Before these instructions were issued, the Rajah of Berar arrived within one day's march of Scindeah's camp, at Checkly, on the frontier of the Nizam's territory, where, on the following morning, he held a meeting with Scindeah. After this meeting, those chieftains assumed a still more hostile attitude, and evaded the demands of the British government in a tone which indicated a determination to resist them.

It was again distinctly stated to Scindeah, by the British resident, that all his government required was, that the confederate armies should withdraw from the menacing position which they then occupied on the frontier of the Nizam's dominions. But no explicit answer could be drawn from that crafty prince ; and though he distinctly admitted that the treaty of Bassein contained no stipulations which trenchcd either on his rights, or those of the Rajah of Berar, yet both chieftains continued their negotiations with Holkar, using every argument that could move his interests, and holding out every lure that could tempt his passions, in order to induce him to join the confederacy against the British government and its allies ;---whilst at the same time they employed

played their most strenuous efforts to detach, not only the peishwah but the Nizam, from their alliance with the English.

In the same spirit of hostility Scindeah had, before this time, sent orders to General Perron, directing him to place his army in a state of preparation to take the field, with a view to an eventual rupture with the British government.*

On the 17th of June, the governor-general was informed that Scindeah had sent letters to Ghunnee, Bahadur, and Himmutoo Bahadur, the officers exercising the chief authority on the part of the peishwah, in the province of Bundilcund, calling on them, as a matter of course, to be prepared to co-operate with the confederated Mahratta armies, in any hostile measures against the English, which the then state of affairs might render necessary. At the same time, Scindeah sent orders to the like effect to Dhurram Rao, the commander of a considerable body of horse, who had been dispatched in April to a station on the right bank of the river Junna, contiguous to the British provinces.

On receipt of this information, the governor-general directed the British resident with Scindeah, to demand from that prince an explicit acknowledgement, or disavowal, of those orders, which it was said he had issued. Accordingly, on the 16th of July, the resident made this demand; when Scindeah, in the most solemn manner, denied his having issued such orders to the peishwah's officers in Bundilcund, or to Dhurram Rao, and that the latter, on the contrary, had been especially directed to respect the British territories.

Yet notwithstanding this solemn disavowal on the part of Scindeah, the many proofs which he had previously given of his insincerity; the hostile spirit which all the public acts of his government manifestly indicated; and the authenticity of the sources of information on this subject, satisfied the governor-general of the truth of the intelligence he had received, and fully justified the measures which he adopted in consequence.

A passage from the "Notes on the Mahratta War," published at Calcutta, by authority, further develops the extent and malignity of the plans of hostility which Scindeah had formed against the British government.

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* This information was communicated to the agents of the British resident, by Ambajee Inglia, one of Scindeah's principal ministers; and was afterwards fully confirmed by the concurrent testimony of various facts, and the then actual state of Perron's force.

“ In a letter from Colonel Collins, dated the 14th of June, that officer transmitted a paper of intelligence from his agent at Delhi, stating that messengers from Scindeah had lately come to the Rohilla chieftain, Gholuam Mahomed Khan, who resides at Nadoon, and that letters had been received from that chieftain, from General Perron, inviting him to proceed, with his followers, towards the station of general Perron's army, by the way of Saharunpoor, for the purpose of exciting commotions in the jaghir of Rampoor and other places, urging them to employ their exertions in disturbing the tranquillity of the company's possessions.

“ This intelligence was corroborated by information repeatedly received and communicated to the governor-general, by the resident at Lucknow, and the agent to the governor-general in the ceded provinces of Oude, of the preparations of Gholuam Mahomed Khan, for the avowed purpose of complying with the suggestions he had received from Scindeah and general Perron, to excite disturbances in the district of Rampoor, and to disturb the tranquillity of the Vizier's and the Company's dominions; and on the 26th of July, copies of letters from Dowlut Scindeah to Gholuam Mahomed Khan, and Bumboo Khan (the grandson of the late Nujib-oo-Dowlah, who occupies a territory in the vicinity of Saharunpoor,) declaring the intention of Scindeah to commence a war of aggression against the British power, and instigating those chieftains to co-operate with the forces of general Perron, against the British possessions, were received by the governor-general, from Mr. Leycester, the collector at Moradabad, to whom they had been transmitted by Bumboo Khan.

“ It appears from a passage in these documents, that the letters of Scindeah to Gholuam Mahomed Khan, and Bumboo Khan, were written subsequently to the march of Dowlut Raho Scindeah from Boorhampoor on the 4th of May. But the dispatch of messengers to Gholuam Mahomed Khan, and the transmission of the instructions to general Perron, under which that officer addressed letters to the principal persons in Rampoor and other places, as noticed in the preceding paragraphs, must be referred to an earlier period of time. The complete state of preparation in which the army of general Perron was actually placed, is a corroborative evidence of the actual transmission of orders to that officer, to the effect described in colonel Collins's letter of the 9th of March.

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“ These facts reciprocally confirm each point of the evidence of Scindeah's hostile projects, and combined with information, at various times communicated by the resident, of the proceedings of that chieftain, with the repeated intelligence received, of the actual formation of an hostile confederacy between Scindeah and the Rajah of Berar, and Holkar, and with the tenor and result of the resident's negotiations, amount to a full proof of the alledged design on the part of Scindeah and the Rajah of Berar, of subverting the alliance formed between the British government and the peishwah.”

Under these various circumstances, and at this momentous crisis of affairs, it was essentially necessary to invest the officer commanding the advanced army of the English, in the Deccan, with full power not only to carry on and conclude the negotiation then depending between the confederated chieftains and the British government, but to settle on the spot every requisite arrangement, either for the final establishment of peace, or the vigorous prosecution of war. This important and comprehensive control was judiciously confided to general Wellesley, whose established influence amongst the Mahratta chiefs, and intimate knowledge of the governor general's sentiments and views concerning the British interests in the Mahratta empire, as well as his characteristic sagacity, judgment, spirit, and decision, peculiarly qualified him for so arduous a trust. Accordingly, on the 13th of July, that officer was invested with these high powers, and he immediately directed the British resident with Scindeah to state to that chief, and the Rajah of Berar, the solicitude with which the British government desired the preservation of peace; and to observe to these chieftains, that the only proof which he could accept of the sincerity of their professions would be, the immediate separation of their armies, and their return from the frontier of the Nizam's dominions to their respective capitals, in which case he would withdraw the army under his command to its usual station: but, on the other hand, if they resolved to maintain their respective positions, he directed the resident to inform them, that he had orders to quit the camp of Scindeah without delay.

After much evasive discussion, the two chieftains, on the 31st of July, returned an answer to this requisition, by proposing that their armies should retire from the Nizam's frontiers, at the same time that general Wellesley should commence his march to the usual stations of the British army. But to this specious proposition, they an-
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nixed a condition, which not only rendered it utterly inadmissible, but served to expose the miserable cunning of their policy, and that they had in reality no intention whatever of complying with the request which had been submitted to them. The condition was, "that on the same day on which the troops under general Wellesley should reach the stations of Bombay, Madras, and Seringapatam, the Mahratta confederates would encamp the *united* armies of Scindeah and the Rajah of Berar, at Boorhanpoor, a city belonging to Scindeah. To shew the insolent absurdity of making such a condition, it is only necessary to inform our readers, that the position occupied by general Wellesley's army, on the 31st of July, is distant from *Madras*, 1049 miles; from Seringapatam, 541 miles; and from Bombay, 321 miles;—and that on the other hand, the position occupied on that day by the confederate Mahratta armies is distant from the city of Boorhanpoor, 58 miles. So that the real meaning of the whole proposition was, that the British army should abandon the means it possessed of opposing a seasonable and effectual resistance to the meditated hostilities of these chieftains, whilst they should only retire to a distance of less than two days' march from the frontiers of the British ally, the Nizam; where they would be fully prepared to take advantage of the approaching favourable season, of the dispersion of the British forces, of their great distance from the intended scene of action, and of the consequent length of time which it would unavoidably take to re-assemble them.

Upon this proposition being instantly rejected by the resident, the chieftains made a second, to the following effect: "that the resident should appoint a day for the march of the Mahratta armies from the place of their encampment, and that he should pledge the faith of the British government, for the retreat of the army under general Wellesley on the day on which the armies of the confederates should commence their march to their usual stations." This second proposition the resident also rejected, on the ground that it afforded no adequate security for the actual return of the Mahratta armies; that no dependence could be placed on the faith of those who had so repeatedly violated their promises; and that, moreover, he was not authorised to pledge the faith of his government to an arrangement inconsistent with the instructions he had received. On the rejection of this proposition, the chieftains offered a third, which was stated to the resident in these words: "That on the day on which General Wellesley should with-

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“ draw his troops from the station they then occupied, those chieftains
 “ would separate their armies, and commence their return to their re-
 “ spective territories in Berar, and the north of Hindostan.” They
 accompanied this proposition with a declaration, that unless General
 Wellesley should consent to it, they could not retire, consistently with
 a due regard to their own honour and dignity. The plausibility of this
 last proposition induced the resident to refer it to General Wellesley,
 and to remain in Scindeah's camp until an answer should be received,
 provided the letters to general Wellesley were delivered to the resident,
 for transmission, before the noon of the following day. It was, however,
 very far from the real intentions of the confederates to abide by this
 proposition ; for on the 1st of August they sent letters to the resident,
 addressed to General Wellesley, wherein they propose, “ that instead of
 “ separating their armies, and commencing their return to Berar and
 “ the northern provinces of Hindustan, on the day on which General
 “ Wellesley should withdraw his army, they should *continue* their
 “ armies *united*, and limit their retreat to the neighbouring station of
 “ Boorhanpoor.” Thus, capriciously reverting to the terms of their
 first proposition, it was evident that they only negociated to gain time.
 Colonel Collins, therefore, with equal judgment and spirit, instantly
 determined to quit Scindeah's camp ; and on the 3d of August, he ac-
 cordingly withdrew, and retired to Aurungabad.

From the whole tenor and complexion of this negotiation, it must be
 manifest to every reader, that the confederated chieftains were pre-de-
 termined to withhold their assent to any terms of accommodation,
 which should leave the British government in possession of that ascen-
 dancy at the court of Poonah, which, by the treaty of Bassien, it had,
 on principles of indisputable justice, obtained and secured. And
 although they felt themselves bound to admit, that that treaty contained
 no stipulation which in any manner whatever trenchd on their pri-
 vileges or claims ; yet is it perfectly evident, that they viewed it with a
 malignant envy, that embittered the spirit of hostility which the work-
 ings of their former jealousy, and the instigations of their French friends,
 had so powerfully excited ;—that spirit which, as it seemed to suit
 their purpose, they sometimes awkwardly dissembled, and sometimes
 insolently avowed, actuated the whole of their conduct, and directed
 all their proceedings. The concessions which, with so much professed
 fairness, and so much real deceit, they occasionally agreed to make,
 were,

were, obviously, dictated by a consciousness of their own unprepared state, and a well-founded dread of the superiority of English discipline, intrepidity, and perseverance. Their main object, therefore, was to endeavour to form such a pacific arrangement with General Wellesley, as should induce him to withdraw his army within the British territories, so that it could not be again assembled at the advantageous position it then held, until the termination of the next periodical rains; whilst they, on the other hand, should, under pretence of likewise retiring within their own dominions, be enabled, with the most tranquil appearance, to maintain a station, from whence they could, at the period that best suited them, strike a decisive blow both against the peishwah and the Nizam, and thereby completely subvert the authority of the English in the Deccan.

With a thorough conviction, that these were the views entertained by Scindeah, and the rajah of Berar, and with the positive evidence which their conduct had afforded, of a spirit of determined hostility to the British government, no statesman who understood the real interests of our Indian empire, and who knew how essential it was to its security, to preserve, untarnished, the fame of our superiority over the native powers, could have avoided the calamity of war. But at this most important and critical conjuncture, there were other circumstances which, though they formed not any part of the actual grounds of the war, yet greatly contributed to strengthen them.

We have already mentioned the nature and degree of that power and influence which was possessed by M. De Boigne, in northern Hindustan, as well as the circumstance of general Perron, a native and subject of France, having succeeded to that high and extensive authority. Between the period of De Boigne's resignation, and the commencement of the year 1803, Perron had augmented his army to the number of 43,000 effective men, and his artillery to the number of 464 guns of various calibres. Into this army it was the main object of Perron's policy, gradually to introduce French subjects, in the capacity of officers and artillerymen, and not only to exclude British adventurers, but to take every opportunity of removing those who, in the early formation of the army, had obtained appointments from De Boigne. The predilection which Perron thus shewed for his countrymen, was not merely an idle prejudice. He well knew the important advantages that his native country would in due time derive from fixing a military establishment in

the heart of Hindustan, commanded and officered by Frenchmen of talents and experience, like him devoted to the cause of their country. He knew that from the present commanding superiority of the British power in the east, it was alone by the means of such an establishment that France could regain a footing on the Indian continent. The settlement of Pondicherry, on the coast of Coromandel, was in itself of no value, but would be materially useful in facilitating his project, of gradually strengthening and completing his armies, by receiving annually from France small parties of subaltern officers, non-commissioned officers, gunners, and bombadeers. During the height of the southwest monsoon, which lasts four months in every year, the native coasting vessels of Coromandel could convey these recruits for Perron's army, from Pondicherry to the coast of Cuttack, in four days, without exciting the suspicion of the English cruizers. The province of Cuttack then belonged to the rajah of Berar, the confederate of Scindeah; so that any Frenchmen who landed on his territory, might proceed through a friendly country, with the utmost ease as well as secrecy, to Perron's head quarters in the Du-aab.

These views and circumstances Perron failed not to communicate to the government of France, and to press them on the attention of Buonaparte, in whose mind they were well calculated to excite an interest. Perron's last communication reached Paris during the national rejoicings for the peace of Amiens. It could not have arrived at a more auspicious period; for that event opened every desirable facility for the execution of his scheme.

Not only Pondicherry, but every other settlement belonging to France, and her allies the Dutch, on the continent of India, were, by the treaty of Amiens unconditionally restored, without even a reference to, much less a recognition of, those stipulations which respected India, in former treaties between France and England, and by which the former was bound not to send more than a specified number of troops to her settlements in that part of the world. But by this generous renunciation and oblivion on the part of England, of all preceding compacts between the two countries, France now possessed the right to send troops to her settlements in India, without any limitation whatever.

Under these advantageous circumstances the scheme of Perron was adopted, extended, and matured; and, in the beginning of 1803, a plan was actually formed for obtaining an assignment to the government of
France,

France, of all the districts within the limits of Perron's command; which assignment was to be made by Scindeah, but confirmed and ratified by a grant from the Emperor Shah Allum. Our readers will bear in mind that this unfortunate monarch had, for several years, been a prisoner in his own palace, and was, at the period of which we are writing, in the actual custody of Perron; so that this grant, though it would have been issued with the authority of the emperor's name, could notwithstanding be considered only, on his part, as an act of compulsion and necessity. The plan, however, was transmitted to India without delay, and an armament was at the same time fitted out, consisting of six ships of war, and 1,400 of the best troops of France, destined to Pondicherry for the ostensible purpose of supplying that settlement with a military force. But there was likewise embarked in this expedition, two hundred young gentlemen, who had been regularly educated in all the branches of military science, together with a numerous *etat major*; and these were designed to join Perron's army, by small parties, according to the manner already described, as soon after they reached Pondicherry as fit opportunities for their secret conveyance should occur. This armament, under the command of admiral Lenois, arrived at Pondicherry, during the most critical period of the negociation between the British government and Scindeah. It was, however, very distant from the well-concerted and artful policy of Buonaparte, to precipitate a rupture with England, or even to take any measures whatever in India that could justify hostile operations on our part. It was his design to conciliate the favor of the British government by every possible means, so as to lull it into an imaginary security, whilst Perron's army was gradually advancing to that state of improvement which would have enabled it, in concert with his Mahratta allies, and another armament from France, to invade the British provinces with a certainty of gaining some advantage, and with a probability of making a considerable and permanent conquest.

But of this his design, as well as of his whole plan for converting the districts under Perron's command into a French province, and of placing his army in the actual pay of France, the marquis Wellesley had, by his searching sagacity and unwearied vigilance, obtained *full and positive* information previous to the arrival of Lenois. The treaty of Amiens, and the character of Buonaparte, had indeed kept the noble marquis on the watch, and had pointed out to him the necessity of immediately providing against those imminent dangers of which he saw

they must naturally and inevitably be productive. Accordingly, on Lenois's arrival at Pondicherry, he found that place so strictly watched, both by sea and land, by the English, that it was quite impracticable for the recruits for Perron's army to proceed to their destination, without meeting with English ships of war, or parties of English troops, who had orders to intercept them. A strong remonstrance was sent to the British government, complaining of the hostile manner in which the settlement of Pondicherry was watched, in time of peace: but before the governor-general could return an answer to that remonstrance, intelligence arrived of the renewal of the war between France and England; and the whole of the troops landed by Lenois, were, consequently, made prisoners of war.

Possessing an ascertained and positive knowledge of the facts here stated relative to the designs of France, and combining, in one view, those designs with the actual state of Perron's army, with the warlike confederacy formed between Scindeah and the rajah of Berar, with the menacing language of the former on one occasion, and lastly, with the equivocation and duplicity so clearly manifested by both those chieftains, throughout the negotiation with colonel Collins, the marquis Wellesley was at once authorised by the most sacred principles of public justice, and called upon by every wise consideration of state expediency, to insist not only on the immediate separation of the confederate armies, but on their retiring from the Nizam's frontier, and when these demands were refused, to commence hostilities against the chieftains on all quarters of their dominions. The noble marquis, therefore, no sooner heard of the departure of colonel Collins from Scindeah's camp, than with an intrepid, but well-grounded, confidence in the wisdom of those principles on which his system of policy was founded, he at once resolved to carry into immediate effect, a comprehensive plan of operations against the confederates, which in the prospect of an eventual rupture he had previously formed and matured.

This vast plan of operations embraced every object connected with the treaties of Hydrabad and Bassein, with the discussions which had taken place betwixt the British government and the confederates, with the destruction of Perron's army, and with the total overthrow of the meditated schemes of France. These important objects were designed to be secured, by making such a distribution of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay armies, as should enable a general and combined attack to

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be made, as nearly as possible at the same period of time, and before the commencement of the rainy season, on the united army of Scindeah and the rajah of Berar, in the Deccan, on Perron's establishment in the Du-naab, and on every assailable part of the dominions of those princes, in all quarters of Hindustan. On the plains of Delhi, and amidst the mountains of the Deccan, on the shores of Cuttack, and on those of Gujerat, the banners of England were to be at once displayed. To these several points, therefore, four armies, with all their requisite supplies, were got in readiness to march.

The army under the command of lieutenant-general Wellesley, which during the negotiation with the confederates had occupied an advanced position in the Deccan, consisted of 16,823 men, and was directed to the purpose of opposing the combined army of the enemy, under the personal command Scindeah, which was posted at Julgong, a place at the foot of the Adjuttee Pass. This army was supported by the remainder of the Madras army, under the command of general Stuart, who in the month of May had moved forward from Hurryhur to Moodgul, a town situated in that portion of land which lies between the rivers Curna and Toombudra, about 14 marches from Hyderabad. In this position, general Stuart was enabled to protect the dominions of the Nizam, as well as the English territories in the Peninsula, from the spoliation of the southern Mahratta Jagheedars. This force amounted to 7,820 effective men, of whom 2,121 were Europeans, belonging to his majesty's 33d, 73d, and 80th regiments. In the rear of general Stuart, a considerable force belonging to the rajah of Mysore, was encamped for the purpose of more effectually covering the northern frontier of that country. But before the rupture with the confederates took place, it became necessary to make an important alteration in the strength and disposition of this army of reserve. The increasing probability of the renewal of the war between France and England, and the actual arrival of the French armament under Lenois, at Pondicherry, rendered it advisable for general Stuart to return to Madras, leaving at Moodgul 1,277 cavalry, 820 European, and 1,935 native infantry, with a proportion of European artillerymen, under the command of major-general Campbell.

In the province of Gujerat a considerable force was assembled under the command of colonel Murray, of his majesty's 84th regiment, amounting to 2,913 Europeans, and 4,100 Sepoys, in all 7,352 men.

This force was designed not only for the protection of the British settlements in that quarter, and the dominions of our ally the rajah Guikwar, but for the purpose of eventually employing the greater part of it in active operations against the enemy. Accordingly, after furnishing garrisons for Surat, Brodera, Cambay, Koreah, Songhur and Purneerah, the army under colonel Murray was divided into two detachments; one of which, amounting to 2,187 men, was stationed in front of the city of Brodera, the capital of Guikwar; the other, consisting of 2,094, took up a strong position south of the river Taptee, between Songhur and Surat.

On the eastern side of Hindustan, a strong force was assembled at the British settlement of Gajam, in the northern Sircars, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Campbell, of his majesty's 74th regiment, for the purpose of invading the province of Cuttack, belonging to the rajah of Berar, and the only maritime part of his dominions. This province, besides being extremely valuable in itself, was, in the prospect of an eventual rupture with the confederates, of the utmost importance to England, as it interrupts the continuity of the British dominions between Bengal and the northern Sircars, and presents a line of sea coast, which, from its extent, it is difficult for our ships of war effectually to guard, and on which, therefore, (whilst it continued in the possession of a prince hostile to the British interests) the French might, at all seasons, with sufficient facility, land their supplies for Perron's establishment. Consequently the force destined for its invasion, corresponded with the value of the object; and was composed of a selection of veteran troops from the armies of Bengal and Madras, amounting in all to 5,216 men.

In northern Hindustan, at the British cantonments at Cawnpoor, in the north-west frontier of the province of Oude, the main body of the Bengal army was assembled under the personal command of general Lake. This army consisted of three regiments of European, and five of native cavalry; 200 European artillery, one regiment of European infantry, and 11 battalions of Sepoys, amounting in all to 10,500 men. In aid of this force, 3,500 men were assembled near Allahabad, for the purpose of invading the province of Bundilcund; and about 2,000 men were collected at Mirzapoor, to cover the province and city of Benares, and to guard the passes in that quarter. Effectual measures were at the same time adopted for the defence of the whole line of the western frontier

frontier of the British dominions in Bengal and Berar, from Mirzapoor to Midnapoor.

The grand objects to which the attention of general Lake was directed, were, *first*, the destruction of the French establishment under Perron; *secondly*, the extension of the British frontier to Agra and Delhi, with the possession of these cities, and the establishment of a chain of posts on the right bank of the Jumna, for the protection of the navigation of that river; *thirdly*, the release of the aged emperor Shah Allum; *fourthly*, the formation of a system of alliance with the petty states along the right bank of the Jumna, from Jeynagur to Bundilcund; *fifthly*, the annexation of the whole of the province of Bundilcund to the British dominions, for the purpose of giving additional security to the valuable province of Benares, on the side of the Mahrattas.

Such was the masterly manner in which the marquis Wellesley had prepared and distributed the military force and resources of the British empire in India, at this momentous crisis, and such was the skilful and comprehensive plan which he formed, for securing those important rights on which he had insisted in the negotiation with the confederates, for maintaining the indisputable justice of his cause, and, finally, for fixing on an extensive and solid basis, the paramount power and authority of the British government in the east. Never before in Hindustan, and seldom even in the most renowned military nations of Europe, have so many separate armies been supplied and equipped for actual service, within the short period of four months, and with such admirable arrangement set in motion at the same time, from points so distant, embracing so wide a field of operations, and directed against the same enemy. It appears from the details we have given, that the total number of British troops prepared, in the beginning of August, 1803, to act against Scindeah and the rajah of Berar, amounted to 54,918 men, including 3,071 in garrisons, in Gujerat, and at Surat, 1,007 stationed at Hyderabad to ensure the tranquility of that city, as well as the regular succession to the throne, in the expected event of the Nizam's death,* and 1,598 at Poonah, for the protection of that capital and the person of the peishwah.

Having thus described the general plan of the campaign, the different stations at which the British forces were assembled, and the leading objects

* That event took place on the 6th of August, 1803, and Mirza Secunuer Jah, the eldest son of the deceased Nizam, quietly succeeded to the throne

objects which they were destined to accomplish, we shall proceed to trace the progress of their operations, and to give a faithful picture of the glorious triumphs with which these were crowned.

In the month of April, general Wellesley had ordered colonel Stevenson to collect the subsidiary force and the Nizam's troops, at Gardoon, and to proceed from that station towards Aurungabad, for the protection of that part of the Nizam's frontier. This detachment consisted of two companies of European artillery, one regiment of European infantry, two regiments of native cavalry, and six battalions of Sepoys, with a well-appointed train of artillery, and the whole strengthened by a reserve composed of the Nizam's cavalry, and disciplined infantry.

On the 4th of June, general Wellesley marched from Poonah, with the main body of his army, and on the 14th of that month reached Walkee, a strong fortress belonging to Scindeah, within a short distance of Ahmednughur, and eighty miles distant from Poonah. This movement placed general Wellesley in a favorable position for commencing hostilities in the event of the pending negotiation with the confederates being broken off.

On the 6th of August, general Wellesley received intelligence from colonel Collins, of the issue of the negotiation; but the heavy rains which had fallen at that time, rendered it utterly impracticable for the army to advance. On the 8th, however, the general commenced his march* towards Ahmednughur, and on the same day, that city, which is fortified by a high and strong wall, was, by a spirited and gallant effort, carried by escalade, with the loss of four officers and twenty-five men † The storming party was composed of the flank companies of
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** Force under major-general Wellesley.*

CAVALRY—His Majesty's 19th Dragoons and the 4th, 5th, and 7th regiments native cavalry	} European 384	Native 1,317	Total 1,731
ARTILLERY - - - - -	-	-	172
INFANTRY—His Majesty's seventy-fourth and seventy-eighth regiments, and six battalions of Sepoys,	} 1,768	5,631	6,999
With 357 artillery lascars, and 653 Madras pioneers.			
			Total 8,903

† See in the Appendix the return of killed and wounded in this affair, annexed to general Wellesley's official despatch of the 12th of August, in which the whole operation is minutely detailed.

THE MAHRATTA WAR.

his majesty's 78th regiment, under the command of lieutenant-colonel **Harness**, eight companies of the 74th regiment, with some Sepoys, under lieutenant-colonel **Wallace**, and the flank companies of the 74th and the 1st battalion of the 3d regiment of Sepoys, under captain **Vesey**. Soon after the English troops had made themselves masters of the city, the inhabitants abandoned it with precipitation. Measures were then taken for attacking the fortress of Ahmednughur, against which, batteries were opened on the 10th, and on the 12th it surrendered at discretion. The possession of this place was of importance to the future operations of the army, by securing a communication with Poonah, and by affording a depot for supplies of stores and provisions. A garrison was therefore placed in the fort, and general Wellesley took possession of all the districts dependent on the city, and placed them under the temporary management of a British officer. These districts yield an annual revenue of 72,000*l.* sterling.

All the arrangements connected with the capture of Ahmednughur being completed, general Wellesley advanced to the banks of the Godavary, which river he crossed with his whole army on the 24th of August, and on the 29th reached Auringabad.

In the mean while the confederates had, on the 24th of August, entered the Nizam's dominions, with a large body of horse, by the Adjantee Pass. Colonel Stevenson having moved to the eastward towards the Badowly Ghaut, the enemy passed unobserved between the position occupied by his detachment, and Auringabad, and reached Jalnapoor, a small fort about forty miles east from that city. Scindeah no sooner heard of the English army being at Auringabad, than he immediately advanced to the southward and eastward, with the intention, as was supposed, of crossing the Godavary, and attacking Hyderabad; but general Wellesley seeing the probability of his entertaining such an intention, determined to watch his motions, and if possible to intercept his march. Accordingly he moved to the Godavary, and continued to proceed to the eastward along its left bank. This judicious movement, and the celerity with which it was made, checked the progress of Scindeah's operations to the southward, and compelled him to return to Jalnapoor; whilst at the same time it enabled general Wellesley to cover the advance of two valuable convoys of treasure and grain, which had been sent from the army at Moodgal, for the supply of his forces.

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While general Wellesley was engaged in this operation, colonel Stevenson had returned from the eastward, and on the 2d of September stormed and carried the fort of Jalnapoor, from the vicinity of which the confederates had previously retired. But the unwearied activity and intrepid ardour of Stevenson, suffered them not to remain unmolested. He harassed them by repeated attempts to bring them to action; and on the night of the 9th of September, surprised their camp, and filled it with havoc and consternation.

After this affair the confederates changed their plan of operations, and retired to a strong position near the Adjunttee pass, where they were joined by a large detachment of regular infantry, commanded by Monsieur Pohlman and Dupont, and consisting of sixteen battalions, with a most formidable and well-appointed train of artillery. By the 20th of September, the whole of the enemy's army was assembled about Bokerdren, and between that place and Jaffierabad; and by the most accurate accounts it appears to have amounted to about 38,500 cavalry, 10,500 regular infantry, 500 matchlock men, 500 rocket men, and 190 pieces of ordnance. In addition to this army Scindeah had an advanced party of a few thousand well-trained Mahratta horse dispersed through the Adjunttee hills.

On the 21st of September, colonel Stevenson formed a junction with general Wellesley at Badnapoor, when it was resolved that they should again separate into two divisions, and advance towards the enemy by different routes. This plan appeared to afford the best means of forcing the confederates to a general action, which they shewed so strong a disposition to avoid. Accordingly the two divisions marched on the 22d: colonel Stevenson took the western, and general Wellesley the eastern route, round the hills between Badnapoor and Jalna. General Wellesley reached Naulnair on the 23d, where information was received of the combined armies being encamped about six miles from the ground which it was his intention to occupy. With a decisive and heroic intrepidity which few have equalled, he at once determined to attack them, without waiting the arrival of colonel Stevenson's division. But this measure, though it could alone have been undertaken by a gallant and dauntless mind, was, nevertheless, founded in the most perfect prudence, and recommended by that provident sagacity which materially contributed to its success. General Wellesley foresaw that if he waited for the junction of colonel Stevenson's division, the confederates

federates would receive intelligence of its approach, and would, therefore, in conformity with the defensive system on which they acted, withdraw their guns and infantry in the course of the night, in order to avoid the combined attack of the British forces: whereas, by boldly attacking them with his own division, the smallness of his force, and their consequent hopes of defeating it, would tempt them to engage him. He accordingly moved forward towards the enemy, whom he found encamped between and along the course of the rivers Kaitna and Juah, contiguous to the point of their confluence. The enemy's line extended east and west along the north bank of the river Kaitna, which is high and rocky, and impassable for guns, excepting at a few places, close to the villages. The right wing of the enemy, which was entirely composed of cavalry, was posted in the vicinity of Bokerdun, and extended to their line of infantry, which was covered by the fortified village of Assye.

The English army had marched 14 miles to Naulnair; and it being six miles from that place to Assye, it was one o'clock in the afternoon before it came in sight of the enemy. General Wellesley's approach was in front of the enemy's right, but he judiciously resolved to attack their left, where the guns and infantry were posted. Accordingly, he moved round to their left flank, covering his column of infantry by the British cavalry in the rear, and by the peishwah's and Mysore horse on the right flank. Having passed the river Kaitna at a ford beyond the enemy's left flank, general Wellesley formed the infantry into two lines, with the British cavalry as a reserve in a third line, in an open space between the Kaitna and Juah rivers, where they run nearly parallel. The peishwah's and Mysore cavalry occupied the ground to the southward of the Kaitna, on the left flank of the British army, and kept in check a large body of the enemy's cavalry, which had followed its movement from the right of their own position.

The British army consisted of 4,500 men, of whom 2,000 were Europeans; the forces of the confederates, actually on the field of battle, amounted to upwards of 30,000 men; but superior skill, judgment, discipline, and intrepidity, were on the side of the English; and these important advantages more than counterbalanced the inferiority of their number.

The enemy had commenced a distant cannonade, when they discovered general Wellesley's intention to attack their left, upon which they changed the disposition of their infantry and guns from the line
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along the north bank of the Kaitna, and extended them from that river to the village of Assye, on the Juah river, which was on the right of the British army. At right angles to the rear of the enemy's first line, a second line was formed, with its left towards Assye, and its rear to the Juah river, along the bank of which it extended in a westerly direction. In this position the enemy was attacked by the English troops, who advanced with unshaken steadiness under a heavy and galling fire, from a numerous and well-served artillery. The English artillery had, at the same time, opened a fire on the enemy at the distance of 400 yards; but perceiving that it produced little effect on their extensive line of infantry, and finding that the field-pieces could not advance, owing to the number of men and bullocks which had been disabled, general Wellesley moved on briskly with his whole line, leaving his artillery in the rear, and directed lieutenant-colonel Maxwell, with the British cavalry, to cover the right of the line as it advanced. By this spirited movement the enemy, in spite of their tremendous cannonade, were soon compelled to fall back upon their second line, in front of the Juah river. The 74th regiment which covered the right flank of the British line, sustained so much loss from the fire of the enemy's cannon, that a body of cavalry was encouraged to charge it; but the British cavalry, which was posted on the right, charged the enemy in turn with such resistless vigour, that several of their battalions were drove into the Juah river with prodigious slaughter. The enemy's line broken by this charge, and overawed by the steady advance and calm unshaken boldness of the British troops, at length gave way in every direction; and the British cavalry, led on by the gallant colonel Maxwell, crossed the Juah, and charged with great effect the enemy's broken infantry, who fled along its banks with precipitation and dismay.

The skillfulness of the British force rendered it impracticable for general Wellesley to secure all the advantages of his success during the heat of the action, so that several of the enemy's guns which had unavoidably been left in his rear, as he pushed forward the attack, were now forced upon the British army, by several of the enemy's artillerymen, who had thrown themselves on the ground, and whom the English soldiers, supposing to be dead, had passed unmolested.* At this period of the action, some of the enemy's battalions, which had retreated in order,

* This artifice is very commonly practised by the troops belonging to the native powers in Hindustan

order, faced about, and returned the charge ; whilst a brisk fire was kept up on the British troops from the guns in the rear, which had been thus turned against them : but these battalions were, after a short but spirited contest, broken and dispersed by colonel Maxwell, at the head of the 19th dragoons, who gloriously fell in the onset ; and those parties of the enemy who had seized the guns, being attacked by general Wellesley in person, at the head of the 78th regiment and the 7th battalion of Sepoys, were soon compelled to abandon them ; though in this operation the English suffered some further loss, and the general had his horse shot under him. These attacks were decisive : the numerous corps of the confederates retreated in various directions, in the wildest confusion, leaving behind them, on the field of battle, upwards of 1,200 slain, the surrounding country strewed with their wounded, and 98 pieces of cannon, 7 standards, their whole camp equipage, a great number of bullocks and camels, and a large quantity of ammunition, and other military stores in possession of the victors.

The loss sustained by the British army was severe,* but it is a source of proud consolation to the country, as well as to the heroic leader of the brave men who fell, that they have immortalized their memories, by having contributed to the achievement of a victory marked with every feature of military enterprize and skill, and productive of political benefits of the most substantial and lasting nature. The talents displayed by general Wellesley, on this memorable day, were of the highest order. In his conduct were happily combined a just conception of the character and capabilities of his enemy, as well as of his own, an accurate knowledge of the strength of the position which they occupied ; and an enterprizing and daring resolution, founded on quick but instructed judgment and rational self-confidence, guided by scientific principles and prudent circumspection, and kindled by a noble zeal for personal fame and national glory. These qualities in the British general, and the admirable discipline and uncommon firmness of the 4,500 men whom he commanded, enabled them to obtain this most complete and decisive victory over an army of at least 30,000† men, who fought with an impetuous and even frantic bravery, of whom 10,000 were infantry, formed, disciplined, and in part officered by Frenchmen, and who were supported by the powerful discharge of nearly one hundred pieces of
cannon,

* See the official returns in the Appendix.

† There could not have been more than that number engaged.

cannon, served with all the exactness and much of the skill of the French artillery. When these circumstances are attentively considered, and when it is, moreover, recollected that of the English forces, 1,800 only were Europeans, and that the rest were natives of the same climate, possessing much the same degree of bodily strength, and reared for the most part in the same domestic habits and usages as the soldiers of the Mahratta army, it will be admitted, that a more striking instance has never been recorded in the military annals of the world, of the decided superiority of talents, science, and discipline, over great physical force, and animal courage, partially organized and trained.

On the evening of the 24th of September, colonel Stevenson with his division, joined general Wellesley, and was immediately dispatched in pursuit of the enemy. Several unforeseen impediments had prevented this junction at the expected time ; but no blame whatever was imputable to colonel Stevenson, whose conduct has uniformly displayed the utmost zeal, ability, and spirit.

The confederates having partly collected the remains of their discomfited army, moved to the westward, along the bank of the river Taptee, by the road which leads by the Caserbaree pass and Ahmednuggur, to Poonah ; and general Wellesley, in consequence, resolved to remain on the heights of Adjunttee with the division under his immediate command, and to regulate his movements by the approaches which the enemy might make towards the southward ; but he instructed colonel Stevenson to push forward to Boorhanpoor and Asseerghur.

On the 8th of October, whilst general Wellesley still occupied his position at Adjunttee, he received a letter signed by Ballajee Khonjur, one of Scindeah's ministers, and dated from Scindeah's camp, containing overtures of peace, and proposing that a British officer should be sent to his master's camp for the purpose of negotiating the terms of a general pacification between the British government, and the confederate Mahratta chieftains. With this request the English general refused to comply, because no reference being made in the letter to the authority either of Scindeah or the rajah of Berar, it was doubtful whether the proposition proceeded from either of them, and because, under such a circumstance, the appearance of a British officer in the enemy's camp, would not only tend to revive their spirits, and animate their resentment, but would be represented by them as actually suing for peace. He however signified, in explicit terms, his solicitude for the termination of

of hostilities, and his entire readiness to receive at his camp, with every mark of distinction, any person duly empowered by the direct authority of either Scindeah or the rajah of Berar, to propose terms of peace to the British government and its allies.

During the progress of these important transactions in the Deccan, the success of the British arms against the confederates in other quarters of their vast dominions had been proportionally great. In the provinces of Gujerat on the western, of Cuttack on the eastern, and of Delhi on the northern side of Hindustan, the most brilliant enterprizes, and splendid victories, had been achieved, and the most valuable conquests secured.

In conformity with the general plan of operations already described, the Bombay army had proceeded to the Gujerat; and on the 21st of August, a detachment from that army, composed of the 86th regiment, with a proportion of European artillery and of Sepoys, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Woodington, marched from Brodera against the town of Baroach. On the 24th lieutenant-colonel Woodington reached Baroach, and found a party of the enemy occupying an advanced position in front of the town, in order to oppose his approach; but after a feeble resistance, they were compelled to retreat into the fort. On the 26th, a battery of two eighteen-pounders was completed and opened on the fort, and by the morning of the 29th, a practicable breach was made: but colonel Woodington postponed the assault till the afternoon of that day, both because he thought that a probable time to find the enemy off their guard, and because he was in expectation of the *Fury* gun-vessel being able to come near enough to the fort, to co-operate in its reduction. That vessel, however, being unable from the shallowness of the water, to effect her purpose at the expected time, orders were given to storm; and the storming party, consisting of 100 Europeans, and 200 natives, was led by captain Richardson, of his majesty's 86th regiment, supported by a second party of 150 Europeans, and 250 Sepoys, under major Cuyler, of the same regiment, together with a reserve composed of 100 Europeans, and 100 Sepoys, under capt. Bethune, of the Bombay establishment. The British troops having obtained possession of the first gateway, the enemy opposed their further advance with the most determined vigour, which, however, yielded to the disciplined and intrepid prowess of the assailants, after a conflict of half an hour's duration. The loss on the part of the English was considerable.

siderable ; that of the enemy about 300 killed, and as many wounded. Along with the fort and town of Baroach, the English obtained possession of the district of that name, the estimated annual revenue of which amounts to eleven lacks of rupees.

After the capture of Baroach, colonel Woodington proceeded to reduce the district of Champacer, including Powanghur, a strongly fortified hill, the only remaining territory of Scindeah in the Gujerat. Powanghur is distant about twenty-five miles from Brodera, and is situated on the western confines of the province of Malwa, contiguous to the town of Champacer. This town was carried by assault, with the loss of only a few men, and the fort of Powanghur capitulated on the 17th of September, just as the British troops were prepared to storm it. These operations were planned and executed with a degree of judgment and bravery which reflects credit on the discernment and skill of the commander, and on the discipline, steadiness, and spirit of his troops.

The progress of the campaign on the other side of the Peninsula kept pace with these successful operations. It has been already stated, that the occupation of the province of Cuttack, formed a principal part of the general plan of attack. Accordingly, a part of the northern division of the Madras army, and a detachment from Bengal, composed of two companies of his majesty's 22d regiment, and four of the 20th battalion of Sepoys, were assembled, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Campbell, of the 71th regiment, at the British settlement of Ganjam, situated on the sea coast of the northern Sircas, about 45 English miles south of the confines of the province of Cuttack. The whole of this force consisted of 573 Europeans, and 2,408 Sepoys, besides a small corps of artillery. In support of this force, a body of 500 Bengal native volunteers, commanded by captain Dick, was sent from Calcutta, by water, to occupy the post of Bala-sore, a place belonging to the rajah of Berar, situated on the coast of the bay of that name, into which the river Hooghly flows, and distant about 25 English miles from the river Subanreeka, which in that quarter forms the barrier between the British territories and the province of Cuttack. But the governor-general having received intelligence that a vigorous opposition might be expected at the fort of Cuttack, he ordered captain Dick's detachment to proceed to Ganjam, to reinforce the main body of the troops, under lieutenant-colonel Campbell ; and di-patched to Bala-sore,

sore, another detachment of the same strength, under the command of captain Morgan. At the same time a detachment was formed at Jelasore, a town situated on the English side of the Subanreeka, 20 miles from the sea. This detachment, consisting of 770 Sepoys, and 84 men of the governor-general's body guard, was commanded by lieutenant-colonel Fergusson, and was designed to form a junction with the Balasore detachment, when the state of the intermediate country, and the progress of the main division from Ganjam, should favour that movement. Lieutenant-colonel Fergusson was supported by a force of 800 Sepoys, some artillery, and a body of 500 Bengal native volunteers, at Midnapore, a military station in the British dominions, 45 miles north of Balasore.

A dangerous illness with which lieutenant-colonel Campbell was seized, soon after the junction of captain Dick's detachment, disabled him from proceeding on the expedition against Cuttack, and the continued and increasing violence of his malady, induced him to solicit the governor-general to appoint another officer to take charge of his important command. In consequence of this circumstance, lieutenant-colonel Harcourt, the military secretary to the governor-general, was sent to Ganjam. Before his arrival, the ardent zeal of lieutenant-col. Campbell had prompted him to move forward with his troops towards Cuttack. But after one day's march, his fever had increased to such a degree, that his life was despaired of, and he was consequently carried back. At this period lieutenant-colonel Harcourt arrived, and took the command of the forces, with which he immediately proceeded on the expedition. On the 14th of September he entered the rajah of Berar's territory, and took possession of Manikpatam, without resistance on the part of the Mahrattas, who fled on his approach.

From that place he sent a letter to the bramins of the celebrated Pagoda of Jagarnat, encouraging them to place that sanctuary under the protection of the British troops. To this proposal the bramins readily acceded, and on the 8th of September the British troops encamped at Jagarnat, when it was immediately evacuated by the forces of the rajah of Berar.

The heavy rains which had fallen having rendered the roads impassable, lieutenant-colonel Harcourt was unable to march from Jagarnat before the 24th of September; and even then, such was the inundated state of the country, and the great swell of the rivers, that he did not reach the town of Cuttack until the 10th of October, though he met with

little annoyance from the enemy. On his arrival he summoned the town, which immediately surrendered at discretion.

In the mean time, the detachment under captain Morgan, had, on the 21st of September, taken possession of Balasore, after a feeble resistance. On the 1st of October, that officer detached two companies of Sepoys towards Soorong, a post twenty miles south of Balasore, then occupied by the enemy, which after a slight skirmish was captured on the 3d of that month.

Lieutenant-colonel Fergusson, with his detachment, marched from Jelasore on the 23d of September, and reached Balasore on the 4th of October, without encountering any opposition from the enemy, or even the smallest molestation from the peasantry, in the course of his march. On the 10th of October, he proceeded from Balasore to the southward, with a force consisting of 816 men, for the purpose of forming a junction with lieutenant-colonel Harcourt, at Cuttack.

From the period of lieutenant-colonel Harcourt's arrival at Cuttack, he had been actively employed in making preparations for the siege of the fort of Barabuttee. This fortress is of some strength, and has only one entrance, by a narrow budge, leading over a wet ditch, twenty feet in depth, and varying in breadth, according to the situation of the bastions, from thirty-five to one hundred and thirty-five feet. A battery for one twelve-pounder, two six-pounders, and two howitzers, being completed, commenced firing on the morning of the 14th of October, and by eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the whole of the enemy's guns were silenced. Lieutenant-col. Clayton was now ordered to storm the fort, and accordingly advanced with one six-pounder, a party of artillerymen, 200 Europeans from his majesty's 22d and the Madras regiments, and 400 Sepoys from the 20th Bengal, and the 9th and 19th regiments of Madras native infantry. In passing the bridge, the storming party were exposed to a heavy, but ill-directed fire of musketry from the fort. The enemy, aware of the design of blowing open the gate, had strengthened it with thick masses of stone; but in the course of twenty minutes the assailants succeeded in opening a passage in the wicket, through which they passed singly with equal boldness and celerity. The enemy opposed their entrance with great bravery, and made a resolute stand in the defence of their inner gates; but overcome at last by the superior prowess, as well as steadiness of the British troops, and dismayed by the slaughter and havoc which was made,

made, they abandoned the fort with the utmost precipitation. Upon the success of this well-planned and spirited enterprize, the whole of the province of Cuttack submitted to the conquerors, and was thenceforth annexed to the British dominions. The important advantages of this acquisition have been already stated; but at a crisis of such magnitude and moment, they were felt with peculiar force.

The correspondence between the supreme government at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, general Wellesley, and the residents at Poonah and Hyderabad had, since the commencement of the campaign, been suspended, owing to the interruption of the communication in the province of Cuttack, through which the couriers were necessarily obliged to pass. This communication was now open; and the whole line of coast, from the mouth of the Hooghly to Pondicherry, under the protection of the British flag, presented an hostile front to the fleets and vessels of France, with which country the war had just been renewed in India.

The annexation of this province was of itself a serious obstacle to the prosecution of those views which the government of France contemplated with such sanguine hopes, but the brilliant progress of the British arms in northern Hindustan, and the splendid events with which it was marked since the commencement of the campaign, had given a decisive and final blow to their grand project for subjugating our Indian empire, through the medium of their Mahratta allies, acting under the ostensible authority and auspices of the unfortunate Shah Allum. The military establishment of Perron, on which the success of this scheme in reality depended, was consequently the object that the operations of the English army on the north-west frontier of Oude were, in the first instance, exclusively directed to; and as this object embraced many important political considerations, the governor-general judiciously invested the commander in chief, general Lake, with full discretionary powers to conclude upon the spot, whatever arrangements might appear to be necessary for the accomplishment of that plan of operations with the execution of which he was charged.

Vested with this high authority, general Lake moved from the British cantonments at Cawnpoor, on the 7th of August, with the main body of the Bengal army, and on the 28th of that month, reached the neighbourhood of Coel, a town situated in the Du-aab, and belonging to the enemy. During his march to this place, he received a letter from colonel Collins, the British plenipotentiary at the camp of Scindeah,

informing him of the rupture of the negotiation with that chief, and of all the circumstances with which it was accompanied. In consequence of this intelligence, general Lake entered the territories of Scindeh, in order to attack part of Monsieur Perron's army, then encamped at a short distance from the fortress of Ally Ghur.

The enemy's force was estimated at 15,000 horse, of which 5,000 were regular cavalry, and the position which they occupied was extremely favourable for repelling an attack. Covered in front by an extensive swamp, on the right flank by the fortress of Ally Ghur, and on the left by several villages, the enemy were protected on every point. General Lake however determined to turn their left flank; and having formed the British cavalry in two lines, advanced to the attack, supported by the infantry. As the British troops approached the villages, the enemy kept up a random fire from match locks, but a few rounds from the galloper guns, attached to the English cavalry, soon silenced them; after which Perron retreated with his whole force, so rapidly as to preclude the practicability of cutting off, or even charging any part of their rear. This unexpected retreat, though it disappointed the hope of the British army, was nevertheless, productive of beneficial effects. It betrayed, on the part of Perron, such a dread of the British arms, and so much doubt of his own power, that he was soon afterwards deserted by some of his European confederates, and his military reputation was considerably lessened.

General Lake having taken possession of the town of Coel made immediate preparations for the attack of Ally Ghur. This fortress, which possesses many natural advantages, has been strengthened in a peculiar manner, by several ingenious though incomplete contrivances. The surrounding country, for upwards of a mile, is levelled and completely exposed, in every point, to the fire of the fort. A high glacis, and a ditch from one hundred to two hundred feet in breadth, thirty-two feet in depth, and always filled with ten feet of water, surrounds the fort, into which there is only one entrance, which is singularly intricate, and over a very narrow causeway. Under this causeway, the enemy had commenced a mine, but had omitted to construct a drawbridge, the addition of which would have rendered the place impregnable. General Lake having had intelligence of these deficiencies, foresaw that our troops would be enabled to pass the causeway, and immediately assailed the body of the place. Having, therefore, summoned Monsieur Pedron,

Pedron, the commander of the fort, to surrender, and having, unsuccessfully, intreated him to save the effusion of blood, by evacuating the place, general Lake determined to carry it by assault. Accordingly, on the 4th of September, a storming party was formed, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Monson, consisting of a detachment of artillery, with two twelve-pounders, four companies of the 76th regiment, the 4th regt. of Sepoys, and four companies of the 2d battalion of the 17th regiment of Sepoys. At half-past four o'clock in the morning, the storming party moved on towards the fort, under cover of a heavy fire from batteries which had been purposely erected, and before they were perceived by the enemy, they had arrived within a 100 yards of the glacis. Colonel Monson no sooner saw that he was discovered, than he pushed forward with the flank companies of the 76th, with the view of entering the fort, along with the advanced guard of the enemy that had been posted behind a strong breast-work which covered the entrance. He succeeded in passing the breast-work, but the first gate was shut before he reached it. Two ladders were instantly applied to the wall, and major Macleod, of the 76th, followed by two grenadiers, were, with uncommon intrepidity, proceeding to mount them, when a row of pikemen appeared on the top of the ramparts, presenting an impenetrable barrier to their advance. The escalade was therefore relinquished, and a twelve pounder was brought up to the gate, but some time elapsed before it could be properly pointed, during which interval the troops, pent up within a narrow space, were exposed to a galling fire of grape shot and musketry. Here colonel Monson was wounded, and the four officers of the flank companies of the 76th, the adjutant of that corps, an officer of the 4th Sepoys, several non-commissioned officers, and a number of privates were, killed. The command then devolved on major Macleod, who, as soon as the first gate was blown open, rushed on at the head of his troops, taking a circular direction round a strong bastion of masonry, along a narrow path, and through two gateways, which were easily forced, till he came to a fourth gateway, leading into the body of the fortress. With the utmost difficulty, and with dauntless perseverance, the twelve-pounder was brought up to this gate, which after all they found it impossible to force. But the gallant spirit of major Macleod surmounted every obstacle;—he burst open the wicket, and entering the fort with a resistless impetuosity, soon compelled the enemy to submit. The commandant, M. Pedron, was taken prisoner,

and some part of the garri-on surrendered; but the greater part, according to the Indian custom, endeavoured to escape in every direction; great numbers leaped into the ditch, and many were drowned. The defence, which lasted for upwards of an hour, was maintained with much vigour and resolution, the loss on the part of the assailants was severe,* and the besieged had about 2,000 killed, and a vast number wounded.

The fall of Ally Ghur was a matter of no inconsiderable importance towards the successful prosecution of the war, in this quarter of India. It was the place of residence of Perion, and the grand depôt of his military stores, the whole of which, together with some tumbrils of money, fell into the possession of the English.

The conduct of lieutenant-colonel Monson in this affair, reflected the highest credit on the discernment of general Lake, who had selected him for a command, in which all the qualities which form a skilful and valiant officer were put to the most trying test. In these qualities, as well as in his command, he was ably seconded by the ardent and unconquerable spirit of major Macleod, which, animating the intrepid firmness of the troops, finally achieved this daring and difficult enterprize.

A battalion of Sepoys being placed in Ally Ghur, a drawbridge being erected at the gate-way, and other necessary arrangements being made for the security of the fortress, general Lake marched towards Delhi, on the 7th of December. That day he received a letter from M. Perion, informing him that he had resigned the service of Scindeah, requesting permission to pass to Lucknow, with his family, property, and the officers of his suite, and begging that an escort of British troops, or his own body guard, might be allowed to attend him.

These requests were instantly granted, and M. Perion proceeded to Lucknow, accompanied by a British officer. The fall of Ally Ghur has been assigned as one of the causes of Perion's unexpected resignation; but the reasons which he has himself given, are, that an officer had been appointed to supersede him in his command, and that he could place no farther reliance on his own European officers, whose treachery and ingratitude rendered it impracticable for him to make any resistance to the British army. The last of these reasons is evidently true.

On the 8th of September the British army reached Koorjah, a place of some strength, about 30 miles distant from Ally Ghur, which the enemy

* See the official return in the Appendix.

enemy had evacuated on hearing of the fall of that fortress. Whilst general Lake was proceeding on his march, he received intelligence of five companies of Sepoys, commanded by colonel Coningham, having been twice attacked at Shekoabad, by a numerous body of the enemy's cavalry, and at last obliged to surrender, from a want of ammunition. This unpleasant event, though of so slight a nature, the commander in chief rightly judged might give some encouragement to the enemy if its effects were not immediately counteracted by sending a strong detachment to that part of the country. He accordingly ordered colonel Macan to proceed with one regiment of European, and two of native cavalry, to the neighbourhood of Fatty Ghur, and there to form a junction with colonel Vandeleur, who was stationed in that district, with the 8th regiment of light dragoons, and a detachment of infantry, with a convoy for the army. The second brigade of infantry, under colonel Clark, was likewise directed to reinforce colonel Vandeleur's detachment. But before the junction of these detachments were effected, the enemy re-crossed the Jumna and afterwards dispersed. Colonel Macan's detachment, however, arrived at Ferozeabad on the 7th of September, when the enemy abandoned it with precipitation, leaving behind them several of their men, who had been wounded in the recent affair at Shekoabad.

The main army under general Lake met with no annoyance, much less any interruption from the enemy, in its march from Ally Ghur to Delhi, until it reached the vicinity of that capital. But intelligence had been received in the course of the march, of Monsieur Louis Bourguen having crossed the river Jumna, with 16 battalions of regular infantry, 6000 cavalry, and a strong train of artillery, for the purpose of opposing the advance of the English army. On the morning of the 11th of September, general Lake encamped near the Jenah Nulla, within six miles of Delhi; but before the tents were entirely pitched, the enemy appeared in front, in such considerable force, that he proceeded to reconnoitre them in person. He found them drawn up on a rising ground, in order of battle, each flank covered by a swamp, and supported by cavalry which was posted beyond it; so that their front was the only assailable point, and that was not only covered by their numerous artillery, but protected by a line of intrenchments. The number of the enemy amounted to 19,000 men; that of the English to about 14,500 men, which small force consisted of his majesty's 76th regiment, seven

seven battalions of Sepoys, a train of artillery, the 27th dragoons, and two regiments of native cavalry.

General Lake having inspected the enemy's position, gave immediate orders for the whole of his infantry to move forwards towards the front of their line, and to leave the camp standing; whilst the cavalry who had previously advanced, had commenced the action, and were exposed to a heavy and well-directed cannonade, by which considerable loss was sustained, and the general had a horse shot under him. Before the infantry came up in support of the cavalry, one hour had elapsed, during which time general Lake discovered that it would be an operation of extreme difficulty to attack the enemy in their actual position. He therefore determined to make a feint, so that the enemy should be tempted to leave their intrenchments and advance on the plain. For this purpose the British cavalry retired, until it met the infantry, when it instantly opened from the centre, to right and left, and allowed the latter to advance in front. This evolution was performed with the utmost steadiness; but the enemy, supposing it to be an actual retreat, immediately moved forward, from their strong position, with the whole of their guns, in all the confidence of superior power, and shouting with evocation, as if they had already gained the victory.

The British infantry, however, having faced about and formed in one line, with the cavalry in a second line, about forty yards in the rear of the right wing, the enemy thought it prudent to halt. The English army then advanced briskly, led by general Lake, at the head of the gallant 70th regiment, unimpeded and unshaken, by a tremendous fire of round, grape, and chain shot, with which they were assailed; and such was their admirable order and discipline, that they did not take their muskets from their shoulders, until they were within an hundred paces of the enemy. The whole line then fired a volley, and rushed forward to the charge, with such fierce impetuosity and intrepid valour, that the enemy were compelled to abandon their guns, and to give way in all directions. Upon the first halt of the English, after the charge, general Lake ordered the line to break into columns of companies, which being accordingly done, the cavalry passed through the intervals, with their galloper guns, which were opened on the flying and discomfited army with great effect; whilst the rest of the cavalry charged and broke through the enemy's rear, and finally completed the victory by pursuing them to the banks of the Junna, where great numbers were driven

driven into the river, and a vast carnage took place. The whole of the enemy's artillery, consisting of 68 pieces of ordnance, together with two tumbrils filled with treasure, and 24 laden with ammunition, fell into the possession of the victorious army.

The loss sustained by the English was very considerable ;* that of the enemy has been estimated at 3000 men, a number nearly equal to three-fourths of the whole force of their opponents ; so that this brilliant action affords another instance of the force of skilful valour and disciplined intrepidity, prevailing over all the difficulties and resistance which great superiority of numbers, and the well-directed fire of a vast train of artillery, and the most strenuous efforts of personal bravery could oppose.

The result of the victory was no less splendid, beneficial, and conclusive, than the achievement of it was glorious and complete. Bourguen and the other leaders of the French faction, finding their influence annihilated, and their power no longer tenable, surrendered themselves prisoners to general Lake ; and the city of Delhi, the ancient metropolis of the mussulman empire in Hindustan, together with the person of the fallen and unhappy monarch, was released from the stern domination of that faction, and placed under the protection of the British government. This event was not only consonant to the wishes, but grateful to the feelings of that unfortunate prince, who expressly and earnestly desired to place both his person and authority under the protection of his victorious deliverers.

General Lake having encamped his army on the banks of the Jumna, opposite to the city of Delhi, lost not a moment in signifying his solicitude to wait on the emperor, who accordingly sent his eldest son, the Mirza Akbar Shah, to conduct him to his presence. The entry of the English general into this celebrated place, was welcomed by an immense concourse of people, who had assembled with anxious pleasure to behold the deliverance of their lawful sovereign, from his long and ignominious confinement. When general Lake reached the palace, and was ushered into the court of audience, he beheld one of the most piteous and touching pictures of degraded royalty and fallen magnificence that was ever presented to the commiseration of mankind.

The venerable descendant of a long line of illustrious and powerful monarchs, was seated under a small tattered canopy, the remnant of his former

* See the official return in the Appendix.

former state, his person emaciated by indigence and infirmities, and his countenance disfigured with the loss of his eyes, and marked with extreme old age, and a settled melancholy; whilst every thing around him attested the misery and wretchedness of his condition. Yet his multiplied and cruel sufferings, though they had reduced his mind to a state of listlessness and torpor, had not entirely hardened it against impressions of kindness, or rendered it unsusceptible of those emotions of gratitude and pleasure, which the first intimation of his deliverance was so powerfully calculated to excite. He at once testified his thankfulness to his gallant deliverer, and his joy on the occasion, by bestowing on him those high titles,* which, according to the custom of his ancestors, and in the splendid days of his own power, were alone conferred on such warriors as had done the state some very important and signal service. "It is impossible," says the marquis Wellesley, "to describe the impression which general Lake's conduct on this interesting occasion, has made on the minds of the inhabitants of Delhi, and of all the muslimans who have had an opportunity of being made acquainted with the occurrences of the 6th of September. The native news-writers, who described this extraordinary scene, declare, in the metaphorical language of Asia, that Shah Allum recovered his sight from excess of joy." This hyperbole, absurd as it must appear to every English reader, nevertheless serves to shew, in a striking manner, the sentiments of gratification entertained by the people of Delhi, at the change which had taken place.

The emperor being thus restored to personal freedom, comfort, and dignity, and general Lake having made all the arrangements necessary for securing to him and his family the peaceful enjoyment of those blessings, marched on the 24th of September towards Agra.

In the mean while the detachment under colonel Vandeleur, had taken possession of the city of Mathura, on the right bank of the Junna, where one of Perron's principal cannon founderies was established; and on the 30th of September, some days after he had occupied this place, monsieur Dudernaigne, and two other French officers, in the service of Scindeah, who had been sent from the Deccan with some battalions to reinforce Perron, surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

During

* The titles conferred on general Lake, signify in English, "*The Sword of the State, the Hero of the Land, the Lord of the Age, and the Victorious in War.*"

During these operations to the northward, the detachment under lieutenant-colonel Powel, which was assembled at Allahabad, had marched into the Bundilcund, and formed a junction with the force commanded by Himmüt Bahader, one of the peishwah's principal officers. That force amounted to about 13,000 men, which, together with the British detachment, formed an army of seventeen thousand. On reaching the banks of the river Cane, Himmüt Bahader and lieutenant-colonel Powel found the enemy's troops, under Shumsheer Bahader, encamped on the opposite side in considerable force. Having reduced several small forts, which lay on the rear and flanks of their position, Himmüt Bahadar and lieutenant-colonel Powel crossed the river on the 10th of October, and on the 12th engaged the enemy, whom, after a short contest they completely defeated. In consequence of this success, Shumsheer Bahadar was compelled to retire with his armies from Bundilcund, and the numerous inhabitants of that valuable province, freed from the terror of his tyranny, became the friends and supporters of the British cause.

On the 2d of October general Lake joined colonel Vandeleur, at Mathura, from whence he immediately pushed forward to Agra, which place he reached in two days. A summons to surrender was sent to the garrison, but no answer was returned, owing, as it afterwards appeared, to a mutiny which then prevailed amongst the enemy's troops, who, distrustful of their European officers, had put them all in confinement.

Upon reconnoitring the approaches to the town and fortress, it was discovered that seven battalions of the enemy's regular infantry were posted outside the fort, occupying the town and principal mosque of Agra, and some ravines, which led through broken ground from the British camp on the south-side of the fort, to the ditch and the northern gateway. From this position it was necessary to dislodge the enemy, before any approaches could be made against the fort. Accordingly, on the morning of the 10th of October, colonel Clarke was directed to take possession of the town with his brigade of Sepoys, whilst three battalions of Sepoys, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Macculloch, proceeded to occupy the ravines. After a long and obstinate contest, the enemy were dislodged from both these positions: some took shelter in the mosque, and others in the ditch under cover of the batteries. The spirit and bravery of the British Sepoys on this occasion was peculiarly conspicuous; but their boldness in seizing the enemy's guns, that
were

were planted on the glacis, exposed them to a heavy fire of grape, by which they suffered a severe loss in men and officers. The defeat of the enemy was complete; their loss amounted to about six hundred men; and the remainder of the dis-comfited force, consisting of about two thousand five hundred men, surrendered two days afterwards to the English.

On the evening of the 13th of October, the besieged demanded a cessation of hostilities for the purpose of offering terms of capitulation; and a European officer was accordingly dispatched to the British camp, who delivered a letter signed by the principal Mahiatta officers in the fort, stating the conditions on which they were willing to surrender. On receipt of this letter, general Lake sent an officer into the fort in order to make a final adjustment of the terms of capitulation; but whilst that officer was actually engaged in the execution of this duty, the enemy suddenly recommenced their fire. Irritated by this act of treachery, the British troops renewed their operations against the fort with redoubled vigour; and on the morning of the 17th the breaching batteries were opened upon it. The well-directed and incessant fire which was kept up, soon made an impression on the walls of the fort; and the enemy foreseeing that a practicable breach would speedily be effected, deemed it prudent to capitulate.

On the 18th of October the British troops took possession of the important fortress of Agra, where they found 280,000*l.* sterling in specie, the well earned reward of their activity and courage. By the capture of this fortress, of Delhi, and of Mathura, an important line of posts along the banks of the Jumna was obtained, together with a considerable tract of country, so that the navigation of that river was thereby effectually secured.

The only force of the enemy which now remained in northern Hindustan, was that which had proceeded from the Deccan under the command of Monsieur Dudermaigne, who as has been already stated, surrendered to colonel Vandeleur at Mathura. This army, though abandoned by their commander, still continued in the province of Agra with the view of embracing a favorable opportunity of marching to Delhi to retake that capital. It consequently became an object of the utmost importance to general Lake to march against this army without delay. Accordingly, on the 27th of October, he left Agra in pursuit of the enemy, and reached Kerouilly on the following day. On the 29th he
passed

passed Futtee-poor-Sikree, where having left the heavy guns and baggage, under the guard of two battalions of Sepoys, he made a march of twenty miles, with his whole army. On the 31st, by another march of twenty miles, the British army reached the ground which the enemy had on that morning quitted. This circumstance served to animate the pursuit, and determined general Lake to make a strong effort to overtake the enemy with his cavalry, and to retard their march, by maintaining a partial action with their rear, until the infantry should be enabled to come up. With this admirable design he proceeded with the whole of his cavalry on the night of the 3rd of October, and after marching twenty-five miles in six hours, overtook the enemy on the morning of the 1st of November. The enemy's army consisted of 9000 regular infantry, and about 5000 cavalry, together with a large body of artillerymen, and seventy-two guns.

When general Lake came up with the enemy, they were retreating in such confusion as to encourage him to attack them with the cavalry alone, without waiting for the infantry. He accordingly ordered the advanced guard and first brigade of cavalry to move forward to the point where the enemy had been observed to be in motion, whilst the remainder was directed to attack in succession, as soon as they could form. But a thick cloud of dust raised by the movements of the British cavalry, prevented general Lake from observing an important change of position which the enemy had made, and which considerably lessened the intended effect of his operation. Availing themselves of this circumstance the enemy cut the embankment of a large reservoir of water, in order to impede the advance of the British cavalry, whilst they made an advantageous movement, by which their right became protected by the village of Laswaree, and a small stream, the banks of which were high and difficult to pass, their left was covered by the village of Mahaulpoor, and their whole front was concealed by very high grass, and strengthened by a powerful line of artillery.

Yet, notwithstanding the strength of the position in which the enemy had thus placed themselves, their line was forced by the impetuous charge of the British cavalry, led by colonel Vandeleur and major Griffiths. Several of the enemy's guns were taken; and the successive attacks of the other brigades of British cavalry, under colonel Macan, were conducted with equal spirit and effect. But the incessant fire from the remaining artillery of the enemy was so galling and destructive,

structive, that general Lake deemed it prudent to withdraw the cavalry from its reach, until the infantry came up. This movement was performed with the most perfect order and regularity, and the greatest part of the captured guns were carried off and secured.

In this attack the British army sustained a heavy loss, by the fall of colonel Vandeleur,---an officer of tried merit, and who, on this occasion, distinguished himself not less by his gallant spirit, than by his judgment and skill.

About twelve o'clock at noon the British infantry reached the field of battle; but after a forced march of twenty-five miles, it was necessary to allow some time for refreshment, before they moved on to the attack. During this suspension of operations, the enemy sent a message to general Lake, offering, on certain conditions, to surrender their guns; to which proposal he immediately acceded, allowing them one hour to carry into effect their own conditions of the surrender. This interval general Lake employed in making his arrangements for a general attack, should the enemy, as was most probable, either break or recede from their engagement. Accordingly, he formed the infantry into two columns on the left: the first column commanded by major-general Ware, was directed to attack the village of Mohaulpoor, and to turn the enemy's right flank, which having fallen back since the morning, left a space between the ground actually occupied, and the small stream already mentioned; the second column, commanded by major-general St. John, was ordered to support the first. The 3d brigade of cavalry, under colonel Macan, was to act also in support of the first column of infantry, whilst the 2d brigade of cavalry, under lieutenant-colonel J. Vandeleur, was detached on the right of the British army, to watch the enemy's left, to take advantage of any confusion in their line, and to attack and pursue them in their retreat. The reserve was composed of the 1st brigade of cavalry, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Gordon: and the whole attack was strengthened and supported by four different batteries, formed with the field-pieces and galloper guns. The enemy's infantry was formed in two lines; the first line to the eastward, and the second to the westward of the village of Mehaulpoor; and their cavalry covered their right.

The time allotted for the fulfilment of the proposed conditions having expired, without any further communication whatever from the enemy, the British infantry advanced to the attack, under cover of the four batteries,

teries, but in the face of a tremendous fire of both round and grape shot from the enemy's numerous and well-served artillery. When the 76th regiment, that led the attack, came within about fifty paces of the enemy, it was so much exposed to the fire of their artillery, and was losing men so fast, that general Lake, heroically, and judiciously determined to advance to the charge with that regiment alone, and four companies of Sepoys which had closed to the front, without waiting till the remainder of the column, which was much impeded in its advance, should be enabled to form. The general accordingly, placing himself at the head of this "HANDFUL OF HEROES," as he himself emphatically terms them, pushed forward at a quick pace, but with a firm step, to the enemy's guns in the face of their fire, and unchecked by the repeated charges of their cavalry. The latter, however, having rallied and formed in a formidable and menacing position, general Lake ordered the British cavalry to attack them; and accordingly the 29th dragoons, led by captain Wade, charged them with resistless vigour, and compelled them to abandon their ground, and gallop off in the utmost disorder. The enemy's infantry nevertheless maintained their position with unbending obstinacy and persevering courage, until the 76th regiment, supported by the remainder of the British columns, drove them from their guns at the point of the bayonet.

The enemy's right wing then fell back, and their left wing endeavoured to retreat in order; but the 29th dragoons, and 6th regiment of native cavalry, led by lieutenant-colonel J. Vandeleur, broke in upon their column with such well-conducted impetuosity, that about two thousand men were made prisoners, and the rest were killed. The whole of their camp equipage, military stores, elephants, camels, and bullocks, seventy-two pieces of cannon, 5,000 stand of arms, and three tumbrils laden with specie, fell into the possession of the English.

Of the numbers lost in this memorable battle, there is reason to believe that nearly 7,000 of the enemy were either missing or destroyed; and the killed, wounded, and missing of the British army, amounted to upwards of eight hundred.

Thus, by the decisive judgment, skill, activity, and intrepid spirit of general Lake, supported by the veteran valour of his troops, was this brilliant victory achieved. The personal exertions of the general were, indeed, so unceasing, and so peculiarly prominent, that they could not fail to inspire the army both with confidence and emulation. At the
head

head of all the different attacks on the enemy's line, and in the midst of every danger, he appeared in person, carrying into execution the masterly plans which he had formed, and seizing with intuitive readiness, every advantage presented by the enemy.

The activity and zeal of general Lake was ably seconded by the officers of his staff, amongst whom his son, major Lake, was peculiarly distinguished. This young officer constantly attended his father's person in the capacity of aid-de-camp, and having on former occasions given striking proofs of his ability in that station, he now held the highest place in the general's confidence as well as in his affection. In this last action, while leading one of the attacks against the enemy, the general's horse was shot under him, when his son in a moment dismounted, and gave him his horse, which the general was at first unwilling to take, but his son's earnest intreaty made him accept it. Major Lake then mounted a trooper's horse, but at that instant a shot struck him, by which he was severely wounded, whilst at the same time a movement of the enemy's obliged the general to push forward the attack, and to leave his son upon the field, doubtful whether he should ever see him again. But, with a firm mind, the general pursued his public duty, in the manner already described; and, after having gained the victory, with what transport must his heart have glowed, when he found his son still living to share the joy of his success, and his wound in such a state as to afford confident hopes of a perfect recovery. These hopes have been since fulfilled; and that promising and gallant youth lives to give additional lustre to his father's renown, as well as to grace the title to which he has been elevated.

This glorious achievement completed the destruction of the French establishment in Hindustan, together with the force and influence of Scindeah in the north, and thereby terminated the operations of the British arms in that quarter of India. We shall now return, therefore, to the campaign in the Deccan, where general Wellesley had followed up his triumph at Assye, with all his accustomed activity.

It has been already stated, that colonel Stevenson, with his division of the army of the Deccan, had, in the beginning of October, proceeded towards Boorhanpoor and Asseer Ghur, for the purpose of reducing those places. Accordingly he reached Boorhanpoor on the 16th of October, and took possession of that city without resistance. On the following day, he pushed forward to Asseer Ghur, from whence the
remains

of the enemy's infantry had retired, on the first intelligence of his approach. He therefore determined to lay siege to the place without delay; and having attacked and carried the town, and made a lodgment within one hundred and fifty yards of the lower wall of the fort, he sent a flag of truce to the killahdar (governor) with a summons to surrender. The answer to the summons not being definitive, and the killahdar having required some time to consider of the terms proposed, colonel Stevenson acceded to his wishes in that respect; but proceeded, with unremitting activity, in his operations against the fort, as he had reason to believe, that the negotiation for its surrender was prolonged with the sole view of giving Scindeah time to come to its relief. No decisive reply having been returned at the expiration of the time prescribed, and the batteries being then completed, a heavy fire was immediately opened on the fort. When the firing had continued about an hour, and a considerable impression had been made on the walls, the killahdar seeing no prospect of a relief, and sensible of his inability to maintain the place, displayed a flag of truce, and consented to surrender, on the terms originally proposed.

The garrison accordingly marched out with the honours of war, were allowed to retain their private property, to receive their arrears of pay, and to retire whithersoever they chose. The acquisition of this fortress was an event highly conducive to the successful progress of the war; though not so much on account of the real strength of the place, as from the circumstance of the enemy having always deemed it impregnable to any human force, which led them to consider its fall as ominous of the final issue of the contest.

But the apprehensions which this circumstance diffused amongst them, and which their superstitious notions tended to magnify, were soon after realised by general Wellesley's unwearyed exertions. Whilst colonel Stevenson was engaged in the reduction of Asseer Ghur, general Wellesley, with the main body of the army, had, on the 25th of October, re-ascended the heights of Adjuntee, and marched to the southward, having heard that the rajah of Berar had passed the hills which form the boundary of Candees, and was proceeding towards the river Godavary. On the 29th general Wellesley arrived at Aurungabad, where he received intelligence of the rajah having advanced gradually to the eastward, and being then at Lakeegaun, about twenty miles north from Pultein. The rajah, finding himself thus pursued, and his motions

thus closely watched by general Wellesley, endeavoured by various stratagems to elude his vigilance.

Between the night of the 29th and that of the 30th of October, he moved his camp five times; and with a view to draw off the attention of general Wellesley from his operations, he detached a body of 5000 horse to intercept a convoy of bullocks, and other valuable supplies, for the British army, which was distant only a few days' march. But the perspicuity of the British general was not to be blinded, nor was his confidence in the justness of his own views, and in the zeal and energy of his troops, to be unsettled by these stratagems. Perceiving therefore the rajah's real design, he continued to observe and follow all his movements; and knowing the exact strength of the detachment which accompanied the convoy, as well as the character of the officer who commanded it, he relied on its being fully adequate to repulse, if not to defeat, the force that had been sent against it. The result proved the correctness of his judgment. Capt. Baynes, who commanded the convoy, was attacked at Amber, by the enemy's horse, and after a sharp action, he repulsed them with considerable loss; secured the whole of the supplies; and in a few days afterwards reached general Wellesley's camp in perfect safety.

These events, together with the bitter remembrance of his former defeats, determined the rajah to exert every means which either his ingenuity could suggest, or his activity could accomplish, to avoid another action with the English. But Scindeah seeing all his grand schemes of ambition and vengeance subverted, his French establishment and alliance completely destroyed, his provinces conquered, all his strong forts in the Deccan captured, and his capital itself in imminent danger, felt that he had no resource left, but the old Mahratta policy of negotiating for peace, to gain time, and thereby to recruit his means for prosecuting the war. Accordingly, on the 11th of November, he sent an ambassador to general Wellesley's camp at Jaun, with a proposal to treat for peace. The general, aware of the real object of his mission, but solicitous to shew, by his conduct, the pacific disposition of the British government, he received the proposal with the most marked demonstrations of satisfaction.

After various conferences between general Wellesley and the ambassador, on the 24th of November a suspension of hostilities was agreed to between Scindeah and the British armies in the Deccan and the Gujerat. The

The principal condition of this truce was, that Scindeah's army should occupy a position forty miles to the east of Ellichpoor, and that the British troops should not advance farther into the dominions of Scindeah.

During the period that was occupied in the discussions which produced this agreement, the rajah of Berar had moved towards his own territories; and general Wellesley had descended the mountains, by Rajoorah, in order to co-operate with colonel Stevenson in the reduction of the fortress of Gawilghur, in Berar, on which service that officer had been dispatched, after the fall of Asseerghur. On the 28th of November, general Wellesley came up with the greatest part of the rajah of Berar's regular infantry, strengthened by a large body of Scindeah's best cavalry, and, as the stipulations of the truce had not been fulfilled on the part of Scindeah, though they had been strictly adhered to by general Wellesley, he resolved to attack this combined force, with the utmost celerity, so that the enemy should be prevented either from effecting a retreat, or receiving reinforcements. Scindeah's ambassador, who was still in the English camp, remonstrated in the most pressing and urgent manner, against the intended attack; but general Wellesley justly replied, that there existed no truce whatever with the rajah of Berar, and that, as Scindeah had neglected to fulfil the conditions of the one which had been agreed to with him, it could not be considered as binding. so that therefore it was his fixed determination to attack the enemy wherever he should meet them. He accordingly moved forward to Parterly, where the confederates were encamped, and on his march thither, formed a junction with the division of the army under colonel Stevenson, who had for that purpose halted at Andorah. Yet, by the time the British army had reached Parterly, the confederates had retired, though they were still discernible from the top of a lofty tower, situated near the place. The excessive heat of the day, however, and the great distance which his troops had already marched, induced general Wellesley to postpone the pursuit of the enemy until the evening. But he had not halted long, when large bodies of the enemy's horse appeared in front; and upon the picquets being pushed forward in consequence, the whole army of the confederates was distinctly perceived, regularly drawn up in a long line of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, which extended above five miles on the plains of Argaum. Finding them thus prepared for a general action, general Wellesley resolved to give them battle immediately, and for that purpose moved on with his army in one column,

the British cavalry leading the attack, in a direction nearly parallel to that of the enemy's line. On approaching the confederates, he formed his army into two lines, the first of which was composed of the infantry, and the second of the cavalry. The right wing was advanced in order to press on the enemy's left; and the left wing was supported by the Mysore cavalry. Thus formed and disposed, the whole advanced with the utmost steadiness and order. On arriving close to the enemy's line, the 74th and 78th regiments were attacked by a large body of Persians, who, after a desperate combat, were entirely destroyed; and Scindeah's cavalry being at the same time repulsed, with great loss, by the 1st battalion of the 6th regiment, the enemy's whole line broke, and fell back in the greatest disorder and confusion, leaving in the possession of the English, 38 pieces of cannon, and all their ammunition. The precipitation with which the enemy fled, rendered it unadvisable for the British infantry to follow them; but they were pursued by the cavalry for several miles, who cut off vast numbers, and captured the whole of their elephants and baggage.

This victory, though less brilliant, was not less decisive than that of Asse, and though it afforded not general Wellesley an opportunity for displaying the heroism of his character, it yet enabled him to give many additional proofs of that clear perception, quick judgment, and presence of mind, to which we have already pointed the attention of our readers, and to which the extraordinary rapidity of the operations of the British army in the Deccan are principally to be ascribed.

The loss sustained by the English army, in this action, being inconsiderable,* and productive of no inconvenience, general Wellesley immediately moved forward towards Gawilghur, for the purpose of laying siege to that fortress, the reduction of which, from its almost inaccessible situation, appeared to be an operation of much difficulty as well as time. But this last circumstance enhanced the importance of the object in view, and made the general resolve to accomplish it.

On the 5th of December, he halted at Ellichpoor, where he established an hospital for the wounded in the battle of Argaum. On the 6th, a strong detachment was sent forward towards Gawilghur, in order to scour the country, and drive in the enemy from the ground which they occupied to the southward of the place, as well as to take possession

* See the official return in the Appendix

tion of the fortified village of Damergaum, which covers the entrance to the mountains by the road which it was intended colonel Stevenson's division should pass.

On the 7th, both divisions of the army marched from Ellichpoor, general Wellesley proceeded direct towards the south side of Gawilghur, and colonel Stevenson by the road already mentioned. On the 12th, both divisions reached the points of their destination, and that of colonel Stevenson, after encountering a series of obstacles, which it required the utmost perseverance to surmount. The heavy ordnance and stores were dragged by hand over mountains, and through ravines, for a distance of thirty miles, by roads which the troops themselves had with infinite difficulty made.

Before we proceed to the details of the siege, we shall describe the situation of the fortress of Gawilghur, which has been long celebrated by the historians of the Deccan, as one of the most impregnable bulwarks of their country. This fortress stands on a high, steep, and rocky hill, in the midst of that range of mountains which lies between the sources of the rivers Poona and Taptee. There is one complete inner fort, which fronts the south, where the rock is most inaccessible, and this citadel, as it may be called, is strengthened and defended by an outer fort, which entirely covers it to the north and north-west. The outer fort has a thick wall, which covers the approach to it from the north, by the village of Lambada; and all these walls are strongly built and fortified by ramparts and towers. To the whole of the fortification there are three gates: one to the south, which leads to the inner fort; one to the north-west, which leads to the outward fort; and one to the north, which communicates with the third wall. The ascent to the first gate is very long, steep, and difficult; that to the second is by a road used for the common communications of the garrison with the country to the southward, but this road leads no further than the gate, it is extremely narrow, the rock is scooped on each side, and from its passing round the west side of the fort, is exposed to its fire for a considerable distance. the road to the northern gate is direct from the village of Lambada, and the ground along which it is made is level with that of the fort.

From this description it will be evident to our readers, that the reduction of Gawilghur was an operation that required the union of the

utmost skill, intrepidity, and perseverance, but their surprise and admiration must be strongly excited, when it is known, that this hazardous and difficult enterprise was achieved in the short space of forty-eight hours. On the night of the 12th of December, two batteries were erected by colonel Stevenson opposite to the north face of the fort; one of which, mounting two eighteen, and three twelve-pounders, was to breach the outer fort and third wall; the other mounting two twelve-pounders and two five-and-half inch howitzers, was to destroy the defences on the point of attack. At the same time, general Wellesley, on his side, constructed a battery for two iron and two brass twelve pounders, on the mountain under the southern gate, to endeavour, if possible, to breach the wall near that gate, or, if the attempt should fail, it would at least have the effect of drawing the attention of the besieged to that quarter. But in spite of the most strenuous exertions, it was found impracticable to drag the iron guns up the mountain; so that even the lesser purpose of this battery was only productive of a partial effect. On the 13th, however, a heavy fire was opened from all these batteries; and on the night of the 14th, the breaches in the walls of the outer fort were practicable. The storming party, already formed under the command of lieutenant-colonel Kenny, then marched to the breach in the north face; whilst two attacks were at the same time ordered to be made on the southern side, the one led by lieutenant-colonel Wallace, and the other by lieutenant-colonel Chalmers.

These attacks were intended, in the first instance, to make a diversion on the southern side of the fort, to endeavour to blow open the gate, and eventually to communicate with and support the main assault, under lieutenant-colonel Kenny. At ten in the morning of the 14th, the three parties advanced nearly at the same time. The detachment under lieutenant-colonel Chalmers reached the north-west gate, just as the enemy were attempting to escape through it, from the bayonets of the assailants, under lieutenant-colonel Kenny. An immense slaughter ensued, and colonel Chalmers entered without difficulty. The wall of the inner fort, in which no breach had yet been made, was then to be carried; and after several attempts upon the gate of communication between the inner and outer fort, a place on the wall was discovered which it appeared practicable to escalade. Against this place captain Campbell, with the light infantry of the 94th regiment, immediately fixed the ladders, which having mounted with uncommon agility and spirit,

spirit, and entered the fort, the garrison in astonishment and confusion, threw down their arms and surrendered.

This well-planned, vigorous, and brilliant enterprize, brought the war to a speedy conclusion. The rajah of Berar, sensible of his inability to resist the further progress of the British arms, alarmed for the safety of his dominions, and amazed at the rapidity of general Wellesley's operations, even in that mountainous country into which the war was now carried, saw no prudent or safe alternative but to sue for an immediate and separate peace, without waiting for the opinion, or the determination of his ally.

He accordingly lost not a day in deputing an ambassador to general Wellesley, who was encamped at Dogaum, in the vicinity of Gawilghur. This pacific mission was received by general Wellesley with the highest degree of respect, and with all those unequivocal testimonies of satisfaction, which proved that the object for which his government had gone to war, was not conquest, but a secure and solid peace.

The negotiation was conducted with that dispatch and decision which characterizes all the services of this distinguished officer. It commenced on the 16th, and on the day following (December the 17th, 1803) the treaty* of peace between the British government and the rajah of Berar, was concluded and signed.

By this treaty it was agreed on the part of the rajah of Berar, first to renounce all adherence to the confederacy which had been formed against the English, between Scindeah, himself, and other chiefs, and to engage to give no assistance to those chiefs, should the war with them still continue. Secondly, to cede to the English, in perpetual sovereignty, the province of Cuttack, including the district and fort of Balasore, and also all the territories, the revenues of which he had previously collected, in conjunction with the subadar of the Deccan, together with those situated to the westward of the river Wurdah. And, lastly, to engage never to take, or retain in the service of the rajah, any Frenchman, or the subject of any other European or American power, the government of which might be at war with the British government; or any British subject, whether European or Indian, without the consent of the British government.

On the other hand it was agreed, on the part of the English, that the

forts

* See the official copy of this Treaty in the Appendix

forts of Nernallah and Gawilghur should be restored to the rajah of Berar; that districts, the revenues of which amounted to four lacs of rupees a year, and contiguous to those forts, should likewise be restored and delivered up to the rajah at the same time; that the river Wurdah, from its source in the Injardee hills, to its junction with the Godavary, should be the future boundary between the dominions of the rajah of Berar, and those of the subadar of the Deccan; and that no aid or countenance should be given to any discontented relations, Rajahs, Zemindars, or other subjects of the Rajahs of Berar, who might fly from, or rebel against his authority. Finally, it was agreed, for the mutual benefit of both the contracting parties, that, in order to secure and improve the relations of amity and peace established by this treaty, accredited ministers from each government should constantly reside at the court of the other.

This treaty being ratified by the rajah of Berar, on the 25th of December, and general Wellesley having transmitted it to Calcutta for the ratification of the Governor-General, he lost no time in turning his attention towards Scindeah, against whom he accordingly marched. But that prince, exhausted in all his resources and expedients, and now left without an ally, was convinced that there was not even any chance of an event arising beneficial to his cause, from a further prolongation of the contest, and that it was, therefore, his obvious interest to sue for immediate peace. He accordingly sent instructions to his ambassadors, who still followed the English army, to make a sincere and explicit declaration to general Wellesley, that it was the earnest and anxious desire of their master to put an end to hostilities, and that they were now empowered to negotiate and conclude a definitive treaty of peace.

General Wellesley received this declaration with the same readiness which on the former occasion he had so unreservedly shewn; but, resolved to preclude every pretext for procrastination, he at once stated to the ambassadors the precise terms on which alone he would consent to treat, and required from them a direct and categorical answer. By the adoption of this peremptory and decisive tone, which his victorious career, and the duplicity and delays that he had before experienced from the ambassadors entitled him to assume, the negotiation was in a few days brought to a happy issue, and on the 30th of December, 1803, a treaty of peace, between the British government and Scindeah, was signed in the English camp at Surje Anjengaum.

By this treaty it was agreed, on the part of Scindeah, first, to cede
to

to the English, in perpetual sovereignty, all his forts, territories, and rights, in the Du-aab, or country situated in northern Hindustan, between the rivers Ganges and Jumna, together with all his forts, territories, rights and interests in the districts which lie to the northward of the dominions of the rajahs of Jeypoor and Judpoor, and of the ranah of Gohud. Secondly, to cede to the English, in perpetual sovereignty, the fort and territory of Baroach, in the Gujerat, and the fort and territory of Ahmednughur, in the Deccan, and likewise all the territories which belonged to him before the commencement of the war, which are situated to the southward of the Adjuntee hills in the Deccan, including all the districts between that range of mountains and the river Godavery. Thirdly, to renounce, for ever, all claims upon the emperor Shah Allum, and to engage never again to interfere in the affairs of that monarch. And, lastly, to engage never to take or retain in his service any Frenchman, or the subject of any European or American power, the government of which might be at war with the British government, or any British subject, whether European or Indian, without the consent of the British government.

On the other hand, it was agreed on the part of the English, first, to restore to Scindeah the fort of Asseerghur, and the city of Boorhanpoor, in the Deccan, and the forts of Dohud and Powanghur, with the territories in Candeis and Gujerat, appertaining to these forts. Secondly, to allow Scindeah, under the protection of the British government, to retain possession of certain lands, which he had long held in his family, as a gift from the kings of Hindustan; and that certain other lands, situated in the provinces conquered by the English in Hindustan, which were held in jaghire, by persons belonging to the family of the late Mahajee Scindeah, should remain in the possession of those persons: and further, to prevent any individual from incurring loss, or suffering distress by this arrangement, it was agreed, that the British government should either pay pensions, or grant lands in jaghire, to such other persons as Scindeah should name, provided the sum to be paid exceeded not seventeen lacs of rupees a year. Thirdly, to restore to Scindeah certain lands and villages, situated in the dominions of the peishwah, which had lately been taken possession of by the English and their allies, and which the family of Scindeah had long held, as a personal estate. And, lastly, Scindeah was invited to partake of the benefits of the subsidiary treaties, existing between the British government and the peishwah, and the subadar of
the

the Deccan ; but if it should not suit his interests to embrace this offer, his declining it should no way affect any of the stipulations of the present treaty of peace. Finally, it was agreed on, for the mutual advantage of both the contracting parties, and with a view to secure and improve the relations of peace and amity established by this treaty, that accredited ministers, from each government, should constantly reside at the court of the other.

The treaty was ratified by Scindeah, and returned on the 5th of January, 1804, to general Wellesley, who immediately transmitted it to the Governor-General, at Calcutta.

On the 14th of January, the treaty of peace with the rajah of Berar arrived at Calcutta, and was, on the following day, ratified by the Governor-General, who issued a proclamation accordingly. And on the 13th of February, the treaty with Scindeah was likewise ratified by the Governor-General, and the final restoration of peace between the British government and the Mahratta princes was proclaimed.

The successful termination of this short and victorious war produced the strongest sensation of exultation and joy, throughout the British dominions in Hindustan. In every settlement and town, the inhabitants testified their feelings and sentiments by public rejoicings, and their pleasure was mingled and heightened with an admiration of those sagacious counsels, comprehensive views, and energetic measures, which, in the short space of five months, had discomfited the armies of the confederates, conquered many of their most valuable provinces, and obtained the rational triumph of a secure and glorious peace.

The inhabitants of Calcutta, who had the best opportunity of observing the unwearied exertion of those high qualities, to which the extraordinary success of the contest was principally attributable, and of which they appear to have formed a just appreciation, assembled together, with a generous and patriotic solicitude, to prepare an address to the Governor-General on this most happy result of his wise and magnanimous policy.

An address,* signed by all the principal inhabitants, was accordingly presented to the Governor-General, on the 29th of February, expressing their entire concurrence in the justice and necessity of the war ; their admiration of the manner in which it was planned, as well as of the heroic

* See this Address, together with the Governor-General's reply to it, in the Appendix.

heroic energy with which it was conducted, and their approbation of that enlarged, but moderate system of policy, on the principles of which the general peace of Hindustan was now established.

To this address the Governor General returned an answer, in which he expresses, in modest and dignified terms, his cordial satisfaction at the favourable sentiments entertained by the inhabitants of Calcutta, in regard to the principles which regulated his conduct from the origin to the close of the late contest, as well as to his general administration of public affairs; and after pointing out the national advantages likely to result from the treaties of peace which had been just concluded, he states his confident hopes that the condition of the people of India will be gradually meliorated, by a steady pursuance of that political system, which he had now finally established, for the government of the British provinces.

On receiving this answer, certain resolutions, which had been unanimously passed at the meeting of the inhabitants, were presented to the Governor-General. These were, first, to erect a marble statue of his Excellency, at Calcutta, as a lasting memorial of the high sense entertained by the inhabitants of his eminent public services; secondly, to present a sword to general Lake, as a testimony of their exalted opinion of the distinguished service which he had rendered his country; and, lastly, to present a sword to major-general Wellesley, as a testimonial of his conduct having inspired similar sentiments. To these resolutions the Governor-general returned suitable replies; and measures were accordingly taken for carrying them into effect.

When intelligence of the conclusion of the war reached England, the thanks of parliament were immediately voted to the governor-general, and to the commanders, officers, and soldiers of the several armies that shared the glory of the contest. And his majesty has since rewarded the high merits of generals Lake and Wellesley, by conferring on them signal marks of his favour.*

The account of the splendid events and triumphant termination of this war, coming to England at a period big with the most momentous affairs, and fearful circumstances, made not that strong impression on the public mind, which in more tranquil and less anxious times they must

* General Lake has been elevated to the Peerage, by the title of lord Lake, of Delhi and Laswaree;—and general Wellesley has been created a Knight of the Bath.

must naturally have produced. When parliament was actually deliberating on the means of defending not only the English shores, but the city of London itself, against the menaced invasion of France, when his Majesty was labouring under a most alarming indisposition, and when the executive government was thereby in a state of the utmost perplexity and agitation, it was not surprising that events in our Indian provinces should be but faintly felt, however adorned with the splendour of military glory, or attended with the greatest political advantages.

The real importance of those events will not, indeed, be justly appreciated, until they come to be calmly and impartially considered as matter of history. It will then, we conceive, be universally acknowledged, that this war was commenced by the British government on principles clearly just, and on a policy evidently wise; that its objects were confined to the vindication of rights, which even the confederates themselves admitted, and to the attainment of a permanent security against the restless ambition of Scindeah, as well as the growing danger of Perron's establishment; and finally, that these objects, which were essential to the safety of the British power in India, could not have been accomplished by any other means.

By the plan of the war, by the manner in which it was executed, and by the rare fortune which crowned all the operations and enterprises of the English arms, the governor-general was enabled to dictate a peace to the two most powerful princes in Hindustan, which, whilst it comprehends on an extended scale, and secures in the most perfect manner, all the objects of the war, relinquishes a number of conquests, that were not necessary to the security of those objects. The conquests which have been retained, and the stipulations of the treaties of peace which have been concluded, furnish the British government with the most effectual means, not only of preventing France from gaining, in future, either by open hostility, or under cover of any plausible pretence, any considerable footing in Hindustan, but also of detecting and destroying that system of intrigue, which, since the year 1740, it has been her uniform policy to pursue, in the courts of the native princes, and which, in the course of the last ten years, has been so prejudicial to the interests of those princes, as well as to the English.

The treaties of peace likewise strengthen the alliances with the Subadar of the Deccan and the Peishwah, and secure the integrity of their respective dominions. The power and resources of the British empire

empire in India, enlarged, consolidated, and improved by these circumstances, as well as by the acquisition of valuable territories and a numerous population, seem equal to any emergency, and leave nothing to apprehend from any confederacy which the native states may in future be prompted to form.

Such are the solid advantages which have resulted from this war. But it has been productive of another benefit, of perhaps equal importance. The decisive victories obtained by our forces, over armies of six times their numbers, must have made an impression on the minds of the natives of India, which nothing can ever obliterate: so that the dread which they before entertained of the English arms, and which certainly constitutes a very material part of our superiority, has now been doubly increased. The marquis Wellesley, however, in conformity with that beneficent system of policy, which it has been his glory to establish in India, exercises this superiority, in preserving general peace and concord amongst the native states, and in enforcing obedience to those maxims of reciprocal justice, which, though universally recognized, are very rarely practised by the nations of Asia.

APPENDIX TO THE MAHRATTA WAR.

*To his Excellency the most noble
the marquis Wellesley, governor-
general, &c. &c.*

My Lord,

THE weather cleared up so much on the 7th instant, as to allow me to march to this place on the 8th. I had in the morning dispatched a messenger to the killedar of Ahmednuggui, to require him to surrender his fort; and, on my arrival in the neighbourhood of the pettah, I offered cowle to the inhabitants. This was refused, as the pettah was held by a body of Arabs, who were supported by a battalion of Scindiah's regular infantry, and a body of horse encamped in an open space between the pettah and the fort.

I immediately attacked the pettah with the picquets of the infantry reinforced by the flank companies of the 78th regiment, under the command of lieutenant colonel Harness; in another place with the 74th regiment, and first of the 8th, under the command of lieutenant colonel Wallace; and in a third with the flank companies of the 74th, and the 1st battalion 3d regiment, under the command of captain Vesey. The pettah wall was very lofty and defended by towers, and had no rampart, so that when the troops had ascended to the attack, they had no ground on which they could stand; and the Arabs who occupied the towers, defended their post with their usual obstinacy. At length they were obliged to quit the wall and fled to the houses, from which they continued a destructive fire upon the troops. Scindiah's regular infantry also attacked our troops

after they had entered the pettah. In a short time, however, after a brisk and gallant contest, we were completely masters of it; but with the loss of some brave officers and soldiers, as Your Excellency will perceive by the inclosed return. The enemy's loss was, from the nature of the contest, necessarily much greater than ours; and on the night of the 8th, all that part of their force which was not required for the defence of the fort, went off to the northward; including all the Arabs who survived the contest in the pettah, excepting a small number who attended one of their wounded chiefs who could not be removed farther than the fort.

On the 9th, I reconnoitred the ground in the neighbourhood of the fort, and on that evening lieutenant colonel Wallace, with five companies of the 74th regiment, and the 2d battalion 12th regiment, seized a position within four hundred yards of it, on which, in the course of that night, a battery was constructed for four guns, to take off the defences on the side on which I proposed to make the attack. This opened day light on the 10th; and it was so advantageously placed, and fired with such effect, as to induce the killedar to desire that I should cease firing in order that he might send a person to treat for his surrender. In my answer I told him, that I should not cease firing, till I should have taken the fort, or he should have surrendered it; but that I should listen to whatever he was desirous to communicate.

Yesterday morning he sent out two vakeels to propose to surrender the fort, on condition that he should be allowed to depart with his garrison, and that he should have his private property.

Although I consented to this proposal, it was five in the evening before the hostages arrived in camp, without whose presence I refused to stop the fire from the British batteries. According to his engagement, however, the killedar marched out of the fort this morning, with a garrison consisting of 1400 men, and the troops under my command took possession of it.

In this manner has this fort fallen into our hands; our loss since the 8th has been trifling, which I attribute much to the spirit with which our attacks on that day were carried on.

I have to draw Your Excellency's notice towards the conduct of the troops, particularly on that occasion, and towards lieutenant colonels Harness, Wallace, and Maxwell, who commanded in the trenches, captain Beauman commanding the artillery, captain Johnson of the engineers, and captain Heidland of the pioneers, in the short subsequent siege.

Your Excellency must be well acquainted with the advantageous situation of the fort of Ahmednuggur on the frontier of his highness the Nizam, covering Poonah, and as an important point of support to all our future operations to the northward. It is considered in this country as one of its strongest forts; and excepting Vellore in the Carnatic, is the strongest country fort that I have seen. It is in excellent repair, excepting in the part exposed to the fire of the British troops.

I shall hereafter have the honor

of transmitting to Your Excellency an account of the ordnance, stores, and grain which it contains.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.
Camp Ahmednuggur, Aug 12, 1803.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of his Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Troops, composing a detachment in advance of the grand army, under the command of major general the honorable A. WELLESLEY, in the Assault of the City of Ahmednuggur, on the 8th Aug. 1803; and on the 9th, 10th, and 11th, during the siege of the fort of Ahmednuggur.

On the 8th Aug. 1803

His majesty's 19th light dragoons, 1 rank and file wounded.

Hon. Company's 5th reg. native cavalry, 1 naigue killed.

His majesty's 74th reg. 1 serjeant and 1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant and 10 rank and file wounded.

His majesty's 78th reg. 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 drummer, 10 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, and 39 rank and file wounded.

First battalion, 2d reg. native infantry, 1 naigue and 1 seapoy wounded.

First battalion, 3d reg. native infantry, 1 lieutenant, 1 havildar, and 5 sepoy, killed; 1 subidar, 2 havildars, 1 naigue, and 7 sepoy wounded.

First battalion, 8th reg. native infantry, 2 sepoy killed; 2 havildars and 7 sepoy wounded.

Second battalion, 12th reg. native infantry, 5 sepoy wounded.

Second battalion, 18th reg. native infantry, 1 sepoy killed; 2 havildars, and 1 sepoy wounded.

First battalion pioneers, 9 sepoy wounded.

On the 9th, 10th, and 11th Aug 1803.
 Artillery, 1 subidar killed; 6 rank
 and file, and 1 gun lascar wounded.
 His majesty's 74th reg. 2 rank and
 file wounded.

First battalion 3d reg. native in-
 fantry, 1 sepoy wounded

First battalion 8th reg native in-
 fantry, 1 sepoy killed.

Second battalion 12th reg. native
 infantry, 1 naigue and 2 sepoys
 wounded.

Pioneers 1st battalion, 1 sepoy
 killed; 1 naigue and 5 sepoys
 wounded.

Total killed. Europeans—2 cap-
 tains; 2 lieutenants; 1 serjeant;
 1 drummer; 12 rank and file

Natives—1 havildar; 1 naigue; 10
 sepoys.

Total wounded. Europeans—2
 lieutenants; 1 ensign; 58 rank
 and file.

Natives—1 subidar; 7 havildars;
 3 naigues. 1 gun lascar; and 38
 sepoys.

Killed. Capt Grant, 78th reg.

Capt. Humberstone, 78th ditto.

Lieut. Anderson, 78th ditto.

Lieut. Plenderleath, 1st bat. 3d
 reg. N. I.

Wounded Lieut Wilson, 74th reg.

Jaew Larkins, 78th ditto.

(Signed) R BARCLAY,

Depy Adjt General in Mysore.

which his excellency in council has
 observed the judgment, prompti-
 tude, and skill manifested by ma-
 jor-general Wellesley, in directing
 the operations of the forces under
 his command on that critical occa-
 sion.

His excellency in council is
 pleased to direct major-general
 Wellesley to notify to the officers and
 troops under his command, that the
 governor-general in council has de-
 rived the most cordial satisfaction
 from the distinguished alacrity, gal-
 lantry, and spirit, which they dis-
 played in the attack upon the pet-
 tah, and in the subsequent siege of
 the fort of Ahmednuggur; and the
 governor-general in council has re-
 marked with particular approba-
 tion, the conduct of lieutenant co-
 lonels Harness, Wallace, and Max-
 well; of captain Beauman of the
 artillery; of captain Johnson of the
 engineers; and of captain Heitland
 of the pioneers.

The governor-general in council
 deeply laments the loss of captains
 Grant and Humberstone, of lieu-
 tenants Anderson and Plenderleath,
 and of the brave soldiers who fell in
 the successful contest of the 8th of
 August. The memory of those
 gallant officers and soldiers who
 have fallen with honor in the pub-
 lic service will be regarded with af-
 fection and respect, by their sove-
 reign and their country.

(Signed) L. Hook,
Sec. to the Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,

*By his Excellency the most noble
 the governor-general in council.*

Fort William, Sept 8, 1803.

THE Governor-general in council
 having received from major-general
 the honorable Arthur Wellesley,
 the official account of the reduction
 of the important fortress of Ahmed-
 nuggur, by the forces under the
 command of that officer, is pleased
 to signify the high approbation with

*To his Excellency the most noble
 MARQUIS WELLESLEY, gover-
 nor-general, &c. &c.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honor to inform
 your lordship, that I attacked Mr.
 Perron's force this morning, which
 was strongly posted with their right
 extending to the fort of Ally Ghur,
 and

and their entire front protected by a deep morass, which obliged me to change my original plan of attack, and detour considerably to the right, to turn their left flank, which I completely effected; dislodging a body of troops which were posted in a village in the enemy's front.

On moving forward with the cavalry in two lines, supported by the line of infantry and guns, the enemy immediately retired after a very few shot from the cavalry guns, which did some execution.

Several attempts were made to charge some considerable bodies of cavalry, who made an appearance of standing; but the rapidity of their retreat prevented the possibility of effecting it so completely as I could have wished; but I have reason to believe, that in consequence of the operations of this day, many of his confederates have left him.

My loss in men and horses is very inconsiderable, and no officer.

I have the pleasure to assure your lordship, that the zeal, activity, and steadiness displayed by both officers and men, afforded me entire satisfaction, and deserve my warmest praise.

My staff afforded me every assistance; and I feel myself under great obligations to them.

From every information I can obtain, immediately on our advancing, Mr. Perron, with his body-guard, retired towards Agra, and has left colonel Pedron in charge of the fort.

I am at present encamped to the southward of the fort, and the town of Coel is occupied by one of my battalions.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Head Quarters, Camp between Ally Ghur, August
29, 1803.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By his Excellency the most noble the governor-general in council.

Fort William, Sept 8, 1803

The governor-general in council is pleased to offer his most cordial thanks and congratulations to his excellency the commander in chief, upon the distinguished ability, energy, and success of the conduct of the forces under his excellency's personal command, in the judicious and gallant attack of the forces under the command of Mr. Perron, in the vicinity of Coel, on the 29th of August.

His excellency in council has received, with the most sincere pleasure, the commander in chief's report of the zeal, activity, and steadiness, displayed by the officers and men, and of the meritorious services of the staff on that important occasion.

The governor-general in council is pleased to direct the commander in chief to signify to the officers and men employed in the action of the 29th of August, that the conduct of the army on that day has obtained the high approbation of his excellency in council; has confirmed the reputation and honor of the British arms in India; and has secured the most important advantages to the cause of the allies, in the prosecution of the war, and the speedy establishment of permanent peace.

(Signed) L. Hook,
Sec. to the Gov. Mil. Dep

To his Excellency the most noble Marquis Wellesley, governor-general, &c. &c.

My Lord,

It is with infinite satisfaction I inform your lordship, that the inhabitants

habitants of this part of the country are coming in fast, and manifest a wish of being protected by the British government, and that in consequence of my having caused it to be made known to the head men of the villages in this neighbourhood, that it is not my intention to molest either the persons or properties of such of the inhabitants as shall claim my protection, I have the pleasure to say, that the people who had deserted the town of Coel on our approach yesterday, are returning fast to their houses, and the town is nearly re-peopled; indeed they have every reason to be satisfied, as the instant this position was gained, a battalion was posted in Coel to prevent plunder, by which means very little loss was sustained by the inhabitants.

I learn, from all quarters, that most of the enemy's cavalry who opposed us yesterday, have returned to their homes, declaring their inability to oppose the English.

From every account I can receive, the number of cavalry opposed to us amounted to fifteen or twenty thousand.

The country in our rear is in a state of perfect tranquillity, nor has it been molested by a single horseman.

I have sent into the fort a summons in English and French, which will, I trust, have the desired effect.

(Signed) G. LAKH.

Head Quarters, Camp before Ally Ghur, August 30, 1803.

Fort William, Sept. 10, 1803.

To Captain Lionel Hook, Secretary to the Government Military Department.

Sir,

I have the honor, by order of the commander in chief, to forward to

you, for the information of his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council, a return of the killed, and wounded, and missing, in the action which took place yesterday, between the British army and that of general Peron.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Dep. Adj. Gen.

Head Quarters, Camp at Coel, Aug. 1803.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Second and Third Brigades of Cavalry.

Camp at Coel, Aug 29, 1803.

Second brigade, 27th dragoons, 1 horse killed; 1 private wounded, and 2 horses missing.

Second brigade, 2d native cavalry 1 horse killed; 1 jemadar, 2 privates and 1 horse wounded; and 5 horses missing.

Second brigade, 3d native cavalry, 3 horses wounded, 3 missing

Third brigade, 29th dragoons, 1 private and 1 horse wounded.

Third brigade, 1st native cavalry, 1 horse wounded.

Fourth nat. cav. 1 horse killed.

Total 1 man and 3 horses killed; 4 men and 9 horses wounded; and 10 horses missing.

(Signed) L. HOOK,
Sec. to the Govt. Mil. Dep.

To his Excellency the most noble Marquis Wellesley, governor-general, &c. &c.

My Lord,

It is with inexpressible satisfaction that I have the honor to report to your lordship, the capture of the fort of Ally Ghur this morning by assault.

Having spent some days in fruitless endeavours to save the unnecessary effusion of blood, on finding that the natives persisted obstinate-

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ly in their determination of resistance, and rejected every overture I made, I found myself under the necessity of determining on some decisive measure; and after maturely considering the probability of success with the obstacles that opposed us, I judged it preferable to carry it by assault, than to lose time by the slower operations of a siege.

In consequence of this resolution, I ordered the honorable lieutenant-colonel Monson to lead the attack, composed of four companies of his majesty's 76th regiment, and the 1st battalion of the 4th regiment of native infantry under lieutenant-colonel Browne, with a detachment of the 17th native regiment under captain Bagshaw.

Colonel Horsford, of the artillery, covered their advance by a heavy fire from batteries in situations which had been previously determined on.

I attribute the success of this attack entirely to the gallantry and steady conduct displayed by the honorable lieutenant-colonel Monson, in leading on his men under a most galling fire of musquetry and grape against a fort hitherto deemed impregnable, and defended on all sides with the utmost obstinacy.

It would be injustice in me were I not to mention the distinguished bravery of the men of his majesty's 76th regiment, who, notwithstanding the loss of many of their officers, steadily persevered till the attainment of their object was effected.

To colonel Browne, of the 1st battalion of the 4th regiment, who has received a severe wound, and to the whole of the officers of that battalion, whose exertions on this occasion were most meritorious, my praise is justly due.

To major McLeod, who gallantly led the 76th regiment after colonel Monson was wounded, and to captain Shipton, of the artillery, who had charge of the guns that forced the gate, both of whom, though wounded, still remained at their post, I feel myself much indebted.

To colonel Horsford, who commanded the artillery, as well as to captains Robertson and Greene, who commanded the covering batteries, I feel myself under infinite obligations, and indeed that whole corps merit my warmest praise for the gallantry displayed on this occasion, as well as on every other in which they have been engaged.

It is with extreme sorrow I lament the loss of many valuable officers of his majesty's 76th regiment, and also of the honorable company's service.

I am sorry to add, that colonel Monson's wound is dangerous, and I fear I shall, at all events, be deprived of the services of this gallant officer for some time.

I shall have the honor to forward to your lordship, as soon as possible, returns of the killed and wounded, officers and men, under my command, which, considering the nature of the attack, are as few as could be expected.

I feel I shall be wanting in justice to the merits of Mr. Lucan, an officer, a native of Great Britain, who lately quitted the service of Scindiah, to avoid serving against his country, where I not to recommend him to your lordship's particular attention. He gallantly undertook to lead colonel Monson to the gate, and point out the road through the fort, which he effected in a most gallant manner; and colonel Monson has reported, hav-

ing received infinite benefit from his service. If you deem him worthy of any mark of your excellency's favor, it will afford me great satisfaction if his services are rewarded by government.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ally
Ghur, Sept. 4, 1803.*

P. S. I have the honor to enclose correct returns of the officers killed and wounded in the attack this morning.

M. Perdon, who commanded in the fort, is our prisoner. He was the only European in the garrison.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

*Copy of the First Brigade Return
of Killed, Wounded, and Miss-
ing, September 4, 1803.*

His Majesty's 76th Regiment

Captain Cameron, lieutenants Fleming, Browne, and Campbell, and lieutenant and adjutant St. Aubin, killed.

Number of men killed not known.

Hon. lieut.-col. Monson, major McLeod, lieutenant Sinclair, and ensign Fraser, wounded.

Forty men as yet ascertained

*First Battalion 4th Regiment Na-
tive Infantry.*

Lieutenant John Turton, killed.

Lieut.-col. Browne, captain Berry, lieutenant Andre, and ensign Burgess, wounded.

Number of sepoy's killed and wounded not yet known.

*Second Battalion, 4th Regiment
Native Infantry,*

Being in the fort, not yet known.

*Second Battalion, 17th Regiment
Native Infantry.*

Captain Bagshaw and lieutenant Boscowan, wounded.

Number of sepoy's killed and wounded not yet ascertained.

Artillery.

Captain Shipton, killed.

Number of men killed and wounded not yet ascertained.

(Signed) G. A. F. LAKE, *Mil. Sec.*

GENERAL ORDERS

*By his Excellency the most noble
the governor-general in Council.*

Fort William, Sept. 15, 1803.

The governor-general in council, under the strongest impressions of public gratitude, notices to the army, his unfeigned admiration of the distinguished conduct of the forces employed under the personal command of his excellency general Lake, in the gallant and successful assault of the strong fort of Ally Ghur on the 4th instant.

The proposals of surrender offered by the commander in chief to the garrison immediately after the retreat of Mr. Perron's forces, afford the most convincing proof, that the humanity of the British character is intimately connected with that spirit of alacrity and valour which marked the commander in chief's judicious resolution, to meet the obstinacy of the enemy by an immediate assault of the place.

The judgment and energy manifested by the commander in chief in the plan of the attack, correspond with the intrepidity, spirit, and perseverance of his brave officers and soldiers, in executing the orders of their able and gallant general. and the glorious result of the assault has considerably augmented the reputation of the British name and the honour of the British arms in India.

The governor-general in council is pleased to direct the commander in chief, to express the particular and most distinguished approbation with which his Excellency in council has viewed the courage, firmness, and ability, displayed by the honorable

honorable lieutenant-colonel Monson, in leading the attack, under circumstances of the utmost degree of difficulty and danger. A strong sense of the interests of the public service, and a desire to witness a continuance of the glorious success of the British arms in India, render the governor-general in council sincerely anxious, that this excellent officer (repeatedly distinguished by his conduct in various exigencies of the service) may speedily be enabled to resume the command of his gallant corps, and to augment his claims upon the gratitude and applause of his country.

The governor-general in council also directs the commander in chief to signify to lieutenant-col. Browne, of the 1st battalion 4th regiment native infantry, and to all the officers of that battalion, that his excellency in council entertains the highest sense of their meritorious exertions, and warmly approves their honorable services.

The governor-general in council also desires, that his peculiar approbation may be signified to major Mc Leod, of the 76th regiment, to captain Shipton, of the artillery, and also to lieutenant-colonel Horsford, captains Robertson and Greene.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that the governor-general in council expresses his applause of the bravery, discipline, and steadiness, of the men of his Majesty's 76th regiment, and of the corps of artillery, as well as of all the soldiers, who were employed on this brilliant service.

The loss of captain Cameron, lieutenants Fleming, Browne, Campbell, St. Aubin, and Turton, is deplored by the governor-general in council. Their country, their friends, and their king, will how-

ever receive consolation for that loss, in reflecting upon the glory of their achievements, and upon the public advantage of their illustrious example.

The governor-general in council directs the commander in chief to signify to Mr. Lucan, the approbation with which his excellency in council has remarked the services rendered by that gentleman to the cause of his native country, in the spirited exertion of British courage and public zeal. It is highly satisfactory to his excellency in council to observe, this meritorious example of a just attention to the duty which every British subject owes to the British government in India. The governor-general in council will not fail to reward the services of Mr. Lucan, in such a manner as shall be recommended by the commander in chief.

The governor-general in council relies with confidence on the approved character of this army, and of the commander in chief, that their unabated magnanimity, skill, and perseverance will be attended with a continuance of success, proportionate to the justice of our cause, and to the superiority of our arms.

(Signed) L. Hook,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

*Return of the killed and wounded
at the Assault of Ally Ghur, on
the morning of the 4th of Sept.
1803.*

27th dragoons, 2 rank and file, 6 horses wounded.

Artillery, 2 rank and file, 1 tindal, 3 lascars killed; 1 captain, 7 rank and file, 1 lascar wounded.

76th regiment, 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 4 sergeants and havildars, 15 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-

tenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 serjts. 1 drummer, 58 rank and file wounded.

1st battalion 4th n. regiment. 1 lieutenant, 1 subadar, 1 havildar, 16 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 havildars, 1 drummer, 69 rank and file wounded.

2d bat. 4th n. reg. 2 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 12 rank and file wounded.

4 comps. 17th reg. 8 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 jemadars, 4 serjeants and havildars, 32 rank and file wounded.

Total, 1 captain, 5 lieutenants, 1 subadar, 5 serjeants and havildars, 43 rank and file, 1 tindal, 3 lascars, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 2 jemadars, 10 serjeants and havildars, 2 drummers, 180 rank and file, 1 lascar, and 6 horses wounded.

Names of officers killed and wounded.

Artillery, capt. Shipton, wounded.

76th reg. captain Cameron, lieutenants Fleming, Browne, Campbell, and lieutenant and adjutant St. Aubin, killed; the hon. lieutenant-colonel Monson, major McLeod, lieutenant Sinclair, and ensign Fraser, wounded.

1st bat. 4th reg. Lieutenant Turton killed; lieutenant-colonel Browne, captain Berrie, lieutenant André, and ensign Burgess, wounded.

4 comps. 17th reg. captain Bagshaw, and lieutenant Boscawen, wounded.

(Signed)

J. GERARD,
Adjutant General.

To his Excellency the most noble Marquis Wellesley, governor-general, &c.

Fort William.

My Lord,

I have the satisfaction to inform your lordship, that after a march of eighteen miles this morning, I learned that the enemy, in great force, under Mr. Louis, had crossed the Jumna, from Delhi, with the intention of attacking us.

When we had encamped, we found our out-posts were attacked by a body of the enemy. On reconnoitring to our front, I found that the enemy's whole army were drawn up in order of battle. I immediately ordered out the whole line, and advanced to attack them in front.

The enemy opposed to us a tremendous fire from a numerous artillery, which was uncommonly well served, and caused us considerable loss in officers and men; but I have the satisfaction to add, that our advance, under a most heavy cannonade, and actual charge of the enemy, at about one hundred paces distance, caused a most precipitate retreat, and left in our possession the whole of their artillery.

The cavalry pursued the fugitives to the Jumna, making great havoc, and numbers were drowned in attempting to cross.

In short, I have only to express my entire approbation of the gallantry of the troops under my command, during the whole of this most brilliant action, and shall have the honour to detail it more particularly to-morrow, which the lateness of the hour prevents me doing at present.

The whole army was under arms from

from three this morning till this moment

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Head-Quarters, Camp opposite Delhi, half-past Seven, P. M. Sept. 11, 1803.

To his Excellency the most noble Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c.

Fort William.

My Lord,

My letter of yesterday will have informed your lordship of the total defeat of the force under Mr. Louis. The lateness of the hour prevented my detailing the operations of the day as fully as I could have wished.

I cannot find terms sufficiently strong to express the high sense I entertain of the gallant services performed by the whole of the officers and men in the army under my command.

When the length of our march (upwards of eighteen miles) is considered, the fatigue the whole army underwent, and that we were exposed to a most galling fire from the enemy, of grape and chain shot, while advancing in line, the operations of yesterday must ever reflect the highest credit on all descriptions of troops engaged, and cannot fail of striking the enemy with a dread of our army, and prove to them, that opposition to such superior discipline and courage is useless.

To major-general Ware, who commanded the right wing, and to the honorable major-general St. John, who commanded the left, I feel myself under infinite obligations. The former, I am sorry to say, received a very severe contusion while advancing with the right wing.

Major-general St. John was op-

posed to the enemy's right. The steadiness and ability displayed by the honorable the major-general, quickly surmounted every difficulty, and forced the enemy to retire in disorder with very heavy loss.

To colonel St. Ledger, who commanded the cavalry, my warmest praises are due. The steadiness and gallantry of the whole corps, both Europeans and natives, under a formidable fire of artillery, does them infinite honor.

After the gallant and steady charge of his majesty's 76th regiment, led by captain Boyce, and the whole of the infantry line, who advanced to within one hundred paces of the enemy without taking their firelocks from their shoulders, when they fired a volley, and rushed on with the bayonet with a determination nothing could resist, and forced the enemy to abandon their formidable artillery, Colonel St. Ledger, with the cavalry under his command, moved rapidly forward, when a dreadful slaughter ensued. By a well-timed manœuvre of the colonel's, in intercepting their retreat to the Jumna, much execution was done; the enemy's confusion was such, that many were drowned in attempting to cross the river.

To colonel Horsford, and every officer of the corps of artillery, I feel myself infinitely indebted for their meritorious exertions on this occasion.

The number of the enemy's guns already collected, is between fifty and sixty, and I expect many more before the evening. I shall have the honor to forward a regular return of the enemy's ordnance tomorrow.

I have to lament the loss of many officers and men killed and wounded

wounded in this action, returns of which shall be transmitted for your lordship's information.

From the extreme heat and fatigue, that both officers and men experienced, I have to regret the loss of major Middleton, of the 3d native cavalry, and cornet Sanguine, of the 27th light dragoons, as well as of several European soldiers, who fell from the effects of the sun.

I have to lament the loss of capt. Robert MacGregor (Persian interpreter in the field), who fell when advancing in a gallant style.

The consequences of this victory are the evacuation of the city and forts of Delhi, and the dispersion of the enemy in all directions.

At the earnest request of his majesty, who is anxious to put himself under the protection of the British government, I shall cross the river with my army as soon as a sufficient number of boats can be procured.

My staff, as usual, conducted themselves to my entire satisfaction, and merit my warmest approbation.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Head Quarters, Camp Delhi

Ghaut Sept. 12, 1803.

Killed by the Effects of the Sun

Major Middleton, 3d native cavalry—cornet Sanguine Preston, 27th light dragoons.

Killed in Action.

Lieutenant Hill, 12th native infantry—lieutenant Preston, 15th native infantry—lieutenant Alden—captain MacGregor.

Wounded

Captain Covell, 27th light dragoons—cornet Crowe, 2d native cavalry—cornet Mather, ditto—cornet Swindell, 3d native cavalry—lieutenant MacDonnald, 70th foot—lieutenant Wrottes-

ley, 2d battalion, 2d regiment—captain Matthews, artillery.

The above is the most correct return that has yet been received.

—
To his Excellency the most noble Marquis Wellesley, governor-general, &c.

My Lord,

For your lordship's information, I have the honor to inclose a list of the killed and wounded, officers and men, of the army under my command, in the action of the 11th instant.

Your lordship will perceive that our loss has been very great; but, when I consider that we moved on against an immense artillery of nearly one hundred pieces of cannon, and many of very large calibre, under as heavy a fire as I have ever been witness to; and that this fire was directed against a line consisting, on the most correct calculation, of not more than four thousand five hundred men, including cavalry, artillery, and infantry; and that we were opposed by upwards of four times that number, it is no longer a matter of surprise.

It is necessary to remark, that we had only one brigade of cavalry, consisting of the 77th light dragoons, and the 2d and 3d regiments of native cavalry, the other brigades being detached for the protection of our own provinces.

The more I reflect on the glorious affair of the 11th, the more forcibly I feel the bravery and intrepidity displayed by every individual composing my army. I cannot find words to express my feelings on this occasion; nor can I sufficiently lament the loss of many brave fellows who have fallen.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Head Quarters, Camp near Delhi Ghaut, Sept. 13, 1803.

Return

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Action of Sept. 11, 1803.

27th dragoons. Killed, 1 cornet, 1 quarter-master, 1 serjeant, 9 privates; horses, troop 22, officers 1, quarter-masters 1.—Wounded, 1 captain-lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 17 privates; horses, troop 22, officers 1.—Missing, 1 private; horses, troop 24, officers 3.—Total killed, wounded, and missing, men 32, horses 74.

Artillery. Killed, 1 serjt. 1 corporal, 1 matross, 1 lascar.—Wounded, 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, 2 gunners, 8 matrosses, 2 serangs, 13 lascars.—Missing, 1 gunner, 1 lascar.—Total 34.

2d regiment native cavalry. Killed, 15 horses.—Wounded, 2 cornets, 1 naik, 14 privates, 16 horses.—Missing, 5 horses.—Total killed, wounded, and missing—men 17, horses 36.

3d regiment native cavalry. Killed, 1 major, 1 havildar, 5 troopers, 28 horses.—Wounded, 1 cornet, 1 jemadar, 1 naik, 9 troopers, 20 horses.—Missing, 12 horses.—Total killed, wounded, and missing—men 19, horses 60.

76th foot. Killed, 2 serjeants, 3 corporals, 29 privates.—Wounded, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 3 corporals, 93 privates.—Missing, 1 corporal, 5 privates.—Total killed, wounded, and missing, 138.

2d battalion, 4th regiment. Killed, 2 havildars, 1 naik, 9 sepoy.—Wounded, 1 lieutenant, 2 subadars, 2 havildars, 4 naiks, 1 drummer, 69 sepoy.—Total killed and wounded, 91.

2d battalion, 12th regiment. Killed, 1 lieutenant, 1 subadar, 2 havildars, 1 naik, 3 drummers, 11 sepoy.—Wounded, 1 subadar, 1 havildar, 2 naiks, 32 se-

poys, 1 bishty.—Total killed and wounded, 56.

1st battalion, 15th regiment. Killed, 1 subadar 3 sepoy.—Wounded, 3 havildars, 1 naik, 8 sepoy.—Total killed and wounded 16.

2d battalion 15th regiment. Killed 1 lieutenant, 1 drummer, 5 sepoy.—Wounded, 9 sepoy.—Total, killed and wounded, 16.

1st battalion 2d regiment. Killed, 1 havildar, 1 naik, 1 sepoy.—Wounded, 1 lieutenant, 1 havildar, 1 naik, 12 sepoy.—Total, killed and wounded, 18.

2d battalion 2d regiment. Killed, 2 havildars, 4 sepoy.—Wounded, 2 lieutenants, 1 havildar, 1 naik, 18 sepoy.—Total, killed and wounded, 28

1st bat. 14th regiment. Wounded, 1 havildar, 12 sepoy.

Total Europeans killed, wounded, and missing.

Killed. 1 major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 cornet, 1 quarter-master, 4 serjeants, 4 corporals, 39 privates.—Wounded, 1 captain, 1 captain-lieutenant, 4 lieutenants, 3 cornets, 3 serjeants, 4 corporals, 2 gunners, 118 privates.—Missing, 1 corporal, 1 gunner, 6 privates.—Total, killed, wounded, and missing 197.

Total Natives killed, wounded, and missing.

Killed. 2 subadars, 8 havildars, 3 naiks, 38 privates, 4 drummers, 1 lascar.—Wounded. 3 subadars, 1 jemadar, 9 havildars, 11 naiks, 191 privates, 1 drummer, 2 serangs, 12 lascars, 1 bishty. Total, natives killed and wounded, 288.

Horses. 67 killed; 59 wounded; 47 missing.—Total, killed, wounded, and missing, 173.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded in the Action of the 11th instant.

Killed. Major Middleton, 3d regi-

ment cavalry;—captain Macgregor, persian interpreter in the field;—lieutenant Hill, 2nd battalion 12th regiment;—lieutenant Preston, 2nd battalion 15th regiment;—cornet Sangane, 27th dragoons;—and, quartermaster R. Richardson, 27th dragoons.

Wounded. Major general Ware;—captain Mathews, Artillery;—captain lieutenant Covell, 27th dragoons;—lieutenant Mc. Donald, 76th regiment;—lieutenant Wrottesley, 2d battalion 4th regiment;—lieutenants Alden and Harriot, 2d battalion 2d regiment;—cornet Crowe and Mather, 2nd regiment cavalry;—cornet Swindell, 3d regiment cavalry.
(Signed) J. GERRARD, *Adj. gen.*

To his excellency the most noble marquis Wellesley, governor-general. &c.

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your lordship, that the army this morning commenced crossing the Jumna. I trust the whole will be on the opposite bank by the evening of the third day from hence.

In consequence of the delay occasioned in preparing the necessary presents, I shall not visit His Majesty until the 16th instant.

I have the pleasure to inform your lordship, that colonel Macan has reported to me, that he took possession of the fort of Ferozabad on the 9th instant.

My letter of the 7th will have informed your lordship of Mr. Perron's application for leave to pass through the honorable Company's territories on his way to Lucknow. I have the honor to

inform your lordship, that Mr. Perron, accompanied by Messrs. Beckett and Fleury, passed Sansanee on the 12th instant; the latter gentleman, who with some difficulty joined Mr. Perron, informed colonel Ball, that the horse he had under his command had dispersed.

I learn from all quarters, that the dispersion of the force that opposed me on the 11th is most complete; and I expect shortly to have it in my power to inform your lordship, that Monsieur Bouquain, alias Louis, and the other French officers in his army, have delivered themselves up, as they have already requested to be allowed to throw themselves upon the protection of the British government.

(Signed) G. LAKL.

*Head Quarters, camp,
Delhi, Sept. 14, 1803.*

To His Excellency the most noble marquis Wellesley, governor-general &c.

My Lord,

I have the pleasure to inform your lordship, that Messrs. Bourquain, Geslin, Guerinmier, Del. Perron, and Jean Pierre, yesterday delivered themselves up prisoners.

They reside for the present in the Fort, under a guard. I shall however dispatch them in a few days under an escort to Futty-Ghur, from whence they will embark for the presidency.

I have the honor to inform your lordship, that I intend paying my first visit to his Majesty tomorrow morning.

(Signed) G. LAKL.

*Head Quarters, Delhi,
Sept. 15, 1803*

*To his Excellency the most noble
marquis Wellesley, governor-
general, &c.*

My Lord.

I have the honor to inform your lordship, that in consequence of the hour fixed upon by his Majesty, I yesterday, attended by the chief officers of the army, waited on his Majesty at his palace in the fort.

Akber Shah, his Majesty's eldest son, came to my camp to conduct me.

His Majesty received me seated on his throne, when the presents were delivered, and the forms usual on those occasions were observed.

His Majesty and his whole court were unanimous in testifying their joy at the change that has taken place in their fortunes.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

*Head Quarters, camp Delhi,
September 17, 1803*

*To his Excellency the most noble
marquis of Wellesley, governor-
general, &c.*

My Lord.

I HAVE the honor to inclose, for your lordship's information, a return of the ordnance found in the fort of Ally Ghur, captured on the 4th instant.

The condition of the guns, number of arms and accoutrements, quantity of powder, military stores, &c. have not yet been ascertained; but I have left captain Best, an officer of artillery, in the garrison, who will, as soon possible, send me exact returns, which I shall have the honor to forward to your lordship.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

*Head Quarters, Camp near
Cawjah, Sept. 8, 1803.*

*Return of the Ordnance, &c.
captured in the Fort of Ally
Ghur, Sept. 4, 1803.*

*On the Rounce, or Fausebraye;
and circular work before the Gates.*

22 Brass guns, from eleven pounds to nine-pounds.

11 Iron ditto, from ten-pounds to two-pounds.

4 Brass six-inch howitzers.

On the Bastions.

6 Brass guns, from twenty-pounds to six-pounds.

8 Iron ditto, from seventeen-pounds to three-pounds.

On the Curtains.

21 Iron guns (the Calibre not taken)

1 Brass mortar, nine-and-one-third inch

In Arsenal Yard not mounted.

3 Brass guns, from three-pounds to two-pounds.

2 Ditto, small.

10 Iron guns, from thirteen-pounds to two-pounds.

4 Ditto, small.

1 Brass mortar, eleven-inch.

182 iron wall pieces

Total of the captured guns, &c.

33 Brass, 60 iron guns, 4 Brass, howitzers, 2 Brass mortars, 182 Iron wall pieces.

N B. There was not sufficient time to ascertain the exact condition of the above ordnance, so as to pronounce them serviceable, or unserviceable.

In the Arsenal yard is abundance of shot for the above guns, and some stone shells; but neither of them are yet counted.

In the Magazine is a large quantity of gunpowder, not yet weighed.

In the Arsenal is a great number of new arms and some accoutrements. Part of the arms are made after the European, and part

part after the country fashion ; the exact number of each is not yet known

In the Store Rooms are military stores of various kinds, but not yet examined.

(Signed) JOHN HORSFORD,
Lieut. col. com. Art. in the field.

To his Excellency the most noble marquis Wellesley, governor-general, &c.

My Lord,

For your lordship's information I have the honor to transmit a return of ordnance, &c taken from the enemy on the 11th instant.

From the reports of the officer commanding the artillery, the whole of this ordnance is remarkably fine ; as will be more fully pointed out to your lordship by the remarks of colonel Horsford annexed to the return.

The whole of this artillery played on our line as we advanced.

(Signed) G. LAKE.
Head Quarters, Delhi,
Sept. 18, 1803.

Report of the ordnance, &c. captured opposite Delhi, on the 11th of September, 1803 ; the whole mounted on field carriages, with limbers and traces complete.

- 2 Brass 20-pounders
- 5 Ditto, 18-pounder carronades,
- 3 Ditto 16-pounder ditto,
- 3 Iron. 12-pounders, (French)
- 14 Brass, 6-pounders.
- 1 Iron, 6-pounder,
- 23 Brass, 4-pounders,
- 5 Ditto, 3 ditto,
- 4 3 ditto,
- 1 Brass, 8-inch mortar,
- 1 Ditto, 8-inch howitzer,

4 Ditto, 6-inch ditto,

2 Ditto 5½ ditto.

Making 68 pieces of cannon, of different natures.

37 tumbrils complete, laden with ammunition

24 Ditto ditto ditto, blown up on the field of battle.

Making 61 tumbrils complete laden with ammunition.

N. B. Many tumbrils and ammunition carriages abandoned by the enemy in the Jumna and Nullah, not included above.

REMARKS.

The whole of the preceding ordnance appears "serviceable," except one iron 12-pounder, and one iron 3-pounder, which are burst in firing.

The iron guns are of Europe manufacture. The brass guns, mortars, and howitzers have been cast in India : one Portuguese 3-pounder excepted. Some bear an inscription of being made at Muttra ; others at Ugein, but the whole are evidently from the design and execution of an European artist. The dimensions are, in general, those of the French ; the workmanship is of as high a finish as any in the Company's Arsenal.

Thirteen of the 4-pounders have iron cylinders (or bores, over which it would seem the metal was run in casting the piece ; for the adherence is so close, that no slit or chasm appears ; and nothing but the different colours of the two metals discovers the junction. The iron cylinder (or bore) is composed of four longitudinal pieces of hammered iron, remarkably close and neatly fitted throughout the bore

The

The whole of the pieces are furnished with well-made elevating screws; some are of the latest French improvements; and to the mortars and howitzers the same kind of elevating screws are, by a simple and ingenious adjustment, made to elevate the piece to any angle, and give either of them the double capacity of mortar and howitzer.

The carriages are strong and good; some are neatly made according to the French pattern.

The tumbrils are very stout, but of the clumsy size and shape made by the Company in their Arsenal about twenty years ago. Some however, have the modern draft chain, whilst others have retained the trace made of green hides.

The ammunition both round and grape, differs from that made in the Company's Arsenal; inasmuch as that the bags are of cotton instead of serge, and not fixed to bottoms with the shot; and also, two sorts of grape are made use of after the French ordnance, viz. large balls for great distances, and smaller balls for lesser distances.

Chain shot, rolled up into the shape of a ball, of the size of the bore of the piece, either mortar or howitzer, made part also in the enemy's ammunition.

(Signed) JOHN HORSFORD,
Lieut. col. com. Art. in the field.

A true copy.

(Signed) G. A. F. LAKE.

Mil. Sec.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council, captain-general and commander

in chief of all the land forces serving in the East Indies.

Fort William, Oct. 1, 1803.

THE returns received by the governor-general in council of the ordnance taken on the field of battle near Delhi, on the 11th of September 1803, have completed the official statement of the military operations conducted under the personal command of his excellency general Lake, from the 29th of August to the 18th of September.

In reviewing the rapid and brilliant success of our arms within that period of time, every loyal subject of the British empire must be animated by the most zealous emotions of just pride, national triumph, and public glory.

The governor-general in council has already expressed the sentiments of gratitude and admiration with which he contemplates the conduct of his excellency the commander in chief, and of the officers and troops under his excellency's personal command, in the action of the 29th of August, and in the gallant assault of the fortress of Ally Ghur, on the 4th of Sept.

His excellency in council highly approves the judicious and early movement of the army after that important success towards the principal station of the enemy's infantry and artillery, and the position whence the most speedy relief might be afforded to the unfortunate representative of the house of Timur, and to his majesty's royal family.

The decisive victory gained in the battle of Delhi, on the 11th of September, justified the firm confidence reposed by the governor-general in council in the bravery, perseverance, and discipline of the army, and in the skill, judgment, active spirit, and invincible intrepidity

pidity of their illustrious commander.

The glory of that day is not surpassed by any recorded triumph of the British arms in India, and is attended by every circumstance calculated to elevate the fame of British valor, to illustrate the character of British humanity, and to secure the stability of the British empire in the East.

The governor-general in council acknowledges with the most cordial satisfaction, the distinguished services of major-general Ware, and of the honorable major-general St. John, in the action of the 11th of September; and directs the commander in chief to signify his particular approbation of the conduct of major-general Ware in the command of the right wing of the British army; and of the conduct of the honorable major-general St. John, in the ability and steadiness which he displayed in the command of the left wing, by surmounting every difficulty, and by forcing the right wing of the enemy to retire in disorder with heavy loss.

The governor-general in council also directs the commander in chief to notify to col. St. Leger, and to the corps of cavalry employed on this honorable occasion, the high approbation with which his excellency in council has received the report of their gallantry and firmness, and of the peculiar skill manifested under the able command of colonel St. Leger, in their judicious, rapid, and decisive movements during the action, and after the flight of the enemy had commenced. His Excellency in council contemplates with great satisfaction the advanced state of discipline of the native cavalry of Bengal, and the splendid proofs which that corps has afforded of its efficiency in ac-

tive service against the numerous artillery of the enemy.

The conduct of captain Boyce, and of His Majesty's 76th regiment, is noticed with the warmest applause by the governor-general in council: The high reputation established by that respectable corps in various services of difficulty and danger in India, appeared in the battle of Delhi, with a degree of lustre which has never been exceeded even by British troops. His excellency in council signifies his most distinguished approbation of the firmness and intrepidity of the officers and men of the native infantry, who, with His Majesty's 76th regiment, at the point of the bayonet, forced an enemy, considerably superior in numbers, from a powerful and well-served artillery, and opened the way for the successful charge of the cavalry. The conduct of the native troops on this memorable day reflects the highest honor upon the discipline of the army of Bengal, and confirms the confidence of the governor-general in council, in the diligence, skill, and courage of the officers of this establishment, and in the eminent character of our native soldiers.

To lieutenant-colonel Horsford and the artillery, the governor-general in council repeats the public testimony of approbation which that meritorious corps has uniformly deserved in every exigency of the service.

To the staff of the army, the governor-general in council is happy to express the satisfaction with which he learns that they continue, on all occasions, to merit the warmest approbation of the commander in chief.

The governor-general in council sincerely laments the loss of major
Middleton,

Middleton, captain Mc Gregor, lieutenant Hill, lieutenant Preston, cornet Sanguine, and quarter-master Richardson; and of the brave soldiers who fell in the exemplary exertion of deliberate valour and disciplined spirit, at the battle of Delhi. The names of these brave men will be commemorated with the glorious events of the day on which they fell, and will be honored and revered while the fame of that signal victory shall endure.

In the testimony of the peculiar honor acquired by the army under the personal command of his excellency general Lake, the governor-general in council is pleased to order, that honorary colours, with a device properly suited to commemorate the reduction of the fortress of Ally Ghur on the 4th, and the victory obtained at Delhi, on the 11th of September, be presented to the corps of cavalry and infantry, European and native, respectively employed on those glorious occasions; and that a public monument be erected at Fort William, to the memory of the brave officers and men, European and native, who have fallen in the public service during the present campaign.

The honorary colours granted by these orders to His Majesty's 27th regiment of dragoons, and to the 76th of foot, are to be used by those corps while they shall continue in India, or until His Majesty's most gracious pleasure be signified through His Excellency the commander in chief.

In concluding his orders on this memorable occasion, the governor-general in council is pleased to direct, that the public thanks of the supreme government of the British possessions in India, be given to his excellency general Lake, com-

mander in chief of His Majesty's and of the honorable Company's forces in India, who, with unexampled alacrity, eminent judgment, and indefatigable courage, under extraordinary difficulties, has prepared the army of Bengal for the field; has conducted it by a rapid succession of glorious victories to the complete defeat of a powerful enemy, and has maintained the honor of the British name in India, by a humane attention towards the inhabitants of the conquered provinces, and by a due respect and reverence towards the unfortunate representative of the house of Timur, and towards His Majesty's royal family.

His excellency the most noble governor-general in council, captain general and commander in chief of all the forces serving in the East Indies, is pleased to direct, that these orders be publicly read to the troops under arms at every station of the land forces in the East Indies, and that the European officers of the native corps do cause the same to be duly explained to the native officers and troops.

(Signed) L. HOOK,
Sec. to the Govt. Mil. Dept.
(Signed) J. ARMSTRONG.

To the hon. Jona. Duncan, Esq.
President and Governor, &c. in Council.

Honorable Sir,

I have the honor to enclose a copy of my letter to major-general Wellesley, for your information.

(Signed) H. WOODINGTON,
Lieut. Col. &c.

Camp before Baroach, Aug. 25, 1803.

To the honourable major-general
Arthur Wellesley, &c. &c.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you, that I have this morning at-

tacked

tacked and taken possession of the pettah, on the western face of the fort of Baroach. The battery for two eighteen-pounders I hope to have finished in the course of the night, and that I shall be able to begin to batter to-morrow morning, when I flatter myself a speedy reduction of the fort will ensue.

Agreeably to my communication to you, I marched from Baroda on the 21st, and encamped within two coss of Baroach on the 23d. It was my intention to have attacked the pettah (on the outside of which I was informed they had brought their whole force) on the morning of the 24th, expecting to have found the Fury schooner, with the two eighteen-pounders at anchor, about a coss from the fort, agreeably to the intimation I had received; but early in the morning of the 24th, one of my cossids, who had been dispatched to lieutenant Hewitson, the commander of the vessel, to give him notice of my approach, brought me information from him, that on account of the shallowness of the water, it would be utterly impracticable to get his vessel to Baroach until the springs, and that he was at anchor at Bargood, five coss off.

On this intelligence I marched to Bargood on the 24th, and made an arrangement to bring the eighteen-pounders and stores up in boats, and I am happy to acquaint you they are just arrived.

We found the enemy in front of the pettah, as I expected, to receive us, and with great ease forced them to a precipitate retreat into the fort.

Our loss in killed and wounded is not great; no European officer is hurt. I should have the honor of sending a return of the killed and wounded, but have not had

time yet to collect them, from the troops being so much employed. The loss of the enemy I have not ascertained.

(Signed) H. WOODINGTON,
Lieut. Colonel, commanding a Detachment against Baroach.

Camp before Baroach, 25th August, 1808,

P. S. My detachment consists of 500 rank and file of Europeans, and about the same number of the grenadier battalion of native infantry; two howitzers, two six-pounders, and the two eighteen-pounders brought in the Fury. I marched from Baroda with two twelve-pounders, but I left them behind after the first day's march, on receiving certain information of the Fury's arrival in Baroach river, as our march would have been very considerably delayed by bringing them on.

TRUE COPIES,

(Signed)

J. A. GRANT, *Sec. to Govt.*

To the hon. Jona. Duncan, Esq.
President and Governor, &c in Council.

HONORABLE SIR,

I have the honor to enclose for your information, a letter I have this day addressed to the honorable major-general Wellesley on the capture of Baroach.

(Signed) H. WOODINGTON.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Baroach, 29th August, 1803.

To major-general Wellesley, &c.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you, that at three o'clock P. M. I stormed the fort of Baroach, and carried it with little loss, although the Arabs made considerable resistance, particularly on our entering the breach. The Arabs have suffered very considerably, and we have taken a great many stand of colours.

colours. A more steep ascent to the breach, and of such length, is seldom seen. I cannot express myself in sufficient terms on the gallantry of the officers and men I have the honor to command. I shall have the honor to address you more fully to-morrow. I write this for your early information, immediately after we got possession of the place, which will, I hope, be an excuse for haste.

(Signed) H. WOODINGTON,
Lieut. Colonel.

Baroach, Aug. 29, 1803

True copies,

(Signed) J. A. GRANT, *Secy to Govt.*

To the hon. Jona. Duncan, Esq.
Honorable Sir,

I have the honor to transmit for your information, a copy of my letter of this day's date, with enclosures to the honorable major-general Arthur Wellesley.

We have taken at least twenty stands of colours from the Arabs and Scindeans. I have only been able to collect ten, at present, which, together with the colours of the fort, I shall have the pleasure to send to the presidency by the earliest opportunity.

(Signed) H. WOODINGTON,
Lieut. Colonel.

Baroach, August 30, 1803.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have three more stands of Arab colours brought to me; besides which, I have, at major Cuyler's particular request, permitted the 86th regiment to keep two, making in all fifteen.

To the Hon. Major-general
Arthur Wellesley.

On the western side of India.

Sir,

I wrote you yesterday evening, after we had stormed and taken

possession of the fort of Baroach. I have now the honor of acquainting you more fully on the subject.

The breach was reported practicable by the engineer at eleven A. M. when I determined a storm, but delayed it until three o'clock, not only that I might benefit by the assistance of the *Fury*, and an armed boat, which I expected would arrive in time to take their stations opposite the fort, but as I thought that a very likely hour to find the enemy off their guard.

The vessel and armed boat, however, did not arrive in time to afford any assistance.

The enclosed orders for the storm will inform you of the disposition I made, as will the accompanying profile and elevation of the western front of the fort.

The enemy made a desperate attack in opposing our entrance into the breach, but by the valor and spirit of the troops, were speedily repulsed, and my orders were carried into full execution. After captain Richardson had obtained possession of the first gate, major Cuyler pushed on so rapidly, that he overtook the Arabs before the greatest part, both horse and foot, could get out of the gate, and put to death about two hundred of them. Many horses were also killed.

I beg leave to submit to your notice the ready co-operation of major Cuyler throughout every part of the service, his gallantry and conduct in the command of the storm, as also of capt. Richardson, who led.

The whole of the officers and men employed on this service have conducted themselves so much to my satisfaction, that I cannot express myself too strongly in their commendation.

I am

I am now employed in establishing some order in the fort, in getting the eighteen-pounder, and every thing we do not want to move with into it; also in burying the enemy's dead, amounting to about two hundred and fifty.

I have great pleasure in informing you, that our loss is small. Captain Mc Laurin of His Majesty's 86th regiment, is the only officer wounded, and not badly. A return of the killed and wounded in the storm, as also a general return of the killed and wounded during the siege, I enclose.

(Signed) H. WOODINGTON,
Lieut. Colonel.

Baroach, Aug. 30, 1803.

Baroach, Monday, Aug. 29, 1803.

FIELD ORDERS—By Lieut. col.
Woodington.

Paro'e, Britannia—Countersign, Success

The breach being reported practicable, the fort will be stormed at three o'clock.

Storming party under the command of major Cuyler.

Forlorn Hope. . . . A serjeant, and twelve volunteers of His Majesty's 86th regiment.

1st Party to lead under captain Richardson.

100 rank and file of His Majesty's 86th regiment, including one flank company; and 100 rank and file of the grenadier battalion, including one flank company.

2d Party under major Cuyler.

150 rank and file of His Majesty's 89th regiment, including one flank company; and 150 rank and file of the grenadier battalion including one flank company; each party to have hoes, pickaxes, and crows with them, carried by soldiers; the scaling ladders (to be used if

necessary) to be also carried by soldiers.

Reserve under captain Bethune.

100 rank and file of His Majesty's 86th regiment, and 100 rank and file of the grenadier battalion.

These parties will parade and be formed in the streets the troops occupy at two o'clock, and then be completed to thirty-six rounds and well flinted; after which they will be marched up to the rear of the battery under cover, from the view of the fort, and wait in the utmost silence until the signal from two six-pounders, fired quick one after the other, directs their advance to storm the breach. The reserve will follow the storming party, and after having entered the breach, captain Bethune will immediately form his men and wait to act as circumstances may direct. Twenty boxes of musquet ammunition to be taken in with cap. Bethune's party.

On entering the breach, captain Richardson will turn to the left, and march by the works to take possession of the Cuttoopoor-gate. Major Cuyler's party will follow, and push on also by the works to take possession of the Jarraseer gate. When these gates are obtained, the works are to be cleared of any parties of the enemy in their vicinity, and the men to be kept under arms ready to act at a moment's warning. A true copy.

(Signed) H. WOODINGTON,
Lieut. Colonel.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing in the Pettah, and the storm of Baroach, on the 29th of August, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Woodington.

Baroach, Aug. 30, 1803.
Detachment of Artillery. 1 last car

car killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

His Majesty's 86th regiment. 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file wounded.

1st grenadier battalion, 1 rank and file killed; 1 havildar, 0 rank and file, 1 puckaulie wounded

Total 1 lascar, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1 serjeant, 1 havildar, 10 rank and file, 1 puckaulie, wounded

N. B. Captain James Richardson, of His Majesty's 86th regiment, captain L. McLaurin, of His Majesty's 86th regiment, wounded the 29th instant.

(Signed) J. BEETE, B. M.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, during the siege of Baroach, under the command of Lieutenant colonel Henry Woodington.

Detachment of artillery—3 lascars killed; 5 rank and file, 2 lascars wounded.

Detachment of H. M. 61st regt — 1 rank and file killed, 1 ditto wounded.

His majesty's 86th regt — 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 3 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 1 serjeant, 11 rank and file wounded; 5 missing.

1st grenadier battalion—2 rank and file killed; 2 havildars, 16 rank and file, 1 puckaulie wounded; 1 rank and file, 1 puckaulie missing.

Total—1 captain, 2 serjeants, 6 rank and file, 3 lascars killed; 2 captains, 1 serjeant, 33 rank and file, 2 havildars, 2 lascars, 1 puckaulie wounded; 6 rank and file, 1 puckaulie missing.

N. B. Captain William Semple, of his majesty's 86th regt. killed on the 25th inst.—Captain James Richardson, of H. M. 86th regt.

Captain L. M. Laurin, of H. M. 86th regt. wounded on the 29th instant.

(Signed) J. BEETE, B. M.

To his excellency the most noble marquis Wellesley, gov. gen.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to enclose for your lordship's information, extract of a letter just received from colonel Vandeleur, reporting the arrival of colonel Dudernague, Messrs. Smith, and Lapanet, in his camp.

No French officer of any consequence now remains in Scindeah's service, and those who do, would, I have reason to believe, willingly avoid themselves of any opportunity of putting themselves under our protection.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

*Head quarters, camp Choma,
1st Sept. 1803.*

Extract of a letter from colonel Vandeleur, dated camp, Muttra, Sept. the 30th, 1803.

Colonel Dudernague and Messrs. Smith and Lapanet, having quitted Scindeah's service, came into camp this day.

A true extract,

(Signed) G. A. F. LAKE.

To his excellency the most noble marquis Wellesley, governor-general, &c. &c.

Camp, Sept 12, 1803.

MY LORD,

I have the the honour to inclose copies of the papers which contain a detailed account of the attack upon, and capture of Baroach. I beg to draw your excellency's notice to the conduct of the troops employed on this service; particularly to that of lieutenant-colonel Woodington who commanded, to that

that of major Cuyler, and captain Richardson of the 86th regt. and of captain Cliffe, of the Bombay engineers.

(Signed) A. WELLESLEY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By his Excellency the most noble the governor general in Council.

Fort William, Oct. 14, 1803.

The governor-general in council derives great satisfaction from the intelligence which he has received of the reduction of the fort and city of Baroach, on the 29th of August, and of the ability, promptitude, and gallantry with which that important service was accomplished by the brave officers and troops, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Woodington, of the establishment of Bombay.

His excellency in council highly approves the conduct of lieutenant-colonel Woodington, in his judicious and spirited exertions for the early reduction of the place; in directing the operations of the siege; in the seasonable determination to assault the fort; and in the disposition which he made of the troops under his command, with a view to secure the rapid success of that gallant attack.

The governor-general in council signifies his particular approbation of the valor and judgment manifested by major Cuyler, of his majesty's 86th regiment, throughout the service at Baroach; and in commanding the storm of the fort; and by captain Richardson, of the same corps, in leading the assault. His excellency in council also observes, with particular satisfaction, the conduct of captain Cliffe, of the engineers of Bombay.

To all the officers and troops, European and natives, employed on this honorable occasion, his excellency in council signifies his high commendation.

The governor-general in council laments the loss of captain W. Semple, of his majesty's 86th regiment, killed on the 25th of August, and of the few brave men who fell before Baroach. It is a great satisfaction, however, to observe, that an acquisition so important, should have been secured with the loss only of one officer, and of so few soldiers.

In bearing a due testimony to the merits of the officers and troops employed in the reduction of Baroach on the 29th of August, the governor-general in council remarks, that on the same day, distinguished by the commencement of the victorious career of the army of Bengal, under the personal command of his excellency general Lake, upon the frontier of Oude, the army of Bombay at the western extremity of the peninsula of India, effected a service of the most arduous nature, with a similar spirit of alacrity and courage.

In the course of an extensive and complicated system of military operations, the glorious success of our arms since the commencement of this war has been uniform in every part of India; the able and gallant officers and troops of his majesty's service, and of the several establishments of the three presidencies, have been actuated by equal sentiments of public spirit and honor, and have co-operated with equal ardor and success, in an united effort to accomplish the just objects of the allies. The governor-general in council confides in the justice of our cause, in the unanimous zeal of the three presidencies, and in the

the continued co-operation of their respective resources and power, that the views of the confederate chieftains will be speedily frustrated by the complete restoration of peace and tranquillity to the provinces of Hindostan and the Dekan, which have been disturbed by the ambition and violence of the enemy.

The governor-general in council directs, that copies of this order be transmitted to the right honorable the governor in council at Fort St George, and to the honorable the governor in council at Bombay, to be published to the armies of those presidencies respectively.

(Signed) L. HOOK,

Sec. to the Govt. Mil. Dept.

Fort William, Oct 19, 1803.

To Captain Armstrong, acting Military Secretary to his Excellency the most noble the Governor general.

Sir,

I request you will be pleased to state to his excellency the most noble the governor-general, that the Barabatty fort has this instant been taken by assault.

Lieutenant-colonel Clayton, of the 20th Bengal regiment, who commanded the attack, not having yet made his report to me, I am not enabled to forward to you, for his excellency's information, the regular details of this success, but I understand his conduct, and that of the troops under his orders, to have been most honorable and brilliant.

The fortress is of considerable strength, and was vigorously defended; added to which, every possible obstruction was prepared by the enemy.

Our loss on this occasion, I trust, has not been very considerable. I

shall have the honor of forwarding to you, for his excellency's information, returns of the whole to-morrow.

(Signed) G. HARCOURT,

Lieut. Col. commanding in Cuttack, and Military Sec. to his Excellency the most noble the governor general

His excellency the most noble the governor-general in council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Lieutenant-colonel George Harcourt, to command the troops in the province of Cuttack.

Lieutenant-colonel George Harcourt and John Melvill, esq. commissioners for the settlement of the province of Cuttack.

(Signed) J. LUMSDEN,

Chief Sect. to the Govt.

To his Excellency the most noble Marquis Wellesley, governor-general, &c.

My Lord,

Finding it impossible to make approaches against this place, as long as the seven battalions of the enemy, who remained here, were in possession of the town of Agra, of an encampment with a large number of guns on the glacis, and of the ravines with which the south and south-west face of the fort is surrounded, I determined to dislodge the enemy from the town, and occupy the ravines this morning, which will answer as trenches, and afford complete cover for carrying on our works.

With this view I ordered brigadier-general Clarke, who was encamped with his brigade in the rear of the town, to take possession of it, at the same time that three battalions

talions advanced to occupy the ravines.

The attacks have succeeded, and the town, as well as the ravines, are now occupied by our troops.

Lieutenant-colonel M'Culloch, major Haldane, and captain Worseley, led the battalions that advanced on the ravines. Every praise is due to those officers, who performed every thing required of them, with the greatest alacrity and steadiness.

I am sorry to say, that a number of men have been killed and wounded, as well as officers, owing to their high spirit and anxiety to possess themselves of the enemy's guns, they quitted the ravine and gained the glacis, driving the enemy from their position; in effecting which, from being close under the fort, they were exposed to a very heavy fire.

My thanks are due to the honorable major-general St. John, for his spirited conduct in advancing at the head of the 2d battalion of the 2d native infantry, which I found it necessary to order up to support the attack.

Brigadier-general Clarke, in his attack on the town, met with considerable resistance; which, by the gallant conduct of the officers and men under his command, was at length surmounted. I feel myself under particular obligations to lieutenant-colonel White, who commanded five companies of the 16th regiment native infantry, for his judicious and gallant conduct on this day.

I feel myself under the greatest obligations to lieutenant-colonel Gerard, adjutant-general, who undertook to point out to lieutenant-colonel M'Culloch the road he was to pursue; and I am sorry to report, that in the performance of

this duty, he received a very severe contusion; but I trust it will not be attended with any serious consequences.

Major Thomas, of the 14th native infantry, is, I am sorry to add, very severely wounded, his exertions throughout this day were most meritorious.

Lieutenant Hay, of the artillery, who went with a detachment of that corps to bring off the enemy's guns, merits my approbation for his successful exertions in this service.

To Mr. Lucan's information and exertions on this occasion, as well as on every other, I feel myself much indebted.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

*Head Quarters, Camp before
Akr, Oct. 10, 1803*

List of Officers wounded.

First bat. 14th native inf.—Major Thomas and lieut. Rose, badly; ensign Oliver, slightly.

With colonel Clarke.

Lieut. Beagham, artillery; Whitaker, infantry, severely; Grant, ditto, and missing.

Staff.

Lieut. col. Gerard, Adjut. Gen.

Fifteenth Regt. Native Infantry.

Lieuts. Pery and Addison, slightly.

A more correct list shall be sent the moment it can be obtained.

(Signed) ——— G. LAKE.

To captain Armstrong.

Sir,

I had the honor of briefly stating to you yesterday, for the information of his excellency the most noble the governor-general, that the fort of Barrabutty had been taken by assault, by a party of the troops under my command, directed to perform this service under the orders of lieutenant-colonel Clayton.

of

of the 20th Bengal regiment. I now have the honor to acquaint you, for his excellency's information, with the further details of this operation.

On the night of the 12th, a spot was fixed on for a 12-pounder battery, distant about 500 yards from the outer gate of the fort. This battery was completed on the night of the 13th, and the 12-pounder placed in it, together with two howitzers and two 6-pounders, the whole of which opened their fire on the morning of the 14th. By eleven o'clock in the forenoon most of the defences on the south face of the fort, against which our fire was directed, were taken off, the enemy's guns silenced, and every appearance promised success: upon which I directed lieutenant-col. Clayton to advance with one 6-pounder, and a party of artillerymen, two hundred Europeans from his majesty's 22d, and the Marhas European regiment, and four hundred sepoy from the 20th Bengal, and the 9th and 19th regiments of Madras native infantry. The party had to pass over a narrow bridge, and under a very heavy, but ill-directed fire of musquetry from the fort, to which they were exposed for forty minutes. They at length succeeded in blowing open the wicket, (the remaining part of the gate having been fortified with thick masses of stone). Having accomplished this, the party entered singly, and although they met with considerable resistance whilst entering the fort, and passing two other gates, the British troops were soon completely victorious.

I cannot too highly praise the conduct of lieutenant-col. Clayton and that of the officers and troops under his command: the whole party manifested a degree of persevering

steadiness and bravery that does them infinite honor.

The fort of Barrabutt is of considerable strength, and, with the exception only of the bridge over which our party passed, is inaccessible, as it is surrounded by a ditch from 35 to 135 feet broad, and 20 feet depth of water in it.

I am happy to acquaint you, that our loss has not been considerable; but I have to report, with regret, that captain Hurlestone, of his majesty's 22d regiment, and lieutenant Faithful, of the Bengal artillery, are wounded, though not dangerously; their conduct was highly meritorious, as well as that of every other officer on the storming party.

Returns of the killed and wounded are enclosed.

I cannot omit expressing in the strongest manner the high sense I entertain of the services of capt. Blunt, field engineer, who has been throughout our campaign indefatigably active; and of captain Hetzler, of the Bengal artillery, whose well-directed fire from the battery was of eminent service.

The loss of the enemy within the fort was very considerable, and many were drowned in the ditch, when endeavouring to escape.

I should not omit mentioning, that a stand of colours of the enemy was taken by the detachment of his majesty's 22d regiment; a 2d stand, by the 20th Bengal regt. a third by the 9th Madras native regiment, and a fourth, by the 19th Madras native regiment; and for the disposal of which I hope to be honored with his excellency's commands.

The zealous and efficient services of major of brigade Thompson, demand my warmest acknowledgments, and I must further beg leave to report to you for his excellency's

excellency's information, that the general conduct of the whole force under my command, has been such as to merit the most favorable representation of their services to his excellency's notice.

(Signed) GEO. HARCOURT,
*Lieut.-col. commanding in
Cuttack, and military sec.
to his excellency the most
noble the governor-gen.*

*Laul Bang Fort, Cuttack,
Oct. 15, 1803.*

*Return of the killed and wounded
of his Majesty's and the hon.
company's troops, in the assault
of the fort of Barabutty, on the
14th Oct. under the command of
lieutenant-colonel Harcourt.*

*Laul Bang Fort, Cuttack,
Oct 15, 1803*

Detachment Bengal artillery. 1
lieutenant, wounded.

Detachment H. M. 22d. regiment.
1 private, killed; 1 captain,
8 privates, wounded.

1st div. Madras European regiment.
1 private, killed; 1 serjeant, 4
privates, wounded.

20th Bengal native regiment. 3
privates killed.

1st bat. 9th reg. Madras native inf.
1 private, wounded.

1st bat. 19th reg. Madras nat. inf.
1 European captain, 2 jemidars,
1 havildar, 9 privates, wound-
ed.

Total. 2 European, and 2 native pri-
vates, killed; 2 European cap-
tains, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant,
12 privates; 2 jemidars, 1 havil-
dar, 10 native privates, wounded.

N. B. Capt. Hurlestone, of his
majesty's 22d reg. capt. Kenny,
of the 1st bat. 19th reg. Madras
native inf. lieut. Faithful, of the
Bengal artillery, wounded.

(Signed) FRAS. THOMPSON,
Maj. of Brigade.

GENERAL ORDERS,

*By his excellency the most noble
the governor-general in council.*

Fort William, Oct. 22, 1803

The governor-general in council
notifies to the army, his high ap-
probation of the meritorious ser-
vices of the officers and troops
employed under the able conduct
of lieutenant-colonel George Har-
court, in the expedition prepared
under the special orders of his
excellency in council, for the oc-
cupation of the valuable province
of Cuttack.

His excellency in council ob-
served, with great satisfaction, the
judgment, skill, and firmness,
manifested by lieutenant-colonel
Harcourt, in directing the move-
ment of the division of the troops,
which entered the province of Cut-
tack from Ganjam.

The difficulties opposed to the
progress of the troops by the pec-
uliar nature of the country, by
the period of the season, and by
the resistance of the enemy, were
surmounted by lieutenant-colonel
Harcourt, and by the brave officers
and troops under his command,
with the same spirit of gallantry
and perseverance, which has se-
cured the success of every ope-
ration of the British army in every
part of India during this glorious
campaign.

The governor-general in council
highly approves the judicious ar-
rangements prepared by lieutenant-
colonel Harcourt, for the siege and
assault of the fort of Barrabutty,
at Cuttack, and the spirited exer-
tion by which that important ser-
vice was executed with success and
honor on the 14th instant.

His excellency in council directs
lieutenant-colonel Harcourt to sig-
nify his distinguished approbation
of the merits of lieutenant-colonel

Clayton,

Clayton, of the Bengal 20th regiment native infantry, who commanded the attack, and of the steadiness and bravery of all the officers and troops employed in the assault of the fort.

It affords considerable satisfaction to the governor-general in council to remark, that this important service has been effected with so little loss, and his excellency trusts, that capt. Hurlestone, of his majesty's 22d regiment, captain Kenny of the 19th regiment of Madras native infantry, and lieutenant Faithful of the Bengal artillery, will speedily be restored to the public service, in which their courage and resolution have already been greatly distinguished.

The governor-general in council expresses his sense of the activity, zeal, and useful services of captain Blunt, field engineer, in Cuttack, and also of the conduct of captain Hetzler, of the Bengal artillery.

The colours taken in the assault of the fort of Cuttack, by the detachments of his majesty's 22d regiment, the 20th Bengal native regiment, and the 9th and 19th Madras native regiments, are to be publicly displayed in the fort of Cuttack, and afterwards lodged in the principal building in the fort, with an inscription signifying the names of the corps by which the standards were respectively taken from the enemy.

His excellency in council expresses the satisfaction with which he has noticed the zealous and efficient services of major of brigade Thompson.

During the advance of the force, under the immediate direction of lieutenant-colonel Harcourt, from Ganjam, the conduct of the officers and troops employed at Balasore, under the command of captain Morgan, of the 7th Bengal native

regiment, and of that which marched from Jellasure, under the command of lieutenant-col. Fergusson, of the same regiment, merits the public approbation of his excellency in council.

The governor-general in council particularly approves the firm and skilful conduct of captain Morgan, in directing the disembarkation of the troops at Balasore, and in the judicious occupation and maintenance of that position. His excellency in council also expresses his just sense of the meritorious and useful assistance rendered by captain P. Grant, of the 16th regt. of Bengal native infantry, in the execution of every branch of the service at Balasore, and in aiding the progress of lieutenant-colonel Fergusson's detachment.

Great advantage has been derived to the success of our arms in Cuttack, from the respect which has been uniformly observed, by lieutenant-colonel Harcourt, and by all the officers and troops under his immediate command, as well as by the detachments co-operating from Balasore and Jellasure, towards the religious establishments in Cuttack; and from the exemplary humanity with which the lives and private property of the inhabitants, and the sanctity of the temples and institutions of the brahmins, have been protected from violation.

The governor-general notices, with peculiar pleasure, the merits of lieutenant-colonel Harcourt, and of the officers and troops serving in Cuttack in this respect, as tending to maintain the honor of the British character, and to conciliate the confidence and attachment of the inhabitants of that valuable province.

(Signed) L. Hook,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.
Tn

To his Excellency the most noble Marquis Wellesley, governor-general, &c. &c.

My Lord,

I have the honor to inclose herewith, for your lordship's information, a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the affair of the 10th instant.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Head Quarters, Camp before Agra, Oct. 12, 1803.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the affair of the 10th of Oct. 1803.

Artillery. 1 gunner killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 tindals, 1 havildar, 1 gunner, 7 privates, 7 gun lascars, wounded.

2d battalion, 9th regiment. 1 lieutenant, 6 sepoy killed; 1 lieutenant, 3 subadars, 2 havildars, 2 naicks, 14 sepoy, wounded; 1 sepoy, missing.

1st battalion, 12th regiment. 1 lieutenant, 2 sepoy, wounded.

1st bat. 14th regiment. 2 havildars, 15 sepoy, killed; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 subadar, 2 jemadars, 3 havildars, 3 naicks, 2 drummers, 55 sepoy, wounded; 11 sepoy, missing.

1st battalion, 15th regiment. 2 sepoy, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 havildar, 17 sepoy, wounded; 1 havildar, missing.

2d battalion, 15th regiment. 1 havildar, 1 naick, 5 sepoy, killed; 13 sepoy, wounded; 1 naick, 1 sepoy, missing.

2d battalion, 16th regiment. 1 sepoy, killed; 4 sepoy, wounded.

Total. 1 lieutenant, 3 havildars, 1 naick, 1 gunner, 29 sepoy, killed; 1 major, 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 subadars, 2 jemadars, 2 tindals, 7 havildars, 5 naicks, 1 gunner, 2 drummers, 7 pri-

vates, 135 sepoy, 7 gun lascars, wounded; 1 havildar, 1 naick, 13 sepoy, missing.

Names of officers killed and wounded.

Artillery. Lieutenant Beagham, wounded.

2d battalion, 12th regiment. Lieutenant Grant, killed; lieutenant Whitaker, wounded, since dead.

1st battalion, 12th regiment. Lieutenant Woollet, wounded.

1st bat. 14th regiment. major Thomas, lieutenant Rose, ensign Oliver, wounded.

1st bat. 15th regiment. Lieutenant Perry, wounded.

(Signed) J. GERARD,
Adjutant General.

To his Excellency the most noble Marquis Wellesley, gov.-gen. &c.

My Lord,

I have the satisfaction to inform your lordship, that the battalions, who were opposed to us in the affair of the 10th instant, came over last night, and are now encamped near us.

Their number is about 2,500.

I have reason to believe that their compliance with my terms was chiefly owing to the severe loss, and complete defeat, they experienced in the affair of the 10th instant. By their own accounts the loss they sustained was upwards of six hundred killed.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Head Quarters, Camp before Agra, Oct. 13, 1803.

To his Excellency the most noble Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General, &c.

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your lordship, that about noon yesterday I received note No. 1, addressed to the officer commanding in the trenches;

trenches; in consequence of which I ordered all firing to cease till four in the evening, and in my answer, No. 2, desired a confidential person might be sent to my camp.

About two o'clock, colonel Sutherland, whom they liberated from confinement for that purpose, arrived in my camp with letters No. 3, and No. 4.

As it appeared their wish that I should send an officer into the fort, I requested captain Salkeld to accompany colonel Sutherland thither with my replies No. 5, and 6, to explain to the garrison the terms on which they would be allowed to surrender.

Captain Salkeld saw all the native chiefs, and found that they were not decided in their opinions on the subject. They started several difficulties, and whilst he was endeavouring to remove these, the firing from the fort recommenced, without any evident cause, which induced him to return to camp.

Being desirous from motives of humanity to induce them to listen to my terms, a messenger entrusted with a letter from me was again sent this morning. They have refused however all intercourse, from which I am inclined to think that their only object yesterday was to gain time.

My grand batteries will open on the morning of the 16th, and I have reason to think that soon afterwards a practicable breach will be effected.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Head Quarters, Camp before Agra, Oct. 14, 1803.

No. 1.

To the Officer Commanding opposite Mader Ghur,

Sir,

The fort demands a cessation of

hostilities, and are going to send terms to camp.

Oct. 13, 1803.

(Signed) G. W. HESSING.

No. 2.

To Colonel G. W. Hessing, &c.

Sir,

Hostilities will cease till four o'clock this evening, before which time a confidential person is expected to be sent into camp with the terms proposed. If he does not arrive before that hour, hostilities will recommence.

The person who comes will be treated with every attention, and allowed to return in perfect safety.

(Signed) G. A. F. LAKE,
Ml. Sec.

Head Quarters of the British Army, Oct. 13, 1803.

No. 3.

To his Excellency General Lake, Commander in Chief, &c.

Sir,

We have the honor to inform your Excellency, that notwithstanding the past violent and unwarrantable proceedings of the people of the fort, they have at last become a little more reasonable, from our repeatedly telling them, that any further resistance on their part would avail them nothing, but on the contrary, would exasperate your Excellency and the troops under your command, so as to exterminate the whole of them, if a storm took place. Their commandants have consequently come to us this forenoon in a body, and requested of us to forward to your Excellency the accompanying proposal for the surrender of the fort, to which their respective names are affixed.

Should any unforeseen deviation from these proposals take place, as we are still their prisoners, we hope
your

your excellency will not impute to us the blame.

Their proposal is to deliver up the fort, guns, stores, &c. to your Excellency, at any time after the receipt of this you may think proper. Protection to themselves and private property, after delivering up the Sircar's arms and property, and be allowed to remain in the city, or to go wherever their families may be.

(Signed) G. W. HESSING.

H. SUTHERLAND.

Fort at Agra, Oct. 13, 1803.

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No. 4.

All the officers of the fort of Akberabad give in writing the following engagement:

Whereas a misunderstanding had taken place with Colonel George William Hessing, at the instigation of the Sepoys, all the officers and Sepoys do give in writing this engagement, that we will implicitly abide by whatever the said colonel may adjust on our part with General Lake, for the security of our lives, properties, effects, and honor. We have agreed to invest the said colonel with full powers for this purpose.—This engagement is correct.—Dated the 25th Jemmadec-oo-Saunee 1218, (11th or 12th October)—Signed by fifteen officers, Mahomedans and Hindoos.

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No. 5.

To Colonel GEORGE HESSING,
Mr. SUTHERLAND,
&c. &c. &c.

Gentlemen,

Your letter has been received.

On the terms proposed in the last paragraph of your letter, I allow the garrison to march out with protection to themselves and private property.—After delivering up the Sircar's arms, treasure, or any other

public property, those who belong to the city may remain there, the others allowed to go where their families may be.

(Signed)

G. LAKE.

Head Quarters, British

Camp, Oct. 13, 1803.

—
No. 6.

His Excellency General Lake engages, that all the officers and Sepoys who are within the fort of Akberabad, shall be allowed to proceed in the most honourable manner with their clothes whithersoever they may chuse—no interruption whatever will be given to those officers and Sepoys, their families and children. But all arms and military weapons, muskets and guns, carts and carriages, and treasure which may be within the fort, shall belong to the Company.

They (officers, &c.) shall not be allowed to carry out of the fort any money or effects of the above description.

The officers, &c. are required to specify in writing the hour at which they may determine with the bearer of this engagement to surrender the fort, in order that the British troops may enter the fort.

God is witness to the sincerity of this engagement.

—
To his Excellency the most noble Marquis Wellesley, governor-general, &c.

My Lord,

I have the pleasure to inform your lordship, that the important fortress of Agra, termed by the natives "The Key of Hindostan," capitulated last night, and the garrison, consisting of between five and six thousand men, marched out at noon this day, when the place was immediately occupied by our troops

troops under the command of Brigadier General Mac Donald.

The only terms required by the garrison were protection to their persons and private property, which was agreed to on my part.

I attribute the early surrender of this place to the great impression our breaching batteries, which opened yesterday morning within three hundred and fifty yards, made on the walls, and which would have caused a practicable breach in a few hours more battering.

To Colonel Horsford of the artillery, and Captain Wood of the corps of engineers, as well as to every other officer in these two corps, I feel myself under great obligations for their unremitting exertions on this occasion, and to which I principally attribute my early success against this place.

I have the pleasure to say, our loss since the construction of the batteries has been very trifling. Three European artillerymen, and three Golundauze killed, are the only casualties.

A return of the ordnance, stores, &c found in the fort, I shall have the honor to forward for your lordship's information to-morrow.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Head Quarters, Agra,

October 18, 1803.

To his Excellency the most noble the Marquis Wellesley, governor-general, &c. &c.

Camp at Assye, Sept. 24, 1803.

My Lord,

I was joined by Major Hill, with the last of the convoys expected from the river Kistna on the 18th. and on the 20th was enabled to move forward towards the enemy, who had been joined, in the course of the last seven or eight days, by the infantry under Colonel Pohlman, by

that belonging to Begum Sumroo, and by another brigade of infantry, the name of whose commander I have not ascertained. The enemy's army was collected about Bokerdun, and between that place and Jatifierabad.

I was near Colonel Stephenson's corps on the 21st, and had a conference with that officer, in which we concerted a plan to attack the enemy's army with the divisions under our command on the 24th in the morning, and we marched on the 22d, Colonel Stephenson by the western route, and I by the eastern route round the hills between Budnapur and Jalna.

On the 23d I arrived at Naulniah, and there received a report that Scindeah and the Rajah of Berar had moved off in the morning with their cavalry, and that the infantry were about to follow, but were still in camp at the distance of about six miles from the ground on which I had intended to encamp. It was obvious that the attack was no longer to be delayed, and having provided for the security of my baggage and stores at Naulniah, I marched on to attack the enemy.

I found the whole combined army of Scindeah and the Rajah of Berar encamped on the bank of the Kistna River, nearly on the ground which I had been informed that they occupied. Their right, which consisted entirely of cavalry, was about Bokerdun, and extended to their corps of infantry, which were encamped in the neighbourhood of Assye. Although I came first in front of their right, I determined to attack their left; as the defeat of their corps of infantry was most likely to be effectual; accordingly I marched round to their left flank, covering the march of the column of infantry by the British cavalry in the rear, and by the Mahratta and

Mysore

Mysore cavalry on the right flank.—We passed the river Kaitna at a ford beyond the enemy's left flank, and I formed the infantry immediately in two lines with the British cavalry, as a reserve in a third, in an open space between that river and a nullah running parallel to it. The Marhatta and Mysore cavalry occupied the ground beyond the Kaitna on our left flank, and kept in check a large body of the enemy's cavalry, which had followed our march from the right of their own position.

The enemy had altered the position of their infantry previous to our attack; it was no longer, as at first, along the Kaitna, but extended from that river across to the village of Assye, upon the nullah, which was upon our right. We attacked them immediately, and the troops advanced under a very hot fire from cannon; the execution of which was terrible. The picquets of the infantry, and the 74th regiment, which were on the right of the first and second lines, suffered particularly from the fire of the guns on the left of the enemy's position near Assye. The enemy's cavalry also made an attempt to charge the 74th regiment at the moment when they were exposed to this fire, but they were cut up by the British cavalry, which moved on at that moment. At length the enemy's line gave way in all directions, and the British cavalry cut in among their broken infantry; but some of their corps went off in good order, and a fire was kept up on our troops from many of the guns from which the enemy had been first driven, by individuals who had been passed by the hue under the supposition that they were dead.

Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, with the British cavalry, charged

one large body of infantry, which had retired and was formed again, in which operation he was killed; and some time elapsed before we could put an end to the straggling fire, which was kept up by individuals from the guns from which the enemy were driven. The enemy's cavalry also, which had been hovering round us throughout the action, was still near us. At length, when the last-formed body of infantry gave way, the whole went off, and left in our hands ninety pieces of cannon.

This victory, which was certainly complete, has however cost us dear. Your Excellency will perceive, by the enclosed return, that our loss in officers and men has been very great; and in that of Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell and other officers, whose names are therein included, greatly to be regretted.

I cannot write in too strong terms of the conduct of the troops, they advanced in the best order, and with the greatest steadiness, under a most destructive fire, against a body of infantry far superior in numbers, who appeared determined to contend with them to the last, and who were driven from their guns only by the bayonet; and, notwithstanding the numbers of the enemy's cavalry, and the repeated demonstrations they made of an intention to charge, they were kept at a distance by our infantry.

I am particularly indebted to Lieutenant Colonel Harness, and Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, for the manner in which they conducted their brigades; and to all the officers of the staff for the assistance I received from them. The officers commanding brigades, nearly all those of the staff, and the mounted officers of the infantry, had their horses shot under them.

I have also to draw your Excellency's notice to the conduct of the cavalry, commanded by lieutenant colonel Maxwell, particularly that of the 19th dragoons.

The enemy are gone off towards the Adjuttee Ghaut, and I propose to follow them as soon as I can place my captured guns and the wounded in security.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Colonel Stevenson arrived this morning at Bokerdun. I imagine that he will be here this evening.

A Return of the killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Detachment under the Command of Major-General the Honorable ARTHUR WELLESLEY, at the Battle of Assye, against the Army of DOWLUT RAO SCINDIAH, on Friday the 23d of September, 1803.

Killed. H. M. 19th reg. light dragoons, 1 lieut. colonel; 1 captain; 15 rank and file, 10 officers' horses; 77 regimental ditto.

H. C. 4th reg. native cavalry, 1 captain; 1 jemadar; 1 trumpeter; 13 rank and file; 4 officers' horses; 65 regimental ditto.

H. C. 5th reg. native cavalry, 1 lieut. and adjutant, 1 trumpeter; 11 rank and file; 6 officers' horses; 80 regimental horses.

H. C. 7th reg. native cavalry, 2 havildars; 8 rank and file; 83 regimental horses.

First battalion of the Madras artillery, 2 captain lieutenants, 2 lieutenants; 1 serjeant; 11 rank and file; 2 gun lascars; 1 puckallies.

Second battalion of the Madras artillery, 4 rank and file; 4 gun lascars.

Bombay artillery, 6 rank and file; 2 gun lascars.

Attached to the cavalry guns, 1 serjeant.

H. M. 74th regiment, 4 captains; 6 lieutenants; 1 volunteer; 9 serjeants; 104 rank and file.

H. M. 78th regiment, 1 lieutenant; 1 serjeant; 22 rank and file.

First battalion 2d reg. native infantry, 1 lieutenant; 1 havildar; 1 trumpeter; 17 rank and file; 1 puckallies.

First battalion 4th reg. native infantry, 1 lieutenant; 1 subidar; 1 havildar; 24 rank and file.

First battalion 8th reg. native infantry, 3 subidars; 1 jemidar; 4 havildars; 1 trumpeter; 38 rank and file.

First battalion 10th reg. native infantry, 1 lieutenant; 1 non commissioned staff, 4 havildars; 29 rank and file.

Second battalion 12th reg. native infantry, 1 subidar; 1 havildar; 41 rank and file.

Pioneers, (1st battalion of) 1 jemidar; 14 rank and file.

Total killed. Europeans—1 lieut. colonel; 6 captains; 2 capt. lieutenants, 12 lieutenants; 1 volunteer; 1 lieut. and adjutant; 1 non-commissioned staff; 12 serjeants; 162 rank and file.

Natives—5 subidars; 3 jemidars; 13 havildars; 4 trumpeters; 195 rank and file; 8 gun lascars; 2 puckallies; 20 officer's horses; 305 regimental horses;

Wounded. H. M. 19th reg. light dragoons, 2 captains; 2 lieutenants; 6 serjeants; 2 trumpeters; 28 rank and file; 36 regimental horses; 2 regimental horses missing.

H. C. 4th reg. native cavalry, 1 cornet; 2 havildars; 24 rank and file; 22 regimental horses.

H. C. 5th reg. native cavalry, 1 captain; 1 lieutenant; 1 lieut. and quarter master; 2 havildars;

- 28 rank and file; 26 regimental horses; 1 rank and file missing.
- H. C. 7th reg. native cavalry, 1 captain; 4 jemidars; 1 havildar; 27 rank and file; 27 regimental horses.
- First battalion of the Madras artillery, 1 serjeant; 16 rank and file, 1 jemidar; 2 havildars; 19 gun lascars.
- Second battalion of the Madras artillery, 1 serjeant; 7 rank and file; 1 subidar; 7 gun lascars; 2 gun lascars missing.
- Bombay artillery, 1 serjeant, 5 rank and file; 8 gun lascars.
- Attached to cavalry guns, 1 jemidar; 1 gun lascar.
- H. M. 74th regiment, 1 major; 1 capt lieutenant; 3 lieutenants; 1 cornet; 17 serjeants; 4 trumpeters, 250 rank and file.
- H. M. 78th regiment, 1 capt. lieutenant; 2 lieutenants, 1 cornet, 8 serjeants; 65 rank and file; 4 rank and file missing.
- First battalion 2d reg. native infantry, 2 havildars; 20 rank and file; 3 rank and file missing.
- First battalion 4th reg. native infantry, 1 non-commissioned staff, 1 subidar; 6 havildars; 82 rank and file; 1 rank and file missing.
- First battalion 8th reg. native infantry, 4 lieutenants; 2 subidars; 1 jemidar; 7 havildars; 3 trumpeters; 109 rank and file; 1 puckallie.
- First battalion 10th reg. native infantry, 1 lieutenant; 3 subidars; 1 jemidar; 6 havildars; 3 trumpeters; 90 rank and file; 1 puckallie; 2 rank and file missing.
- Second battalion 12th reg. native infantry, 1 lieut. colonel; 1 major; 4 lieutenants; 5 subidars; 5 jemidars; 9 havildars; 100 rank and file.
- Pioneers, (1st battalion of) 3 jemidars; 2 havildars, 46 rank and file; 5 rank and file missing.
- Total Wounded. Europeans—1 lieut colonel; 2 majors; 4 captains; 2 capt. lieutenants; 17 lieutenants; 3 cornets; 1 lieut. and quarter master; 1 non commissioned staff, 34 serjeants; 6 trumpeters; 371 rank and file.
- Natives—12 subidars; 16 jemidars; 39 havildars; 6 trumpeters; 580 rank and file; 35 gun lascars; 2 puckallies; 111 regimental horses.
- Total Missing—16 rank and file; 2 gun lascars; 2 regimental horses.
- List of officers killed and wounded.*
- His majesty's 19th light regiments lieut. col. Maxwell, killed, commanding the cavalry; capt. R Boyle, killed; capt. Cathcart, and Sale, lieuts. Wilson, and Young, wounded.
- Fourth native cavalry. Capt. H. Mackay, killed, agent for public cattle; cornet Meredith, wounded.
- Fifth native cavalry. Capt. J. Colbrooke, wounded, lieut. Bonomi, killed, adjutant; lieut Macleod, wounded, quarter master; lieut. Darke, wounded.
- Seventh native cavalry. Capt. Mac Gregor, wounded.
- First battalion artillery. Capts. lieuts. Steele, and Fowler, killed; lieuts. Lindsay, and Griffith, killed.
- His majesty's 74th regiment Capts. D. Aytone, A. Dyce, R. Macleod, paymaster of the reg. Maxwell, killed; lieuts. J. Campbell, J. M. Campbell, J. Grant, R. Neilson, L. Campbell, M. Morris, killed; volunteer G. Tew, killed, not on the strength, but recommended for an ensigncy; Major S. Swinton, wounded; capt. lieut. N. J Moore, wounded;

ed; lieuts J. A. Mein, Mac Murdo, M. Shawe, wounded; ensign B. Kearnan, wounded.

His majesty's 78th regt. Lieut.

J. Douglas, killed; captain-lieutenant C. M'Kenzie, lieutenants J. Kinlock, and J. Lackin, and J. Bethune, acting adjutant, wounded.

1st bat. 2d native infantry. Lieut. Brown, killed.

1st bat. 4th native infantry. Lieut. Mavor, killed.

1st bat. 8th native infantry. Lieutenants Davie, Fan, Hunter, and Desgraves, wounded.

1st bat. 10th native infantry. Lieutenant Perce, killed, lieutenant Taylor, wounded.

2d battalion 12th native infantry. Lieutenant-col. Macleod, major McCally, lieutenants Bowdler, Harvey, Smith, and De Ciez, wounded.

(Signed) R. BARCLAY,
Dip. Adj. Gen. in Mysore

Camp, Sept. 30, 1803.

My Lord,

I have the honor to enclose an account of the ordnance taken from the enemy in the action of the 23d instant. I have reason to believe that there are still four more guns, which were thrown into the river by the enemy in their retreat.

We have taken seven stand of colours, and the enemy lost all their ammunition, although the tumbrils having blown up, some during the action, and others during the succeeding night, we have got nothing but the shot. The ordnance is very fine; but I have destroyed the iron guns, and shall put the brass guns in a place of security.

The enemy lost twelve hundred men killed in the field of battle, and their wounded are scattered in

all parts of the country. It is reported that Jadoon Row, Scindiah's principal minister, received a wound, of which he died the day before yesterday. Their army are in the greatest confusion, and retiring to Buihaunpoor. Colonel Stevenson has followed them down the Adjunttee Ghaut, and I propose to descend the Ghauts, as soon as I shall have placed the wounded soldiers in security. (Signed)

ARTHUR WELLSLEY.

His Excellency the gov. gen. &c.

A Return of Ordnance taken from the enemy in the battle of the 23d Sept. 1803.

Brass Howitzers. 2 eight inch, 2 six ditto, 2 five and half ditto, 1 five ditto.—Total, 7.

Brass Guns. 6 eighteen pounders, 7 sixteen ditto, 1 twelve ditto, 1 ten ditto, 3 eight ditto, 22 six ditto, 4 four ditto, 12 three ditto, 9 two and half ditto, 4 one ditto.—Total 69.

Iron Guns. 2 twenty-four pounders, 2 eighteen ditto, 3 sixteen ditto, 2 twelve ditto, 4 nine ditto, 5 six ditto, 4 four ditto.—Total, 22.

The number of tumbrils, and quantity of ammunitions and stores taken, cannot be ascertained, as, after the action and during the night, a great number of tumbrils were blown up.

(Signed) M. BEAUMAN,

Capt. commanding Artillery.
Camp Assye, Sept. 29, 1803.

To John Lumsden, esq. chief secretary to the supreme government, at Fort William.

Sir,

I am directed, by the Honorable the Governor in Council, to forward to you, for the information of his Excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council, the

the enclosed copy of a dispatch under this date, from the commanding officer of the forces, with its enclosures, respecting the capitulation of Powaughur

Major General Nicolls has been desired to communicate to the officer in command, and to the other officers and men doing duty at the reduction of Champaneer and Powaughur, the entire approbation of government of their very meritorious services.

(Signed) J. A. GRANT
Sec. to Gov.

Bombay castle, Sept 27, 1803.

*To the hon. Jonathan Duncan, esq.
president and governor in council.*

Honorable Sir,

The enclosed is a copy of a letter from Colonel Murray, giving cover to one from lieutenant colonel Woodington, respecting the capitulation of Powaughur.

(Signed) O. NICOLLS, M. G.
Bombay, Sept. 27, 1803.

No. 1.

Major General Nicholls.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose a letter which I received this morning from lieutenant colonel Woodington. It is necessary to inform you that the delay of this important communication arises from the miscarriage of the Colonel's letter, although sent in duplicate.

Colonel Woodington highly praises the zeal and activity of the troops under his command, and, to judge by their success, the praise is well merited.

Colonel Woodington has, in a most particular manner, requested that I should lay the meritorious services of Serjeant Moore, of his Majesty's 86th regiment, before you. He led the Forlorn Hope at

the assault of Baroach, and behaved with the utmost gallantry on that occasion. Major Cuyler speaks highly in favor of his general character

(Signed) J. MURRAY, Col.
Head-Quarters, Baroda,
Sept 21, 1803

No. 2.

*To colonel Murray, commanding
the forces in the Guzerat*

Sir,

In consequence of your communication to me last night, that you had not received my official communication on the surrender of Powaughur by capitulation, I have the honor to address you again on the subject

After a breach had been effected in the wall of the inner fort, as also that another was almost practicable in a tower at the angle of the outer fort, the garrison offered to capitulate on the morning of the 17th, on condition of being protected in their persons and private property. To these terms I agreed, on condition of immediately taking possession of the breach in the inner wall with a company of Sepoys: they however tacked other stipulations to the capitulation; viz. that I should agree to pay them the arrears due from Scindiah, and that two of the commanders of the Guikawar cavalry with me (amounting to about 300 horse) should sign the agreement. To these latter articles I would on no account agree; and it was not until four P. M. when they found, from our continuing to batter, that I would admit of no delay, that they agreed to the original terms, which were immediately carried into full effect, by their evacuation of the fort and mountain, of which we took possession.

If this had not taken place, I had made the necessary arrangements for storming both breaches on the morning of the 18th, and I conceive that the garrison were intimidated from a knowledge that, if they opposed us on our entering the breaches, their communication with the upper fort would be cut off, and they had no other way to escape than the road which led down by our battery.

Could they have obtained possession of the upper fort, or Balla Killa, at the top of the mountain, I am inclined to think it utterly impregnable.

I have left Captain Cliffe, of the engineers, to take a plan and view of the forts and works on the mountain, which I doubt not, from his known abilities, will be ably executed.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I embrace this opportunity of submitting, for your notice, the merits, zeal, and great exertions of all ranks on this service.

(Signed) H. WOODINGTON.

Lieut.-col.

Baroda, Sept. 21, 1803.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By his Excellency the most noble the Governor-General in Council.

Fort William, Oct. 30, 1803.

The governor-general in council has this day received from major-general the honorable Arthur Wellesley, the official report of the signal and splendid victory obtained by the troops under the personal command of that distinguished officer, on the 23d of September, at Assye, in the Dekan, over the combined armies of Dowlut Rao Scindeah and the Rajah of Berar.

At the close of a campaign of the most brilliant success and glory in

every quarter of India, this transcendent victory demands a testimony of public honour equal to any which the justice of the British government in India has ever conferred on the conduct of our officers and troops in the most distinguished period of our military history.

The governor in council highly approves the skillful plan formed by major-general Wellesley, on the 21st of September, for precluding the escape of the enemy, and for reducing their combined army to the necessity of hazarding a general action.

His excellency in council also signifies his most cordial approbation of the magnanimity, promptitude, and judgment, with which major-general Wellesley determined upon the instantaneous attack of the enemy on the 23d of September.

During the severe action which ensued, the conduct of major-general Wellesley united a degree of ability, of prudence, and dauntless spirit, seldom equalled, and never surpassed.

The governor-general in council signifies this warmest applause of the exemplary order and steadiness with which the troops advanced, under a most destructive fire, against a body of the enemy's infantry, considerably superior in number, and determined to oppose a vigorous resistance to our attack. The numerous infantry of the enemy were driven from their powerful artillery at the point of the bayonet, with an alacrity and resolution truly worthy of British soldiers, and the firmness and discipline manifested by our brave infantry in repelling the great body of the enemy's cavalry merit the highest commendation.

The

The governor-general in council has remarked with great satisfaction the gallant and skillful conduct of the cavalry, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Maxwell, and particularly of his majesty's 19th regiment of light dragoons, a corps distinguished in India by a long and uninterrupted course of arduous service, and of progressive honor.

His excellency in council directs major-general Wellesley to signify to all the officers and troops employed on this glorious occasion, and especially to lieutenant-colonel Harness, and to lieutenant-colonel Wallace, who commanded brigades, and to the officers of the staff, the high sense entertained by the governor-general in council of their eminent and honorable services.

The important benefits resulting from the triumph of our arms in the battle of Assye are not inferior to the splendor of the action. The immediate consequences derived from the exertions of that day have been the complete defeat of the combined army of the confederate chieftains; an irreparable blow to the strength and efficiency of their military resources, especially of their artillery, in the Dekan; the expulsion of an hostile and predatory army from the territory of our ally the Soubahdar of the Dekan; and a seasonable and effectual check to the ambition, pride, and rapacity of the enemy.

The prosperous result of these advantages must be accelerated by the auspicious progress of our arms in other provinces of India; and it may reasonably be expected that the decisive victories gained at DELHI and ASSYE, on the 11th and 23d of September, will speedily compel the enemy to restore peace to Hindostan and to the Dekan.

The achievements of our com-

manders, officers, and troops, during this campaign, and especially in the signal victories of Delhi and of Assye, must inspire a general sentiment of just confidence in the vigor of our military resources, and in the stability of our dominion and power. Our uniform success, in frustrating every advantage of superior numbers, of powerful artillery, and even of obstinate resistance opposed by the enemy, constitutes a satisfactory proof of the established superiority of British discipline, experience, and valor; and demonstrates that the glorious progress of our arms is not the accidental result of a temporary or transient advantage, but the natural and certain effect of a permanent cause.

From these reflections consolation is to be derived from the loss of those lamented and honored officers and soldiers who, animated by the gallant spirit of their general, and emulating the noble example of his zeal and courage, sacrificed their lives to the honor and interests of their country.

The governor-general in council greatly regrets the loss of lieutenant-colonel Maxwell, of his majesty's 19th dragoons, who fell at the head of the British cavalry, bravely charging a large body of the enemy's infantry. With the utmost concern his excellency in council records the names of the valuable and excellent officers who have fallen with glory at the battle of Assye, in achieving the complete defeat of the enemy, and in establishing the triumph of the British arms in the Dekan. Lieutenant-colonel Maxwell, captains R. Boyle, H. Macay, D. Haytone, A. Dyce, R. Macleod, and T. Maxwell; captain-lieutenants Steele and Fowler, lieutenants Bonomi, Griffith, J. Camp-

J. Campbell, J. M. Campbell, J. Grant, R. Neilson, L. Campbell, M. Morris, and J. Douglas, lieutenants Brown, Mavor, Penne, and volunteer Tew.

In testimony of the high honor acquired by the army under the personal command of major-gen Wellesley, at the battle of Assye, the governor-general in council is pleased to order, that honorary colours, with a device properly suited to commemorate that splendid victory, be presented to the corps of cavalry and infantry employed on that glorious occasion. The names of the brave officers and men who fell at the battle of Assye will be commemorated, together with the circumstances of the action, upon the public monument to be erected at Fort William to the memory of those who have fallen in the public service during the present campaign.

The honorary colours granted by the orders to his majesty's 10th regiment of dragoons, and the 74th and 78th regiments of foot, are to be used by those corps while they shall continue in India, or until his majesty's most gracious pleasure be signified through his excellency the commander in chief.

His excellency the most noble the governor-general, captain-gen. and commander in chief of all the land forces serving in the East-Indies, is pleased to direct that these orders be publicly read to the troops under arms at every station of the land forces in the East-Indies, and that the European officers do cause the same to be duly explained to the native officers and troops.

(Signed) L. HOOK,

Secretary to the Gov. Mil. Dept.

(Signed) J. ARMSTRONG,

Acting Military Secretary.

To his Excellency the most noble Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General, &c.

My Lord,

I have the honor to enclose, for your lordship's information, correct returns of the ordnance, ammunition, &c. captured at this place.

(Signed)

LAKL

Head-Quarters, camp at Agra, Oct. 23, 1803.

Return of the Ordnance, Ammunition, &c. captured at the attack of the enemy's camp, under the walls of the Fort, and the town of Agra.

Camp, Oct 1803

- 2 brass sixteen pounders, 16 six ditto, 7 four ditto, 1 three ditto, mounted on field carriages with limbers complete.—Total 26 pieces of different natures.
- 26 tumbrils laden with ammunition for the above.
- 29 ammunition carriages ditto.

REMARKS

The above ordnance appear to be perfectly "serviceable," excepting one brass four-pounder which is burst.

The whole of the pieces are of the same manufacture as those captured at Delhi.

(Signed) J. HORSFORD,

Lieut.-col. commanding Artillery in the Field.

A true Copy,

(Signed) G. A F LAKE,
Mil. Sec.

Returns of Ordnance, Ammunition, &c. captured at Fort Agra.

Camp at Agra, Oct 22, 1803.

Brass Guns—1 large gun—this is the famous piece known by the name of the Great Gun at Agra. It is said to be composed of many metals, including all the precious ones. Its ball measures 22 inches. such a one, if of cast iron,

iron, weighs nearly 1500lbs 1 seventy-two pounder. This gun is said to be of the same composition as the above one. 1 twenty ditto, 1 ten ditto, 5 nine ditto, 1 eight ditto, 10 six ditto, 6 five ditto, 7 four ditto, 2 three ditto, 2 two ditto, 5 one ditto 2 eighteen pound carronades, 1 sixteen ditto, 1 eight ditto, 1 three-pound galloper, 2 two ditto, 1 one and half ditto, 3 a ditto, 9 wall guns, 1 twelve-inch mortar, 1 eight ditto, 1 six-inch howitzer, 1 five and half ditto, 1 four and three-quarter ditto — Total, 70 brass guns, of different natures

Iron Guns—1 thirty-two pounder, 1 twenty-four ditto, 1 eighteen ditto, 4 twelve ditto, 1 ten ditto, 1 eight ditto, 6 six ditto, 4 five ditto, 6 four ditto, 6 three ditto, 6 two ditto, 4 one ditto, 11 two-pound gallopers, 4 one and half ditto, 4 one ditto, 20 wall guns. — Total 86 iron guns of different natures.

33 tumbrils.

REMARKS.

The brass pieces are in general of the same manufacture as those taken in the camp and town. Of the iron ones, several are what are termed bar guns.

The whole are mounted, either on travelling carriages with elevating screws, or on country block carriages turning on a large pivot. Several spare carriages are ready to receive pieces which may be broken down.

In the magazines are large quantities of gunpowder, shots, rockets, &c. &c. but the precise number and weight not yet ascertained.

(Signed) J. HORSFORD,
Lieut.-col. com. Art. in Field.

A true Copy.

(Signed) G. A. F. LAKE, M.S.

To capt. Armstrong, acting Mil.
Sec. to his excellency the most noble governor-general.

Sir,

I request you will have the goodness to report to his excellency the most noble the governor-general, that, in obedience to his excellency's commands, I have proceeded to Ganjam, and have this morning assumed the command of the field force assembled under his excellency's orders.

I find this force sufficiently supplied with every requisite to enable it to move immediately, and I shall, in consequence, proceed from hence to-morrow.

I expect in three marches to reach the Manickapatam River, which I trust I shall pass on the day of my arrival; from thence it is two marches to Jaggernaut, where, from the necessary arrangements that must take place, I shall be detained some days.

(Signed) GEO. HARCOURT,
Lieut.-Col.

In Camp at Pyaghee,
Sept. 11, 1803.

To capt. Armstrong, acting Mil.
Sec. to his Excellency the most noble the gov. gen.

Sir,

I am now within a short march of the village of Manickapatam, where I am told five thousand infantry and two thousand horse are stationed to oppose my passage; but I am not led to expect any serious difficulties in possessing myself to-morrow morning (or in the course of this night) of that post. (Signed)

GEO. HARCOURT, Lieut.-Col.
Camp at Meetocoah,
Sept. 13, 1803.

cellency

To capt. Armstrong, Acting Mil. Sec. to his Excellency the most noble the governor-general.

Sir,

I have the greatest satisfaction in stating to you, for the information of his excellency the most noble the governor-general, that I shall not be detained at this place beyond to-morrow, when I shall move towards Jaggernaut, having in two days passed a river not fordable, near a mile in breadth, with all the troops, camp equipage, stores, and cattle, &c. I have also landed from the transport vessels two 18-pounders, with their carriages, &c.

If it had not been for uncommon exertions from all corps, each individual and each department generally, I could not possibly have so expeditiously effected this operation.

I shall march to-morrow to Narsingapatam, and from thence, on the following day, to Jaggernaut.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of his excellency the most noble the governor-general, that although I am encamped in the midst of a highly cultivated country, surrounded by villages, whose inhabitants have not deserted them, or who having, at the moment of our first taking possession of this part of the province of Cuttack, left their houses, are already returned to them, I have not received a single complaint.

My bazar is supplied by the native inhabitants, and a degree of confidence and security is manifested, and, I trust from the measures I have adopted, is completely experienced and established, which leaves me no more reason to doubt the continuance

of that confidence than I have to doubt the continuance of the security.

(Signed) GEO. HARCOURT,
Lieut.-Col.

Camp, at Manickapatam,

Sept. 16, 1803.

*In Camp at Jaggernaut,
Sept. 18, 1803.*

Sir,

I beg you will be pleased to state to his Excellency the most noble the Governor-General, that we have this day taken possession of the city of Jaggernaut.

Upon application from the chief Bramins of the Pagoda, I have afforded them guards (of Hindoos,) and a most satisfactory confidence is shewn by the Bramins, priests, and officers of the Pagoda, and by the inhabitants of Jaggernaut, both in their present situation, and the future protection of the British government.

From the general good conduct of the troops under my command, and from the strict attention which has been paid to my orders for preventing all interference with the inhabitants and natives, framed under the express injunctions of his Excellency the most noble Governor-General, not a single complaint has been made to me; though I have, by every practicable means, invited a direct communication of the least deviation from this important duty.

I humbly beg leave to congratulate his Excellency the most noble the Governor-General on this important acquisition to the British possessions in India.

(Signed) GEO. HARCOURT,
Lieut. Col.

To capt. Armstrong, Act. Military Sec. &c.

Laut

Lual Baug, Fort Cuttack,
Oct 24, 1803.

Sir,

On the 24th ultimo, I marched with the force under my command from Jaggernaut to Ahmedpoor, and I did not reach my ground of encampment without great difficulty, owing to the extreme badness of the weather, the inundated state of the country, and the rise of the nullahs crossing my line of march.

My advanced guard, under the command of Captain Hutchinson of the 20th Bengal regiment, was several times annoyed by the enemy, but from the able management of that officer, our loss was not severe: it consisted in three men wounded, as appears in the enclosed general return.—The loss of the enemy, I understand, was considerable.

The difficulties that impeded the march of the line detained the heavy guns and baggage for five days; when I proceeded to Beirpoorshuttumpoor, where I was again detained by the badness of the road and weather until the 3d instant.

Having thought it expedient to order a force in advance from Beirpoorshuttumpoor, I detached the acting field officer of the day, with orders to occupy a position near Muckundpoor, which service again fell to Captain Hutchinson: immediately on his leaving camp he discovered the enemy on his flanks in considerable force, both of horse and infantry; but he, notwithstanding much opposition, most completely carried my orders into effect. I regret to state that his loss was not inconsiderable; it consisted in two killed and twenty-one wounded. The loss of the enemy was very great, from their being frequently exposed to a heavy discharge of grape from the six-

pounder with Captain Hutchinson.—I cannot omit reporting to you, for his Excellency's information, the conduct of Captain Hutchinson was most steady, able, and highly meritorious.

On the night of the 4th, I moved towards Muckundpoor, when the advance under Lieutenant Colonel Clayton was again opposed by the enemy; but from a well directed and a very destructive fire they were completely dispersed, whilst our loss consisted of only one pioneer wounded.

From Muckundpoor to the bank of the Kutjoory, we met with no opposition from the enemy, and my letters of the 11th and following days completely detail my subsequent operations.

(Signed) GEO. HARCOURT,
Lieut. colonel commanding in Cuttack, and Military Secretary to his Excellency the most noble the governor-general.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of His Majesty's and the Honourable company's Troops, under the command of Lieutenant colonel HARCOURT, from the 24th September to 14th October, 1803.

Killed. Europeans—His majesty's 22d reg. 14th Oct. 1 private.

First division Madras European regiment, 1 private.

Natives—First battalion 20th Bengal reg. 14th Oct. 3 privates.

First battalion 9th Madras reg. Beirpoorshuttumpoor, 1st Oct. 1 private.

Wounded. Europeans—Detachment of Bengal artillery, 1 lieutenant.

His majesty's 22d reg. 24th Sept. 1 private.

His majesty's 22d reg. 14th Oct. 1 captain, 8 privates.

First division Madras European regiment, 1 sergeant; 4 privates.

First battalion 19th Madras reg.

Ahmedpoor, 14th Oct. 1 captain.

Detachment of Bengal artillery, 1 lieut.

H. M. 22d reg. 24th Sept. 1 private.

Ditto . . . 14th Oct. 1 captain, 8 privates.

First division Madras European reg. 1 sergeant; 4 privates.

Natives—First battalion 20th Bengal reg. 1st Oct. 1 havildar, 1 private.

Second battalion 20th Bengal reg. 1st Oct. 4 privates.

First battalion 9th Madras reg. Ahmedpoor, 24th Sept. 1 havildar; 1 private.

First battalion 6th Madras reg. Benpoorshuturpoor, 1st Oct. 1 subidar, 1 mungie, 7 privates.

First battalion 9th Madras reg. at the fort of Barrabutti, 14th Oct. 1 private.

First battalion 10th Madras reg. Ahmedpoor, 24th Sept. 1 private.

First battalion 10th Madras reg. Ahmedpoor, 1st Oct. 7 privates.

First battalion 19th Madras reg. Ahmedpoor, 14th Oct. 2 jemedars; 1 havildar, 1 private.

Total Killed—Europ. —2 privates. Natives—4 privates.

Total Wounded—Europeans—2 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 13 privates.

Natives—1 subidar, 2 jemedars. 3 havildars, 1 mungie, 23 privates.

Names of officers & Havildars.

Capt. Hemstone of His majesty's 22d regiment.

Capt. Kenay of the 1st Battalion 10th Madras regiment.

Lieut. Faithfull of Bengal artillery. (Sic.)

Lieut. Col. com. in Ch. of Artillery.

To captain Hemstone, acting military Secretary, &c.

At Barrabutti House, Balasore, Sept. 24, 1803.

Sir,

My letter of the 20th, from the entrance of the Balasore river, and that of last night, to be sent Colonel Pennesson, copies of which I requested to be sent to you for the information of his Excellency the most noble the Governor General, &c. &c. will, in a small degree, have apprized you of the operations of the detachment which his Lordship was pleased to honour me with the command of for the last two days; but, for his better information, I shall proceed to state circumstances in detail from the fact of transports leaving Kedgeeree on the 14th instant.

Owing to adverse winds, the transports, &c. as per margin,* only made the Neelghawee hills in the afternoon of the 17th instant, distant from the Bar, at the entrance of the Balasore river, about 10 miles.

Early in the morning of the 18th, Mr. Wright, the pilot, left the Alexander, and proceeded to explore the Bar, and, if possible, obtain, by amicable means, some native pilots, but without effect; as at Buliamghurry House, near to the entrance into the river, was a post of Mahratta infantry, who, in failing to entice him on shore, fired into his boat without doing any injury.

Mr. Wright then returned to the Bar, and, with the assistance of Mr. Pike, the pilot from the George, in another boat, by his perseverance, zeal, and superior abilities, found out the channel, and took the proper bearings, &c. for conducting the transports over it.

Early in the morning of the 19th,

* Alexander, Ann, George, Charles, the Lizard light brig, Scourge gun-vessel, and two long-boats.

we observed the pilots returning to the *Alexander*, when the troops on board the *Alexander* and *Anne* were shifted to the *George*, *Charles*, *Farlie*, and *Lizard*, with the least possible delay. About ten o'clock those transports, with the gunvessels, leaving the *Alexander* and *Anne*, with the sick of the detachment, and the whole of the baggage, &c. at anchor, moved down for the entrance of the river, but were obliged to anchor close to the Bar, to wait for the next day's flood tide, soon after which came on a severe gale of wind, which continued until the flood had pretty well made about nine o'clock in the morning of the 20th, when the vessels as per margin, crossed the Bar, entered the Balasore River, and anchored nearly opposite Bulramghurry House, leaving the *Lizard* brig at anchor on the outside of the Bar, Mr. Wright being induced of her striking on it from the report of her draft of water, however, in passing the Bar, we found to our great satisfaction, full fourteen feet water on it at the height of the flood.

One of the Indianman's long-boats was left with the *Lizard*, when the gale should subside a little, to bring off the two 6-pounders, &c. and the remaining part of the detachment of artillery, proportion of ammunition, &c. and which joined us in the river about five o'clock in the evening.

The party of Mahrattas stationed at Bulramghurry House, on seeing the vessels coming over the Bar, fled towards Balasore.

The *Lizard* hired brig being much lightened by the detachment of artillery, two guns, ammunition, &c. taken out of her, Mr. Wright is confident she can come over the Bar without much risk; and Mr. Pike, with another pilot,

is left with her for that purpose. She could not yesterday attempt it for want of wind, but I am in great hopes it has been accomplished this day, or will be tomorrow.

The inhabitants from the villages adjacent to the entrance of the river flocked to our vessels, and put on board each a native pilot to conduct them up the river to this place; expressing their extreme abhorrence of the savage Mahrattas, and congratulating each other on the happy day that brings them under the British government.

Between six and seven o'clock P. M. the fleet got under weigh to proceed up the river, but from the darkness of the night and a very heavy fall of rain, with the native pilots objecting to proceed, they were obliged, almost immediately, to come to anchor again.

On the morning of the 21st, the vessels came up as far as possible, they made but little progress, and hearing different reports that a party of Mahrattas, who had been detached from Balasore to support their posts at the Gaur's, between this and Jelasore, was returning by forced marches to the defence, or to plunder and destroy the town (the latter the most probable report) I came to the determination, with the most cordial concurrence of Captain Peter Grant, of immediately quitting the gun-vessel and transports, proceeding up the river as far as possible, with two 6-pounders, &c. and as many fighting men as the boats will hold. After two hours great exertion, we arrived at a clear spot of ground, the ebb tide having set in. We were told by some of the inhabitants that it was only four miles by land to Balasore, but that it would take two or three more flood tides to carry us up to it. I deemed it necessary to consult with Captain P. Grant

on the practicability of carrying the town, &c. without our guns, and he being fully of opinion with me (on our seeing the state of the country leading to it) that no time should be lost in making the attempt; in consequence of which we landed near 300 from the boats, rank and file, and directed our march towards the town over paddy fields, inundated from one to three feet in water.

On approaching the town the detachment halted, to rest and refresh the men, when I made the best disposition of my force that I was able for the attack.

About this period intelligence was brought me that the military commander of the enemy, by name Nana, had put the Fouzdar, Moro Pundit in confinement, because he wished to come over to the English; and that Nana, with the force under his command, was determined to dispute our getting possession of the town and Factory House.

The entrance into the town, and until near the Factory House, is one continued strong defile, which we soon found was lined with both cavalry and infantry, by their firing on our advanced party; but that party pushing forward until very near them, and a flanking party I had detached approaching them at the same period, both giving a steady and well-directed fire, the enemy was instantly routed from their first position with considerable loss; they say, in all, ten or twelve men fell. The detachment kept moving forward, under a tedious fire from the tops of houses, the entrance of lanes, and from behind walls and heights; and returning spirited fire at intervals, until they gained the Factory House with the loss only of one Sepoy killed, and three wounded; when

the whole business subsided. — Parties were immediately posted in all directions, outside of the Factory House, to keep in awe some of the enemy, who were sniping at us; and from which I attribute his not being able to annoy us further.

I had written a letter to Moro Pundit, the Fouzdar, from the entrance of the Balasore River, advising him of my having a letter for him from His Excellency the most noble the Governor-General, &c. and wished he would point out some means of my communicating with him, and for which purpose a gentleman with me would be ready to meet him, or any person he should depute. I received, in return, a verbal message of salam, and that he had received my letter.

His Excellency's letter I sent, immediately after gaining possession of the Factory House, to a part of the outside of the town called the Mahratta Fort, to Moro Pundit; but only a similar answer to the foregoing was returned. The men who carried the letter informed me, that the enemy was quitting it with precipitation, and at day-break this morning I took possession of it.

We found in it three old unserviceable iron guns, on decayed carriages; one apparently a six-pounder, another a four-pounder, and a one-pounder. No shot or ammunition of any description. A small quantity of grain of different kinds, and two chests, containing papers relative to the Sirkar, which shall be taken the greatest care of.

I have directed ensign Wilson, of the engineers, to report on state of the post, which is certainly much superior in strength and convenience to the one we now possess;

ness; likewise on the Factory House and Compound; which shall be sent to you in the course of a few days.

The proclamation in English, with a translation of the same in Hindoostanee, were issued this morning, and similar ones sent round and proclaimed by beat of drum through the town and villages near; and it is with peculiar pleasure I report the Inhabitants returning to every house in great numbers.

Many of the principal inhabitants, merchants, &c. waited on me last night and this morning, expressing uncommon satisfaction at being taken under the protection of the British government.

I have received the most marked attention, and some little information respecting the flight of the enemy, from Mr. Princely, the Danish resident at this place.

By this day's dawk I have communicated to lieutenant colonel Campbell, or officer commanding at Cuttack, my being in possession of this place, &c. &c. But I fear the communication is not open, no dawk for the last three days having arrived here from the southward; but captain Grant will endeavour this evening to dispatch by private hircariah, a duplicate of the same.

The dawk arrived this day (and has always been regular) from Calcutta, but I have received no letter from lieutenant colonel Fergusson. To-morrow I shall certainly receive an answer to my letter of the 20th, when every means in our power shall be taken to facilitate his approach to this place, by pushing towards him a party to collect boats, &c. &c. at the different nullahs.

I have just received accounts, which I have every reason to confide in, that the enemy, who were

stationed between this and Jelasore, at the different Ghauts, are flying to the Jungles to gain the hills; and I sincerely believe in three days more not a single Mahratta will be found between this and Jelasore.

The gun vessel and transports are not yet in sight, owing to the very strong current that prevails in the river.

To-morrow I shall communicate further to you on this, and the mode to be adopted for bringing the sick of the detachment, and the whole of the baggage, from the ships Alexander and Anne, lying in the roads.

Permit me to request the favor of your recommending to His Excellency the officers and men of my detachment, who conducted themselves with great steadiness, and I may add gallantry, when I consider the concealed and heavy fire from near six hundred of the enemy, which they would have sustained, had they not been dislodged by my advanced and flanking parties.

It is, I believe, needless for me to expatiate on the merits of captain Peter Grant, but I must observe he has fully answered the views of His Excellency, and that I should deem his advice and assistance of the utmost importance on the most trying occasion.

(Signed) THOMAS MORGAN,

On the 30th of September, captain Morgan detached two companies of Sepoys, under the command of lieutenant Slyc, to the town of Sooting, about twenty miles to the southward of Balasore, for the purpose of dislodging a part of the enemy stationed near that place, and of opening a communication in the direction of Cuttack. On the 1st of October, lieutenant

lieutenant Slve attacked and defeated a party of the enemy, which had been posted at a village a short distance from Sooring. The Detachment under Lieutenant Slve, having been reinforced by another company from Balasore, took possession of Sooring, on the 21 of October, without further opposition.

On the 23d of October, a detachment of native infantry, with a detachment from His Excellency the Governor-General's bodyguard, under the command of lieutenant colonel Fergusson, which had entered the province of Cuttack from Jelsoore, arrived at Balasore, without opposition.

On the 10th colonel Fergusson proceeded towards Cuttack, at which place a part of his detachment had arrived on the 2d of October. During his march lieutenant colonel Fergusson received every assistance from the inhabitants, who expressed the utmost satisfaction at the prospect of being relieved from the oppression to which they were subject by the Mahrattas, and of being speedily placed under the protection of the British government.

On the 6th of September, a detachment of British troops, under the command of lieutenant colonel P. Powell, crossed the Jumna, and entered the province of Buldelund.

On the 16th of September, lieutenant colonel Powell was joined by Rajah Hummut Behadur, with his forces, near Teroa.

The united detachments reached the river Cane on the 23d of September. The troops of Shumshere Behadur were encamped on the opposite bank of the river in considerable strength.

Having reduced several forts in the vicinity of his camp, and

having established the British authority in the territory lying between the Jumna and the Cane, lieutenant colonel Powell accompanied by Hummut Behadur crossed the latter river on the 10th of October.

The following is a extract of a letter from lieutenant colonel Powell, dated by command of His Excellency the most noble the Governor-General in council.

To lieutenant-colonel J. Gerard.

Adj. gen. Head quarters.

Sir,

In my dispatch of yesterday His Excellency the commander in chief will have been informed of my having crossed the Cane river, and of the communication which immediately thereupon took place betwixt the Nawaub Shumshere Bahadur and myself.

After the dispatch of my letter of yesterday, I received another intimation from Shumshere's vakeel, informing me of his master's being forced, by the persuasion of his sirdars, to risk an engagement with the detachment under my command.

This morning I accordingly made the necessary arrangements for meeting him. At half past ten o'clock the detachment, after a most fatiguing march of six hours over a very uneven country, came in sight of Shumshere's army, drawn out in line of battle upon this ground, and their camp all struck. Shumshere's line covered a great extent, and as it was advantageously posted, and they appeared advancing, I had every expectation of a general action. I advanced in columns of battalions within 1200 yards of the enemy; who deployed into line with an intention of advancing in that form as far as the ground will permit; but just

Just as the line was formed, a gun of rajah Himmut Behadur's was fired, which was mistaken as a signal for opening our guns, which immediately commenced a cannonade. After five minutes firing, the guns were again limbered, in consequence of heavy ploughed fields, which rendered it impossible to get them along by the drag ropes. When advanced five hundred yards more, our guns recommenced firing. Those of the enemy had till now continued playing upon our line with little or no effect, but soon after our guns opened the second time, those of Shumshere ceased firing, whereupon our guns were again limbered, and the whole line advanced as fast as possible, upon which, Shumshere's army began to retire; I therefore ordered captain Webber with the squadron of cavalry and galloper with 500 of rajah Himmut Behadur's horse, to pursue the enemy, which they did for three miles, and got within reach of firing upon them with the galloper, which opened upon a body of 1500 horse with great effect, when they continued to retreat at too great a speed for their pursuers to come up with them, whose horses from being twelve hours saddled, were completely jaded.

Our loss, as far as I have learnt, does not exceed eight or ten natives killed and wounded; but amongst the casualties I am sorry to inform you, that captain Farley Smith is included; he was killed by the first cannon shot from the enemy.

At two o'clock P.M. I encamped on the spot where Shumshere's camp stood, and it is my intention to pursue him to-morrow morning to the place where I understand he is gone.

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I have further to desire you will report to his excellency, that the behaviour of the whole of the detachment during this day, was such as to merit my entire approbation. The following are the articles taken from the enemy:—Two small guns, two tumbrils with ammunition, fourteen horses, and ten gun bullocks.

The rajah has had seventeen men, and sixteen horses, killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy I have not yet ascertained.

(Signed) G. POWELL,
Lieut. col. com. at Bundelcund.
Camp at Capsah, Oct. 13, 1803

Accounts have been since received, that Shumshere Bahadur has crossed the river Betwah, and evacuated the province of Bundelcund.

*To his excellency the most noble
marquis Wellesley, &c.*

Camp, four miles to the westward of Cassowly, Nov 1, 1803

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your excellency, that I marched from Agra on the 27th ultimo, in pursuit of the Mahratta force, which was composed of the brigades which had been detached from the Dekan in the early part of the campaign, and of a few battalions which had effected their escape from Delhi. I was the more anxious to defeat this corps from its being furnished with a numerous artillery. Owing to the detention the army met with from a heavy fall of rain, it was not until the 29th that it reached a camp to the westward of Futtipoor. From intelligence I received here of the rapid manner in which the Mahratta army was moving, I determined to leave the heavy artillery, with a proper detachment of infantry for

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its protection, and to pursue the enemy by forced marches, in the hope of being able the more speedily to come up with him. On the 31st, the army encamped at a short distance from the ground which the enemy had quitted the same morning. Possessed of this intelligence, I resolved to make an effort to overtake him with all the cavalry of the army, in the intention of delaying him by a light engagement, until the infantry should be able to come up. To this end the cavalry marched at twelve last night, and having performed a distance of more than forty miles in twenty-four hours, came up with the enemy this morning soon after day-break. From the sudden manner in which I came upon the enemy, I ventured to make an attack with the cavalry alone, supported by the mounted artillery, but finding him too advantageously posted to hope for complete success without too much risk, I drew the cavalry out of reach of cannon shot, and waited the arrival of the infantry. Soon after their arrival, I made a general attack upon the enemy's position, the result of which I have the satisfaction of informing your excellency has been a complete, though I sincerely lament to add, dear-bought victory. The enemy were totally defeated, with the loss of all their cannon, tumbrils, and baggage; but this important advantage has only been gained by the loss of many valuable officers, the principal of whom are, major-general Ware, colonel Vandeleur, major Griffiths, major Campbell, the deputy quarter-master-general, and my aide de camp lieut. Duval, who gloriously fell in this honorable contest.

I have not been able to ascertain

the exact account of our loss in killed and wounded, returns of which, with a detailed account of this important affair, I shall have the honor of transmitting to your excellency by the first opportunity.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

To his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, &c.

My Lord,

In my dispatch of yesterday's date, I did myself the honour to state, for your lordship's information, some particulars of the march of the army, from Agra to the camp it now occupies, together with the general result of the action which took place yesterday. I now have the honor to send your excellency a more detailed account of that affair.

After a forced march of twenty-five miles, which was performed by the cavalry in little more than six hours, I came up with the enemy, who appeared to be upon their retreat, and in such confusion, that I was tempted to try the effect of an attack upon him with the cavalry alone. By cutting the embankment of a large reservoir of water, the enemy had rendered the road very difficult to pass, which caused a considerable delay in the advance of the cavalry; of this the enemy had availed himself to take an advantageous post, having his right upon a rivulet, which we had to cross, and his left upon the village of Laswaree; the whole of his front was amply provided with artillery. I was prevented from discovering this change in the situation of the enemy by the quantity of dust, which, when once clear of the water, totally obscured him from our sight; I therefore proceeded in the execution of my design, by which I hoped to prevent

vent his retreat into the hills and secure his guns; directing the advanced guard, and first brigade, commanded by colonel Vandeleur, upon the point where I had observed the enemy in motion, but which proved to be the left of his new position; the remainder of the cavalry I ordered to attack in succession, as soon as they could form after passing the rivulet.

The charge of the advanced guard, under major Griffith, and that of the first brigade, led by colonel Vandeleur, was made with much gallantry; the enemy's line was forced, and the cavalry penetrated into the village; they still however continued to be exposed to a most galling fire of cannon and musquetry, which, as it was impossible, under such circumstances, to form the squadrons for a fresh attack, determined me to withdraw them. The guns which had fallen into our hands could not be brought away from the want of bullocks. In this charge colonel Vandeleur fell, mortally wounded; in him the service has lost a most valuable officer.

The attacks of the other brigades were conducted with the same spirit, but, after taking several of the enemy's guns, being still fired upon, without being able to discover the enemy, they retired in good order, retaining possession of a part of the artillery. In the performance of this service, the 3d brigade, consisting of his majesty's 29th regiment, and the 4th regiment of native cavalry, under the command of that meritorious officer, colonel Macan, met my entire approbation.

The infantry having marched at three A. M. arrived upon the banks of the rivulet about eleven o'clock. After so long a march,

it was absolutely necessary to allow some time for the men to refresh themselves; during which the enemy sent in to say, that if certain terms were allowed them, they were willing to surrender their guns. Anxious to prevent the further effusion of blood, I directed a letter to be written, acquiescing in their proposals, and allowing them an hour to decide; in the mean time the several columns for the attack were formed. The infantry formed in two columns upon the left; the first, composed of the right wing under the command of major-general Ware, was destined to gain the enemy's right flank, which he had thrown back since the morning, leaving a considerable space between it and the rivulet, and to assault the village of Laswaree; the second, composed of the left wing, under major-general St. John, was to support the first column. The 3d brigade of cavalry, under colonel Macan, was to support the infantry; the 2d brigade, under lieutenant-colonel Vandeleur, was detached to the right, to be ready to take advantage of any confusion in the enemy's line, and to attack him upon his retreat; the brigade, under colonel Gordon, composed the reserve, and was formed between the 2d and 3d brigades. As many of the field pieces as could be brought up, with the gallopers attached to the cavalry, formed four different batteries.

At the expiration of the time which I had allowed the enemy to decide, I ordered the infantry to advance; as soon as they became exposed to the enemy's guns, the four batteries commenced their fire, and continued to advance, though opposed by a great superiority, both in number and weight of metal.

When the 76th regiment, which headed the attack, had arrived at the point from which I intended to make the charge, they were so much exposed to the enemy's fire, and losing men so fast, that I judged it preferable to proceed to the attack with that regiment, and as many of the native infantry as had closed to the front, to losing time in waiting until the remainder of the column should be able to form, the march of which had been retarded by impediments in the advance.

As soon as this handful of heroes were arrived within reach of the enemy's cannister shot, a most tremendous fire was opened upon them. The loss they sustained was very severe, and sufficient alone to prevent a regular advance; at this moment the enemy's cavalry attempted to charge, but were repulsed by the fire of this gallant body; they however rallied at a short distance, and assumed so menacing a posture, that I thought it advisable to order them to be attacked by the cavalry. this service fell to the share of his majesty's 29th regiment, commanded by captain Wade, (major Griffith having at that instant been unfortunately killed by a cannon shot) and was performed with the greatest gallantry, and in a manner which entitles captain Wade, and every officer and soldier in the regiment, to my warmest acknowledgments. The remainder of the first column of infantry arrived just in time to join in the attack of the enemy's reserve, which was formed in the rear of his line, with its left upon the village of Laswaree, and its right thrown back.

About this time major general Ware fell dead, his head being carried off by a cannon shot: he was

a gallant officer, and one whose loss I deeply lament. On his death the command of this column devolved upon colonel M'Donald, who, though wounded, continued to acquit himself in this important command very much to my satisfaction.

The enemy opposed a vigorous resistance to the last, and it was not until he had lost his guns that he abandoned his post. Even then his left wing did not fly, but attempted to retreat in good order; in this, however, they were frustrated by his majesty's 27th regiment, and the 6th regiment of native cavalry, under the command of lieutenant colonel Vandeleur, who broke in upon the column, cut several to pieces, and drove the rest in prisoners, with the whole of the baggage.

Severe as the loss has been which we have sustained in the achievement of this complete victory, that of the enemy has been far greater. With the exception of upwards of 2,000 who have been taken prisoners (of which number I have only detained the principal officers, amounting to forty-eight) I have reason to believe that very few escaped the general slaughter.

It would be a violation of my feelings were I to close my dispatch without bearing testimony to the gallant conduct of major M'Leod and captain Robertson, of his majesty's 76th regiment, and of every officer and soldier of that inestimable corps, in the attack of the village of Laswaree. Major Gregory too, at the head of the 2d battalion 12th regiment of native infantry, in the same service, displayed a conduct highly meritorious.

In the list of those officers who particularly distinguished themselves,

selves, I cannot omit the names of *lieut. Wallace* of his majesty's 27th regiment, who was entrusted with the command of a battery of gallopers; nor that of *lieutenant Dixon*, of the 6th regiment of native cavalry, who was employed in the same service.

The whole of my staff upon this, as upon every other occasion, are entitled to a large share of praise, and to my warmest gratitude. The zeal which they displayed upon this memorable day is too plainly proved by the enclosed returns of the killed and wounded. I have sustained a great loss by the death of major *William Campbell*, the deputy quarter-master-general, and by that of my aide-de-camp, *lieutenant Duval*, of his majesty's 19th light dragoons, who was a young man of great promise.

Herewith I have the honor to enclose returns of the ordnance and colours which were captured upon this occasion.

(Signed) G. A. F. LAKE.

*Head Quarters, camp near
Laswarce, Nov. 2, 1803.*

P S. In the hurry in which I wrote my dispatch of yesterday's date I fear I did not explain to your lordship that the enemy's corps which we have defeated comprised the whole of the fifteen regular battalions which had been sent from the Dekan, under the command of *monsieur Dedernage*, and two battalions of the same description which had escaped from *Delin*. I therefore have the satisfaction of congratulating your excellency upon the annihilation of the whole of the regular force in *Scindeah's* service, commanded by French officers.

(Signed)

G. L.

d d 3

Return of officers and men, killed and wounded in the action of the Nov. 1, 1803.

General Staff. 1 major-general, 1 major, 1 lieutenant, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, wounded.

8th regiment light dragoons. 1 colonel, 1 captain, 16 rank and file, 74 horses, killed; 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 31 rank and file, 24 horses wounded; 18 horses, missing.

27th reg. Light Dragoons. 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, 23 horses, killed; 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 quarter-masters, 2 serjeants, 35 rank and file, 36 horses, wounded; 29 horses missing.

29th reg. light dragoons. 1 major, 2 quarter-masters, 1 cornet, 3 serjeants, 12 rank and file, 78 horses killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 quarter-master, 6 serjeants, 33 rank and file, 24 horses, wounded; 10 horses, missing.

76th reg. of foot. 2 lieutenants, 6 serjeants, 35 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 16 serjeants, 149 rank and file, 1 drummer, wounded.

Artillery. 4 matrosses, 3 lascars, killed; 6 matrosses, 5 lascars, wounded.

1st reg. native cavalry. 1 cornet, 1 havildar, 27 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 jemadar, 3 havildars, 12 privates, 14 horses, wounded.

2d reg. native cavalry. 21 horses, killed; 1 naick, 9 privates, 13 horses, wounded; 13 horses missing.

3d reg. native cavalry. 1 naick, 15 horses, killed, 1 subadar, 8 privates, 9 horses, wounded; 10 horses, missing.

4th reg. nat. cavalry. 1 jemadar, 1 havildar, 1 naick, 8 privates, 23 horses, killed, 1 lieutenant, 2 jemadars, 2 havildars,

- 2 havildars, 21 privates, 27 horses, wounded; 22 horses, missing.
- 6th reg. native cavalry. 4 privates, 16 horses, killed; 1 cornet, 11 privates, 7 horses, wounded; 20 horses missing.
- 2d bat. 9th reg. native infantry. 4 privates, killed; 1 havildar, 2 naicks, 9 privates, wounded.
- 2d bat. 8th reg. native infantry. 1 private, killed; 2 havildars, 1 naick, 19 privates wounded.
- 1st bat. 12th reg. native infantry. 2 privates killed; 1 ensign, 1 jemadar, 2 havildars, 3 naicks, 14 privates, wounded.
- 2d bat. 12th reg. native infantry. 2 havildars, 4 naicks, 15 privates, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 2 havildars, 1 naick, 72 privates, wounded.
- 1st bat. 15th reg. native infantry. 1 lieutenant, 1 havildar, 9 privates, killed; 1 colonel, 1 jemadar, 2 havildars, 1 naick, 22 privates, 1 beastie, wounded.
- 2d bat. 15th reg. native infantry. 1 serjeant, 1 subadar, 2 privates, killed, 1 subadar, 4 havildars, 2 naicks, 26 privates, wounded.
- 6 companies 16th reg. native inf. 2 havildars, 15 privates, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 subadar, 7 havildars, 7 naicks, 54 privates, wounded.
- 1 comp. 1st bat. 11th reg. nat. inf. 1 lieutenant, 1 jemadar, 1 havildar, 1 naick, 2 privates, wounded.
- Total. 1 major-general, 1 colonel, 2 majors, 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 2 quarter-masters, 2 cornets, 11 serjeants, 4 matrosses, 67 rank and file, 1 subadar, 7 havildars, 6 naicks, 60 privates, 3 lascars, 277 horses, killed; 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 7 captains, 12 lieutenants, 3 quarter-masters, 1 cornet, 1 ensign, 27 serjeants, 6 matrosses, 248 rank and file, 1 drummer; 4 subadars, 7 jemadars, 26 havildars, 19 naicks, 279 privates, 5 lascars, 1 beastie, 154 horses, wounded; 122 horses, missing.
- List of officers killed in the action of the first of Nov. 1803.*
- Major-general Charles Ware.
- General staff— Major William Campbell, deputy quarter-master-general—Lieutenant Duval, aid-de camp to the commander in chief.
- His majesty's 8th regt. light dragoons— Colonel T. P. Vandeleur, captain Story.
- His majesty's 29th regt. light dragoons—Major Griffith, cornet Fitzgerald, quarter-mast. Philley, quarter-master R. Mc'Goughy.
- 1st regt. native cavalry— Cornet Coxwell.
- His majesty's 76th regt. foot — Lieutenant and adjt. Meulh, lieutenant Hurd.
- 1st battalion 15th regt. native infantry—lieutenant Lambert.
- List of officers wounded in the action of the first of Nov. 1803.*
- General Staff— Lieutenant-colonel Gerard, adjutant general, major G. A. F Lake, secretary to the commander in chief, captain J Campbell, gram agent attached to head quarters, lieutenant Ashlaust, commanding the escort with his excellency the commander in chief.
- His majesty's 8th regt. light dragoons—Lieutenat Lyndon, since dead; lieutenant Wellard.
- His majesty's 27th regt. light dragoons—Captain White, captain Mylne, captain Sandys, lieutenant Gore, major of brigade.
- His majesty's 29th regt. light dragoons— Lieut. Holstead, since dead; captain Sloane, lieutenant Thorne, quarter master Tallen.

1st regt. native cavalry—Lieutenant Cornish.

4th regt. native cavalry—Lieutenant Reid.

6th regiment native cavalry—Cornet Dixon

His majesty's 76th regt. foot—Captain Robertson, lieutenant Marston, lieutenant Wibmer, lieutenant Sinclair.

1st battalion 12th regt. native infantry—Ensign Dalton.

2d battalion 12th regt. native infantry—Major Gregory, captain Fletcher, lieutenant Ryan.

1st battalion 15th regt. native infantry—Colonel Macdonald

2d battalion 16 regt. native infantry—Lieutenant-colonel White, ensign G. Deane Heathcote.

(Signed) J. GERARD, *adj. gen.*

Report of the ordnance, &c captured at Laswaree, on the 1st November, 1803

Camp at Laswaree, 3d Nov 1803.

1 brass 18 pounder carronade, 6

ditto 16 ditto (1 un-serviceable)

26 ditto 6 pounders, (4 un-serviceable)

4 ditto 4 pounders, 16

ditto 3 pounders, (1 un-serviceable)

1 ditto 2½ ditto, (1 un-serviceable)

2 iron 16 ditto (1 un-serviceable)

2 ditto 2½ gallopers,

2 ditto 1½ ditto, 2 brass 8 inch

mortars, 1 brass 8 inch howitzer,

4 ditto 6 ditto, 1 ditto 5, 8 ditto,

1 ditto 5, 4 ditto, 2 ditto 5, 2

ditto.

The whole mounted on field carriages, with limbers and traces complete.

71 pieces of cannon of different calibres.

64 tumbrils complete, laden with ammunition, and 44 stand of colours.

Ditto ditto blown up on the field of battle, the number not ascertained.

The whole of the above-men-

tioned ordnance appears serviceable, with the exception of those mentioned in the remarks.

The iron guns are of European manufacture. The brass guns, mortars, and howitzers have been cast in India, one Dutch six pounder excepted. The dimensions are in general those of the French. The mortars and howitzers are furnished with elevating screws made, by a simple and ingenious adjustment, to give either of them the double capacity of mortar and howitzer. The ammunition is made up in the same manner as that at Delhi.

57 carts, or hackrees, laden with matchlocks, musquets, and stores, also twelve artificers carts.

(Signed) J. GERARD, *adj. gen.*

(Signed) J. ROBINSON,
cap. com.artil.

To his Excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, governor gen. &c.

Camp, Nov. 6, 1803.

My Lord,

I now proceed to give your excellency a detailed account of colonel Stevenson's operations against Asseer Ghur.

On the 16th Oct. he advanced to Asseer Ghur, and encamped three miles south of the fort. The remains of the enemy's infantry had fled towards the Nerbuddah on the preceding day, in the state in which I reported them to be, in my letter of the 24th Oct. ;* and colonel Stevenson therefore determined to attack Asseer Ghur.

On the 18th he reconnoitred the fort, attended by a squadron of cavalry, and the native picquets of the infantry ; having seen a favourable opportunity, attacked the Pettan and carried it, and made a lodgment

* Not received.

lodgment within one hundred and fifty yards of the lower wall of the fort. In the evening he reinforced the troops in the Petah, by a battalion.

On the 19th, all the preparations were made for carrying on the siege; and two batteries were ready to open at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th; one to breach the upper wall, and another, of four brass twelve-pounders, to destroy the defences of the lower wall.

On the 18th, colonel Stevenson had sent a flag of truce to the killedar to summon him to surrender the fort, to which message he did not receive a decided answer. The communication was continued; but colonel Stevenson did not relax his operations against the fort, as there was reason to believe that the negotiation was carried on only to give time to Dowlut Rao Scindeah to come to its relief. Before opening his batteries, colonel Stevenson apprized the killedar of the terms on which he should surrender the fort; which were, that the garrison should march out with their private property, and be allowed to go where they might think proper, and that their arrears should be paid to the amount of twenty thousand rupees.

After the batteries had opened about an hour, a white flag was shewn from the walls of the fort, which was the signal which had been agreed upon in case the terms should be accepted; hostages were sent down, and an engagement made, that the fort should be delivered up on the following morning. It was accordingly evacuated; the garrison carried off their property in security, and received the sum agreed to be paid to them.

Colonel Stevenson mentions, in high terms, the conduct of the

officers and troops under his command; and I cannot omit to take this opportunity of expressing to your excellency my sense of the merits of colonel Stevenson, and of the body of troops under his command. Upon every occasion I have received from the colonel the most cordial and zealous assistance, and the troops under his command are in the highest state of discipline and order, and fit for any service in which they can be employed.

On the 16th, nine officers, four serjeants, and one matross, formerly in the service of Dowlut Rao Scindeah, delivered themselves up to colonel Stevenson, under your excellency's proclamation of the 29th of August.

I have the honor to enclose a list of their names, and a copy of the order issued by colonel Stevenson to provide for their subsistence. Lieutenant Stuart also delivered himself up at Poonah in the end of the last month. I have called for accounts of the regulated pay and allowances which those persons received in the service of Dowlut Rao Scindeah, which I shall hereafter have the honor of transmitting to your excellency.

I have the honor to enclose a return of the killed and wounded of the troops, under the command of colonel Stevenson, during the operations against Asseer-Ghur. Hereafter I shall have the honor of transmitting returns of the ordnance, stores, grain, and other property captured in that fort.

Signed) A WELLESLEY.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, in the corps composing the subsidiary force at the siege of Asseer-Ghur.

First battalion, 6th regt.—1 rank and

APPENDIX TO THE MAHRATTA WAR.

47

and file killed— 1 drummer,
4 rank and file wounded.

Detachment corps of pioneers—
1 puckaulie killed ; 1 pioneer
wounded.

(Signed) J. COLEBROOKE,
Depty. adj. gen. sub. force.

Camp, three miles south of Asseer Ghur,
October 26, 1803

*Roll of Europeans in the service of
Dowlut Rao Scindiah, who have
surrendered themselves to col.
James Stevenson.*

John J. Dupon, capt Holland.

John Mercier, capt. lieutenant France.

Alexander Mars, ensign, England.

John Berdard, ensign, Portugal.

Jockeen Caumbra, ensign, ditto.

John Padroos ; ensign, Portugal.

Francis Carooile, ensign, Portugal.

Manuel Joaza, ensign, Portugal.

Joazo Castoo, ensign, Portugal.

Anthony Dalnard, serjeant, ditto.

Joseph Roman, serjeant, Portugal.

Joseph Anthony, serjeant, Portugal.

John Ammarel, Matross, Portugal.

Name not ascertained, ranks as serj

(Signed) J. COLEBROOKE,

Camp at Boorhanpoor, Oct 16, 1803

*Extract from G. O. by Colonel
James Stevenson, commanding
the Subsidiary Force.*

The European officers and serjeant, who have this day been received from the service of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and all Europeans who may in future come from the service of that chief, or any power confederated with him, are to be under the charge of the deputy adjutant-general, and who will draw pay for them agreeable to rate which will be hereafter determined. A true extract

(Signed) J. COLEBROOKE,

Depty. Adj. Gen. Subj. Force.

Camp at Boorhanpoor,

16 Oct. 1803.

*To his Excellency the most noble
Marquis Wellesley, Governor
General, &c. &c.*

My Lord,

In the return of ordnance, &c. captured from the enemy in the action of the 1st instant, I omitted to mention to your Lordship that I had obtained upwards of sixteen hundred bullocks, several elephants, and horses, and a very large number of camels.

Waggons have likewise been taken, containing a very great quantity of arms, besides the muskets, matchlocks, &c. thrown down on the field of battle, which amount to upwards of five thousand.

One damaged piece of ordnance has been found in a well, into which it had been thrown by the enemy, which completes the return to seventy-two pieces of cannon.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Head Quarters, Camp, near Gissourley, Nov. 9, 1803.

*To his Excellency the most noble
Marquis Wellesley, Governor
General, &c. &c.*

My Lord,

Jan Khan Moatemmed-oah-Dowlah arrived in my camp a few days ago, sent by the king of Delhi, with a Kholaut to me, and with congratulations on the late important victory of Laswatee.

Anxious to receive the public testimony of satisfaction at the success of the British arms, and His Majesty's private mark of favor, with every demonstration of respect and honor, I ordered a tent to be pitched without the precincts of my camp, for the reception of the ambassador, and proceeded thither yesterday morning, attended by my staff, and accompanied by a large escort of cavalry

I received

I received His Majesty's congratulations, and the dress which he did me the honor to send me, with the necessary form and ceremony.

Having returned my public acknowledgments to His Majesty, and testified the high sense I entertained of the high honor conferred on me, I returned to my camp, highly gratified by the evident marks of pleasure, and satisfaction which I perceived in His Majesty's ambassador, and in every Mussulman who was a spectator of the ceremony.

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Head Quarters, Camp, Palusser,
Nov. 17, 1804.

To His Excellency the Governor General.

Camp, 30 miles North from Arungabad,
October 10, 1803.

My Lord,

I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter which I have received from captain O'Donnell, of the first regiment of cavalry, in which he gives a detailed account of an affair of no very great importance, but in which he and the detachment of troops under his command appear to have conducted themselves in an exemplary manner.

I likewise enclose the copy of an order, which I have issued to the troops under my command upon this occasion.

The party which attacked captain O'Donnell are a banditti, which infest the frontiers of his highness the soubah of the Dekan, and that of his highness the peishwah; and are formidable from their numbers and boldness. It does not appear that they belong to any particular chief, although it is said that they belong to the late Killedar

of Ahmednuggar; but I have reason to believe that this person discharged all his troops, and that he joined Dowlut Rao Scindiah in camp.

As there is no established authority, or even acknowledged boundary on any part of the frontier, and the killedars and other officers on both sides have been in the habit of carrying on private wars against each other, I am induced to believe that they have encouraged this banditti for the purpose of their own wars. While I was on the frontier, of course their operation ceased; but they have now recommenced them, and I suspect that they are too strong for their former employers.

(Signed) A. WELLESLEY.

To captain Barclay, Deputy Adjutant of Mysore, &c. &c.

Sir,

I have to request you will acquaint the honorable major-general Wellesley with my return to this station, accompanied by lieutenant Bryant and Morgan, and the detachment of the first battalion, 12th regiment native infantry, as also the circumstances which obliged us to adopt this plan. On the morning of the 27th ultimo, as the detachment approached the mud fort of Kurjet, about twenty-two coss to S. S. E. of this place, we perceived a body of peons drawn up a little to the left of the place. I immediately ordered a jemidar and twelve Sepoys to conduct the followers and baggage, then under the walls of the fort, and with the remainder I advanced to reconnoitre, and learn who they belonged to. As we advanced they continued to retire. On ascending a small rising ground, I was much surprised

at

at discovering a large body of horse drawn up in the bed of a nullah, and not more than seven hundred yards in front of the ground which our little party then occupied. In this situation, I was under the necessity of returning to the fort. While marching back, the horse made two efforts to get between us and the place, but failed in both, and suffered some loss in the attempt. It was some time before I could get admittance into the fort; on entering, I ordered lieutenant Morgan, with twenty five sepoy, to take post at the principal gateway; and accompanied by lieutenant Bryant, and the remainder of the sepoy, I proceeded to examine the size and state of the place. We had not proceeded more than half way round, when we were obliged to return to the assistance of the party left at the gate. I had just joined Mr. Morgan, and formed the whole of the sepoy, when about three hundred of the enemy's infantry entered at different parts of the fort, and advanced within one hundred yards of us; they kept up a galling fire upon our people for about half an hour, killed one sepoy, and wounded two more. Our situation at this time was extremely precarious, without some immediate step was taken to oblige the enemy to leave the place. We could spare but fifty men to oppose three hundred, without giving up the gate, through which the whole of their cavalry might attack us in rear. However, with this little party we sallied out on them, and pursued them from street to street until we drove them entirely out of the place. Their loss must have been very considerable; they left twenty-five men killed behind them, mostly Arabs. About two

hours after this, they entered the fort a second time, more in numbers, and we again drove them out with great loss on their side. From the great extent of the place, and its being accessible at so many different places, even for cavalry, I found it utterly impossible to keep them out; add to this, our ammunition was nearly expended. The villagers would render no assistance; on the contrary, encouraged the enemy to come in, and gave them every information regarding our situation. During the night of the 27th, I employed the whole of the followers of every description in barricading the different streets leading to the post we had taken up, procured water for the people to serve them during the day, and acquainted Captain Graham, at Alundnuggar, with our situation.

About seven o'clock in the morning of the 28th, I learned that a large party had taken post in the second killedar's house, though the day before he positively refused to admit a small party of sepoy, even to procure a little water, which we were much distressed for the want of. About eight, I could plainly see from the works over the gate that the place was crowded with both horse and foot, and that they were preparing to attack. At ten, they opened a heavy fire of musketry on us, from tops of the principal houses in the fort, and continued this for the space of two hours without being able to hurt any of our people: gaining confidence from our silence, they advanced on us from all the places accessible around. By this time I had sixty brave fellows ready to receive them, which they did in the most gallant manner, and in return attacked them and drove them

them from every part of the fort; took their standard, killed one of the sirdars, and about fifty of the men. This was the last time they attempted to disturb us, and we remained thus and the whole of the next day perfectly quiet. The cavalry, to the amount of ten or twelve hundred, still continued to hover about the place. Captain Lucas, with three companies of the 2d battalion 3d regiment, arrived on the morning of the 30th, and relieved us from our disagreeable situation.

I feel it a duty, which I most cheerfully fulfil, in reporting to you, Sir, the cordial and able assistance I received during this short but active service from lieutenants Bryant and Morgan, and I in part attribute to their gallant exertions the saving of our little detachment from total destruction. The sepoys in general I have reason to be pleased with their conduct, as also of that part of the native officers belonging to the 1st battalion 12th regiment native infantry.

Allow me now, Sir, to entertain the pleasing hope that our little exertions, on the present occasion, may meet with the approbation of the hon. general Wellesley.

Here with I beg leave to enclose a return of killed, wounded, and missing.

(Signed) H. O'DONNELL,
Capt. 1st reg. of cavalry.
Ahmednuggur, Oct. 3, 1803.

True Copy.

(Signed) P. BARCLAY,
Dep. Adj. Gen. Mysore.

Extract from general orders, by the hon. major-general Wellesley, dated camp at Binkenholey, Oct 10, 1803.

Major-general Wellesley has received a report from captain O'Donnel, of the 1st regiment of

cavalry, from which it appears, that being on his march from Ahmednuggur to join the division of the army under the command of major general Campbell, with a company of the 1st battalion 12th regiment under lieutenant Morgan, and the supernumerary native non-commissioned officers, heretofore belonging to corps in camp, and lately drafted into the extra battalions, he was attacked by a body of horse and of peons, of such numbers as to induce capt. O'Donnel to think it necessary to take post in the village of Corjet Caraygaun.

Here the attack was renewed upon this party with additional violence, and captain O'Donnel, finding that his post was a bad one, and at all events too large for his party, barricaded, and otherwise strengthened such parts of it as he was of opinion he could defend. He there remained with his small party without throwing away his ammunition, excepting when he could do it with effect in judicious sallies, in three of which he killed a number of the enemy, far exceeding that of his party, which remained in security till it was relieved from Ahmednuggur, at the distance of above forty miles.

Major-general Wellesley returns his thanks to captain O'Donnel, and lieutenant Bryant, of the 1st regiment of cavalry, and to lieutenant Morgan and the company of the 1st battalion 12th regiment, under his command, for their conduct upon this occasion.

He has been particular in detailing the circumstances of this affair in general orders, in order that all officers may know the advantage which, with a small party of men, they may take, even of the most ruinous village, to protect themselves

selves and the parties of troops under their command.

To the division of the army under his command, it was scarcely necessary for major general Wellesley to point out, that a small body of infantry, that keeps its order and reserves its fire, has but little to fear from cavalry. But in case any officer in charge of a party should be obliged, from circumstances, to take post, he sees, in the example set by captain O'Donnell, the advantages he can take of the numerous fortified villages in this country, and the credit he can gain, and the service he can render, by thus defending himself.

Major-gen. Wellesley will not fail to report to the commander in chief, his sense of the conduct of captain O'Donnell, and of the party under his command.

A true extract,

(Signed) P. BARCLAY,
Dep. Ady. Gen. Mysore.

His Excellency the governor-general.

Camp at Cheesee Kar, Nov. 2, 1803
My Lord,

After I had sent off my dispatch to your excellency of the 24th of October, I received authentic accounts that the rajah of Berar had passed through the hills which form the boundary of Candeish, and had moved towards the river Godavery. I therefore ascended the Adjuttee Ghaut on the 25th, and continued my march to the southward on the 26th, and passed Aurungabad on the 29th.

2 The rajah had advanced gradually to the eastward, and was at Lakegaun, about twenty miles north from Putton, when I arrived at Arungabad; and between that night and the night of the 31st,

during the whole of which time I was in his neighbourhood, he moved his camp five times.

3. On the 31st he detached a body, consisting of 5,000 horse, to endeavour to intercept a convoy, consisting of 14,000 bullocks, which was going forward to join the troops on the frontier. This convoy was protected by three companies of the 2d of the 3d Madras native infantry, with two three-pounders, under capt Baynes; which detachment, with 400 Mysore horse, has for some time been employed in conveying grain from the districts south of the Godavery to my camp, and by a company from the subsidiary force, and two companies from the corps serving at Hyderabad, under the command of captain Seton.

4 They had marched from the Godavery on the morning of the 31st, and reached Amber, where they were attacked, and they succeeded in beating off the enemy, and in securing the convoy, which arrived in safety in my camp yesterday, notwithstanding the great superiority of numbers by which they were attacked.

5. I have the honor to enclose copies of the reports of this action, which I have received from captain Baynes; upon which I have to observe, that it affords another instance of what can be done by disciplined infantry, determined to do their duty, against very superior numbers of cavalry.

6. I beg leave also to take this opportunity to draw your lordship's notice to the Mysore cavalry under Bismapah Pundit. This corps, which consists of 2,000 men, have performed all the light troops' duties of this division of the army, since I was detached from the Toombudra, in the month of March last; they

they have performed the duties with the utmost cheerfulness, and a zeal which I have never before witnessed in troops of this description. They have frequently been engaged with the enemy's light troops, have always conducted themselves well, and have lost many men and horses.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

(Copy.)

To captain Barclay, Deputy Adj. Gen. &c.

Sir,

I beg you will report to the hon. major general Wellesley, that I was attacked this day, about two o'clock P. M. by about four or five thousand of the enemy. They came on at first as if determined to charge, but receiving a few shots from our guns they retired, and though they frequently came near us, as if to charge, and some of them within musket shot, they were always driven back. Our loss is one European, and two sepoys, wounded, and some Mysoreans killed and wounded, besides a few (perhaps three) horses killed. The loss of the enemy is much greater, particularly in horses. I beg you to say to the general, that I shall take post till I receive his instructions. I write this by moonlight, which will, I hope, apologize for haste. We were under arms till about sun-set, at which time they were out of sight.

(Signed) THOS BAYNES,

Capt. com. a detachment.

Umber, Oct. 31, 1803.

To captain Barclay, Deputy Adj. General, &c.

Sir,

I last night had the honour to inform you, that I had repulsed a body of Bhonselah's horse, and

have now (for the information of the hon. major general Wellesley) to make you more fully informed of the circumstances.

I arrived with my convoy about twelve o'clock, and encamped near the town, with my right flank to it, and my rear protected by a hill. At two o'clock, P. M. the attack began (without more than ten minutes warning of their approach) by throwing great numbers of rockets, and advancing upon our left: this obliged me to change my front by wheeling to the left; at the same time some of them were within musket shot. I then opened my guns, which stopped their approach: they then moved round to the right to gain the hill where the Brinjaree were. This movement obliged me to detach a party to cover them, and having previously posted a company on the hill on my rear, my line became very small. To prevent their knowing my exact strength, I drew up the Mysore horses in our line. They came on repeatedly, as if to charge, but were always stopped by our guns. They continued to rocket us till dark, when they retired. I am sorry to add, that one hundred of the Gram bullocks were carried off, and some Brinjaree bullocks, (perhaps one hundred) while at grass. I have the honor to enclose a list of the killed and wounded.

(Signed) THOS BAYNES,

Capt. com. a detachment.

List of casualties in the attack by the Mahatta horse, October, 31, 1803.

His majesty's 78th regiment.—1 private, wounded.

2d battalion Madras artillery.—1 sepoy, wounded.

2d battalion of 2d regiment native infantry.—3 sepoys, wounded.

2d bat-

2d battalion of 3d regiment native infantry, 1 sepoy wounded.

2d battalion of 5th regiment native infantry, 1 sepoy wounded.

Total—1 private of the 78th regiment, and 5 sepoys, wounded.

Mysore Cavalry, wounded, killed, and missing.

Men—1 wounded; 3 killed.

Horses—5 wounded; 1 killed; 2 missing.

(Signed) **THO. BAYNES,**
capt. com. a detachment.

True Copies,

(Signed) **R. BARCLAY,**
deputy adjutant general.

To his Excellency the most noble the Marquis Wellesley, governor-general, &c.

Camp, Ferdapore, Oct. 24, 1803.

My Lord,

I have the pleasure to inform your excellency, that colonel Stevenson took possession of the city of Boorhanpoor, without opposition, on the 16th instant; he marched to Asseer-Ghur on the 17th, took possession of the pettah on the 18th, opened a battery against the fort on the 20th, and obtained possession of it on the morning of the 21st. I have not yet received a detailed account of the manner in which colonel Stevenson obtained possession of this important fortress, or whether he sustained any loss in the attack of the pettah on the 18th, or of the fort.

2. After I had arrived at Poolmery, about sixteen miles north from Aurungabad, I found that the enemy did not advance to the southward, as I had been informed they first intended; and in the night of the 15th I received a particular account of the disposition of their troops, baggage, &c. which convinced me that they intended to in-

terrupt colonel Stevenson's operations at Asseer-Ghur.

3. I therefore marched on the 16th to the northward, and descended the Ghaut on the 19th. Scindeah had moved to the northward, but he halted as soon as he found I had returned; and he was yesterday at Aboon on the Taptee. The rajah of Berar has separated from him, and, it is said, has gone towards Chandore. I suspect that the report has been circulated with a view to draw me to the southward again; but, as colonel Stevenson has got possession of Asseer-Ghur, and is fully equal to any thing that can be sent against him, it is my intention to reascend the Ghaut immediately.

4. Sixteen officers and serjeants belonging to the Campoos have joined colonel Stevenson, under your excellency's proclamation of the 29th of August. I will hereafter send a list of their names, and an account of the pay each is to receive. The infantry retired towards the Nerbudda, when colonel Stevenson approached Boorhanpoor, and, by all accounts, it is completely destroyed and disorganized. It is impossible to form it into corps again, and it is not probable that it will ever be of any service to Dowlut Rao Scindeah.

5. I have directed colonel Stevenson to leave a garrison in Asseer-Ghur, and to deliver the districts depending upon that fortress to the charge of the servants of the soobah of the Dekan. Your excellency will observe, that this is the last of the possessions of Dowlut Rao Scindeah in the Dekan; and the operations of the troops will now be directed against those of the Rajah of Berar.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.
Return

Return of the Ordnance, Ammunition, and Colours, taken from the Enemy from the 8th of August until the 1st of November, 1803, according to the Official Returns which have been received by the governor-general.

Baroach, 15th Aug. 15 stands of colours.

Aly-Ghur, 4th Sept. 33 brass guns, 60 iron guns, 4 howitzers, 2 mortars, 182 wall pieces

Delhi, 11th Sept. 52 brass guns, 8 iron guns, 7 howitzers, 1 mortar, 37 tumbrils.

Assye, 23d Sept. 7 stand of colours, 60 brass guns, 22 iron guns, 7 howitzers

Agra, (town) 10th Oct. 26 brass guns, 26 tumbrils, 29 carts.

Bundelcund, 13th Oct. 2 brass guns, 2 tumbrils.

Agra, (fort) 17th Oct. 76 brass guns, 86 iron guns, 33 tumbrils.

Cuttack, ditto, 4 stand of colours.

Laswarce, 1st Nov. 44 stand of colours, 54 brass guns, 7 iron guns, 9 howitzers, 2 mortars, 5000 muskets, 64 tumbrils, 57 carts.

Total—70 stand of colours, 312 brass guns, 183 iron guns, 27 howitzers, 5 mortars, 182 wall-pieces, 5000 muskets, 162 tumbrils, 86 carts.

Abstract—Brass guns 312, iron ditto 183, howitzers 27, mortars 5, wall pieces 182.—Total 703, besides four pieces of ordnance thrown into the river Katna by the enemy at the battle of Assye.

N.B. The ordnance enumerated in this return is exclusive of the ordnance captured at Delhi, Ferozeabad, Ahmednuggur, Jalna-poor, Baroach, Powanghur, Cuttack, Boorhanpoor, and Asseer Ghur, of which the official returns have not yet been received at Fort William.

To his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, gov. gen. &c.

Camp, at Parterly, Nov 30, 1803.

My Lord,

Having found that the rajah of Berar was moving towards his own territories, that the body of troops he had with him was but small, and decreasing in numbers daily, and not likely to do much mischief to the territories of the soubah of the Deccan, I descended the ghauts by Rajoora on the () in order to support and cover colonel Stevenson's operations against Gawilghur, in Behar.

Colonel Stevenson had equipped his corps at Asseer-Ghur, for the siege of that fort, and had marched to Ballapcre, where he was joined on the 24th by the brigades, and other supplies which had been saved from the enemy by captain Baynes's affair at Amber, and he marched forward on the 26th.

Your excellency has been informed that on the 31st I had consented to a suspension of hostilities with the troops of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, in this quarter and Guzerat. The condition on which this agreement depended, viz. that Scindiah should occupy a position twenty coss to the east of Elichpour, had not been carried into execution; and Scindiah was encamped at Sersoolcy, about four miles from the camp of Munnoo Bappoo*, which was at this place. The army of the former consisted only of cavalry, that of the latter was cavalry; a great part, if not the whole of Ragojee Bhooslah's regular infantry; and a large portion of artillery.

In the course of the 28th, the rakeels from Dowlut Rao Scindiah urgently pressed me not to attack these troops; but I informed them repeatedly that there was no suspension

* Brother to the rajah of Berar.

suspension of arms with Ragojee Bhooslah; and none with Scindiah till he should comply with the terms of his agreement; and that I should certainly attack the enemies of the Company wherever I should find them.

Colonel Stevenson's division and mine both marched to this place yesterday; the colonel having with great prudence and propriety halted on the 28th, at Hattee Andorah, to enable me to co-operate in the attack of the enemy. We found, on our arrival, that the armies of both chiefs had decamped; and I could perceive, from a tower in Partery, a confused mass about two miles beyond Sersooly and Scindiah's old camp, which I concluded to be their armies in march.

The troops had marched a great distance on a very hot day, and therefore I did not think it proper to pursue them; but, shortly after our arrival here, bodies of horse appeared in our front, with which the Mysore horse skirmished during a part of the day; and when I went out to push forward the picquets of the infantry, to support the Mysore cavalry, and to take up the ground of our encampment, I could perceive distinctly a long line of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, regularly drawn up on the plains of Argaum, immediately in front of that village, and about six miles from this place, at which I intended to encamp.

Although late in the day, I immediately determined to attack this army: accordingly I marched on in one column, the British cavalry leading, in a direction nearly parallel to that of the enemy's line, covering the rear and left by the Mogul and Mysore cavalry.

The enemy's infantry and guns were in the left of their centre,

with a body of cavalry on their left. Scindiah's army, consisting of one very heavy body of cavalry, was in the right, having upon its right a body of pindaries and other light troops. Their line extended above five miles, having in their rear the village and extensive gardens and enclosures of Argaum, and in their front a plain, which, however, was much cut by water-courses, &c.

I formed the army in two lines; the infantry in the first, the cavalry in the second, and supporting the right, and the Mogul and Mysore cavalry the left, nearly parallel to that of the enemy; with the right rather advanced to press upon the enemy's left. Some little time elapsed before the lines could be formed, owing to a part of the infantry of my division which led the column having got into some confusion. When formed, the whole advanced in the greatest order; the 74th and 78th regiments were attacked by a large body (supposed to be Persians) and all these were destroyed. Scindiah's cavalry charged the 1st battalion 6th regt. which was on the left of our line, and were repulsed; and the whole line retired in disorder before our troops, leaving in our hands thirty-eight pieces of cannon, and all their ammunition.

The British cavalry then pursued them for several miles, and destroyed great numbers, and took many elephants and camels, and much baggage. The Mogul and Mysore cavalry also pursued the fugitives, and did them great mischief. Some of the latter are still following them; and I have sent out this morning all the Mysore, Mogul, and Mahratta cavalry, in order to secure as many advantages from this victory as can be gained, and complete the enemy's confusion.

For the reasons stated in the commencement of this letter, the action did not begin till late in the day, and unfortunately, sufficient day-light did not remain to do all that I could have wished; but the cavalry continued their pursuit by moonlight, and all the troops were under arms till a late hour in the night.

I have the honor to enclose a return of our loss in this action. The troops conducted themselves with their usual bravery. The 74th and 78th regiments had a particular opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and have deserved and received my thanks. I am also much indebted to colonel Stevenson for the advice and assistance I received from him; to the honorable lieutenant colonel St. Leger, for the manner in which he led on the British cavalry; and to lieutenant-colonels Wallace, Adams, (who commanded lieutenant colonel Harness's brigade, the latter being absent on account of severe indisposition) Haliburton, Maclean, Pogson, and major Huddleston, who commanded brigades of cavalry and infantry; to major Campbell commanding the 94th regiment; to captain Beauman, commanding the artillery, with the division under my immediate command; to captain Burke, commanding the artillery, with the subsidiary force, and to the officers of the staff, with my division, and belonging to the subsidiary force.

I have also to inform your excellency that the Mogul cavalry under Solabut Khan, and the Mysore cavalry under Bistnapah Pundit, distinguished themselves. The former took a standard from Scindiah's troops.

The Mahratta cavalry were not engaged, as the person who went

to them with orders missed his road. Amrut Rao was not in the action, as he had encamped some distance in my rear on the 28th, and he could not march the whole distance to Parterly yesterday morning; but he sent for orders as soon as he heard that I intended to attack the enemy.

I propose to march to-morrow towards Gawill-Ghur, and I shall lose no time in attacking that place.

(Signed) A. WELLESLEY.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the troops under the command of major-general the hon. ARTHUR WELLESLEY, on the 29th Nov. 1803, in the action on the Plains of Argaum, with the United armies of Dowlut Rao Sandiah, and the rajah of Berar, commanded by the maharaje, and Munnoo Bappoo, brother to the rajah of Berar.

The troops composing the hon. major-general WELLESLEY'S division of the army.

H. M. 19th lgt. dragoons—1 quarter-master, and 5 privates wounded.

H. C. 4th regt. native. cavalry—1 trooper, 1 officer's, and one regimental horse killed; 1 trooper, 1 horse wounded; 6 horses missing.

H. C. 5th regt. native cavalry—1 horse killed.

H. C. 7th regt. native cavalry—3 horses killed; 2 horses wounded; 1 trooper, 3 horses missing.

Artillery—2 lascars, killed; 1 corporal, 1 gunner, 4 matrosses, 11 gun lascars wounded.

H. M. 74th regt.—1 serjeant, 3 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, and 41 rank and file wounded.

H. M. 78th regt.—1 serjeant, and 8 privates killed; 2 serjeants, 5 corporals, and 31 privates wounded.

- 1st bat. 2d regt. nat. infantry—1 drummer, 1 sepoy recruit killed; 3 naiks, 9 sepoy wounded; 1 sepoy recruit missing.
- 1st bat. 3d regt. native infantry—Killed 5 sepoy—Wounded 1 lieutenant, 2 subidars, 1 jemidar, 1 havildar, 3 naiks, 1 drummer, 28 sepoy.
- 1st bat. 4th regt. native infantry—Killed 1 havildar, 2 sepoy—Wounded 1 quarter-master sergeant, 1 naik 28 sepoy.
- 6th bat. 8th regt native infantry—Wounded 2 drummers, 1 sepoy, missing 1 sepoy.
- 1st bat 10th regt. native infantry—Killed 1 jemidar, 1 havildar, 2 rank and file—Wounded 1 subidar, 3 rank and file—Missing 1 rank and file.
- 2d bat. 12th regt native infantry—Killed 3 sepoy—Wounded 1 captain, 1 havildar, 7 sepoy.
- Officers wounded, captain J. M. Vernon, 2 bat. 12 regt. native infantry
- Lieutenant Langlands, II M's 7th regt. and lieutenant A. Turner, 1st bat. 3d regt native infantry.
- The officer's horse killed, belonged to lieutenant J. J Meredith, 4th regt. native cavalry.*
- The troops composing the subsidiary force of his highness the Soubah of the Dekan.*
- 3d regt. native cavalry—Killed 1 farmer, 3 horses, wounded 1 sergeant major, 1 havildar, 1 naik, 5 troopers, 3 horses.
- 6th regt. native cavalry—Killed 9 horses—Wounded 1 lieutenant, 1 naik, 3 troopers. 1 officer and 2 regimental horses—Missing 2 horses
- Artillery—Killed 1 horse—Wounded 2 captains, 1 gunner, 2 matrosses, 1 first tindal.
- H. M's 94th regt—Killed 2 rank and file—Wounded 3 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 32 rank and file—Missing 2 rank and file.
- 2d bat. 2d regt. native infantry—Killed 1 havildar, 4 sepoy—Wounded 2 naiks, 13 sepoy.
- 1st bat. 6th regt. native infantry—Wounded 1 puckally.
- 2d bat 7th regt. native infantry—Wounded 1 havildar, 1 naik.
- 2d bat. 9th regt. native infantry—Killed 3 sepoy—Wounded 1 havildar 8 sepoy—Missing 1 sepoy.
- 1st bat. 11th regt. native infantry. Killed 1 sepoy, wounded 10 sepoy. Missing 1 sepoy.
- 2d bat. 11 regt. native infantry—Wounded 10 sepoy.
- Officers wounded, captains Burke and Dalrymple, of the artillery, lieutenant Barnby, 6th regt. cavalry, lieutenants James Donald, John Robertson, and Frederick Campbell of H. M's 94th reg.
- Officers horses killed, capt. Burke's, wounded, brigade major Conway's.
- Abstract of the killed, wounded, and missing.*
- The honourable major General Wellesley's division of the army. Europeans, 13 killed, 101 wounded. Natives, 21 killed, 93 wounded, 4 missing.
- Horses—6 killed, 3 wounded, 9 missing.
- The troops composing the subsidiary forces.
- Europeans, 2 killed, 44 wounded, 2 missing.
- Natives, 10 killed, 55 wounded, 1 missing.
- Horses, 16 killed, 6 wounded, 2 missing
- Total. Europeans, 15 killed. 145 wounded, 2 missing.
- Natives, 31 killed, 148 wounded, 5 missing; Horses, 24 killed, 9 wounded, 11 missing.
- (Signed) B. BARCLAY,
Dep. Adj Gen. Mysore.

To his Excellency the most noble Marquis Wellesley, governor-general, &c.

Camp, Dec 23, 1803

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your excellency, that I this day received the ratification of the rajah of Berar, of the treaty of peace signed on the 17th instant, by myself, on the part of the honorable company and their allies, and by Jeswunt Rao Ramchunder, on the part of the rajah Ragojee Bhooslah. I propose hereafter to forward this instrument to your excellency.

Dowlut Rao, Scindeah's ministers, Eetul Punt, and Kavel Nyn, arrived in my camp this afternoon, for the purpose (as they say) of making peace for their master.

I yesterday gave notice to Scindeah's vakeels, Jeswunt Rao Goorpara, and Haroo Punt Nana, that I was desirous to put an end to the agreement made on the 23d of November, for suspending hostilities, and that I should consider it as null and void from the 27th instant.

(Signed)

ARTHUR WELLESLEY

Fort-William, January 15th, 1804.

PROCLAMATION

By his Excellency the most noble the governor-general in council.

WHEREAS a definitive treaty of peace and friendship between the honorable company and its allies, and the rajah of Berar, was concluded on the 17th of December, 1803, by the hon. major-general Wellesley, on the part of the British government and its allies, and by Jeswunt Rao Ramchunder, on the part of the rajah of Berar. And whereas the said treaty of peace and friendship has been duly ratified by the governor-general in council,

and by the rajah of Berar, his Excellency the most noble the governor-general in council hereby notifies the same to all persons residing under the protection of the British government. And his Excellency in council further orders and directs, that hostilities against the rajah of Berar, and against his subjects, shall forthwith cease; and all civil and military officers, in the service of his majesty, or of the honorable the East-India Company, and all the subjects of the British government in India, are hereby strictly charged and commanded to pay due obedience to this proclamation.

By Command.

(Signed) J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Sec. to the Governr.

TREATY of PEACE between the hon East-India Company and their Allies, on the one part, and Senah Sahib Soubah Ragojee Bhooslah on the other; settled by major-general Wellesley, on the part of the honorable company and their allies, and by Jeswunt Rao Ramchunder, on the part of Senah Sahib Soubah Ragojee Bhooslah, who have each communicated to the other their full powers.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the honorable Company and their Allies on the one part, and Senah Sahib Soubah Ragojee Bhooslah on the other.

ARTICLE II.

Senah Sahib Soubah Ragojee Bhooslah cedes to the honorable Company and their Allies, in perpetual sovereignty, the province of Cuttaek, including the port and district of Balasore.

ARTICLE III.

He likewise cedes to the honorable

able Company and their Allies, in perpetual sovereignty, all the territories of which he has collected the revenues, in participation with the Soubah of the Deccan, and those of which he may have possession, which are to the westward of the river Werdah.

ARTICLE IV.

It is agreed that the frontier of Senah Saheb Soubah, towards the territories of his highness the Soubah of the Deccan, shall be formed to the west, by the river Werdah, from its issue from the Injardy hills to its junction with the Godavery. The hills on which are the forts of Nernallah and Gawulgurh, are to be in the possession of Senah Saheb Soubah, and every thing south of those hills and to the west of the river Wurdah, is to belong to the British government and their allies.

ARTICLE V

Districts amounting to four lacs of rupees per annum, contiguous to, and to the south of, the forts of Nernallah and Gawulgurh, are to be given over to Senah Saheb Soubah. Those districts are to be fixed upon by major-general Wellesley, and delivered over to Senah Saheb Soubah at the same time with the forts.

ARTICLE VI.

Senah Saheb Soubah, for himself, his heirs, and successors, entirely renounces all claims of every description on the territories of the British government and their allies, ceded by the second, third, and fourth articles, and on all the territories of his highness the Soubah of the Deccan.

ARTICLE VII.

The honorable Company engage that they will mediate and arbitrate according to the principles of justice, any disputes or differ-

ences that may now exist, or may hereafter arise between the honorable Company's allies, Secunder Jah Behaudur, his heirs and successors, and Rao Pundit Purdhaun, his heirs and successors, respectively, and Senah Saheb Soubah.

ARTICLE VIII.

Senah Saheb Soubah engages never to take, or retain in his service, any Frenchman, or the subject of any other European or American power, the government of which may be at war with the British government, or any British subject whether European or Indian, without the consent of the British government. The honorable Company engage, on their part, that they will not give aid or countenance to any discontented relations, Rajahs, Zemindars, or other subjects of Senah Saheb Soubah, who may fly from, or rebel against, his authority.

ARTICLE IX.

In order to secure and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established between the governments, it is agreed, that accredited ministers from each shall reside at the court of the other.

ARTICLE X.

Certain treaties have been made by the British government with feudatories of Senah Saheb Soubah. These treaties are to be confirmed. Lists of the persons with whom such treaties have been made will be given to Senah Saheb Soubah when this treaty will be ratified by his Excellency the governor-general in council.

ARTICLE XI.

Senah Saheb Soubah hereby renounces, for himself, his heirs and successors, all adherence to the confederacy formed by him and Dowlut Rao Scindeah, and other Mahratta chiefs, to attack the hon.
Company

Company and their Allies. He engages not to assist these chiefs, if the war with them should still continue.

ARTICLE XII.

This treaty of peace is to be ratified by Senah Sahab Soubah within eight days from this time, and the ratification is to be delivered to major-general Wellesley, at which time the orders for the cession of the ceded territories are to be delivered, and the troops are to withdraw. Major-general Wellesley engages that the treaty shall be ratified by his Excellency the most noble the governor-general in council, and that the ratification shall be delivered in two months from this date.

(Signed)

ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
Major-General

JESWUNT RAO RAMCHUNDER.
*On the part of Senah Sahab Soubah.
Done in camp at Deogaum,
the 17th Dec. 1803, an-
swering to the 2d Ram-
sawan 1213 Fazele.*

By command,

(Signed) J LUMDEN,
Chief sec. to the Govmt.

Camp at Deogaum, Dec. 15, 1803

My Lord,

After the battle of Argaum, I determined to lose no time in commencing the siege of Gawleghur, and accordingly marched on and arrived at Elchpoor on the 5th inst. with both divisions, and halted on the 6th, in order to establish an hospital for the wounded in the battle of Argaum.

The fort of Gawleghur is situated in a range of mountains between the sources of the rivers Poonah and Taptee. It stands on a lofty mountain in this range, and consists of one complete inner fort

which fronts to the south, where the rock is most steep, and an outer fort, which covers the inner to the N. W. and N. This outer fort has a third wall, which covers the approach to it from the north, by the village of Labada. All these walls are strongly built, and fortified by ramparts and towers.

The communications with the fort are through three gates, one to the south with the inner fort, one to the N. W. with the outer fort, and one to the N. with the third wall. The ascent to the first is very long and steep, and is practicable only for men; that to the second is by a road used for the common communications of the garrison with the countries to the southward: but the road passes round the west side of the fort, and is exposed for a great distance to its fire. It is so narrow as to make it impracticable to approach regularly by it, and the rock is scarped on each side. The road also leads no further than the gate.

The communication with the northern gate is direct from the village of Laboda, and here the ground is level with that of the fort, but the road to Laboda leads through the mountains for about thirty miles from Elchpoor, and it was obvious that the difficulty and labour of moving ordnance and stores to Laboda would be very great.

However, after making enquiry at Elchpoor, it appeared, both to colonel Stevenson and me, that this point of attack was, upon the whole, the most advantageous, and we accordingly adopted it.

Colonel Stevenson had equipped his corps at As-erghur for the siege of Gawleghur, for which service it had long been destined, and I therefore determined that he should make

make the principal attack by Laboda, while I should cover his operations, with my own division and all the cavalry, and, if possible, assist them by other attacks to the southward and westward.

On the 6th inst. the 1st bat. 2d regiment, under lieutenant-colonel Chalmers, and two companies of the 94th, and the 1st of the 6th under captain Maitland, were detached; the former to drive in the enemy from the ground which they occupied to the southward of the fort, and the latter to seize the fortified village of Damergaum, which covers the entrance of the mountains, by the road by which colonel Stevenson was to pass towards Labada, and to protect the parties sent forward to reconnoitre and repair the roads in the mountains; both these detachments succeeded.

On the 7th both divisions marched from Elichpoor; colonel Stevenson into the mountains by Damergaum, and my division towards the southern face of the fort of Garwileghur. From that day till the 12th on which colonel Stevenson broke ground near Labada, the troops in his division went through a series of laborious services, such as I never before witnessed, with the utmost cheerfulness and perseverance. The heavy ordnance and stores were dragged by hand over mountains and through ravines for nearly the whole distance, by roads which it had been previously necessary for the troops to make for themselves.

On the 12th, at night, colonel Stevenson erected two batteries in the front of the north face of the fort, one consisting of two iron eighteen-pounders, and three iron twelve-pounders, to breach the outer fort and the third wall;

and one consisting of two brass twelve-pounders and two five and a half inch howitzers, to clear and destroy the defences on the point of attack.

On the same night, the troops of my division constructed a battery for two iron, and two brass twelve-pounders, on the mountain under the southern gate, with a view if possible, to breach the wall near that gate, or, at all events, to draw the enemy's attention to that quarter. Unfortunately, the iron guns could not be moved into the battery, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the troops, and the fire of the brass guns produced but little effect.

The fire of all these batteries opened on the 13th in the morning, and on the 14th, at night, the breaches in the walls of the outer fort were practicable. All the arrangements were made for storming on this day; lieutenant-colonel Kenny, of the 11th regiment, commanded the party for the storm, consisting of the flank companies of the 94th regiment, and of the native corps in colonel Stevenson's division, supported by the 94th regiment, and lieutenant-colonel Halyburton's brigade, with lieutenant-colonel Maclean's brigade, in a reserve. At the same hour I made two attacks from the southward, to draw the enemy's attention to this quarter. One under lieutenant-colonel Wallace, consisting of the 74th regiment, five companies of the 78th, and the 1st battalion 8th regiment, on the southern gate; and one under lieutenant-colonel Chalmers, consisting of five companies of the 78th, and the 1st battalion 10th regiment, on the N. W. gate. These last attacks could be of no service, excepting to draw the enemy's attention

tion from that from the north, unless they should succeed in blowing open the gates, till they should communicate with detachments from colonel Stevenson's corps, as they had no other means of entering the fort. All the troops advanced at about ten in the morning. The detachment under lieutenant-colonel Chalmers arrived at the north-west gate at the moment when the enemy were endeavouring to escape through it, from the detachment of colonel Stevenson's corps, which had been sent to communicate with colonel Chalmers, and he entered without difficulty.

The wall of the inner fort, in which no breach had been made, was then to be carried. After some attempts upon the gate of communication between the inner and outer fort, a place was found at which it was possible to escalate the wall. Capt Campbell, with the light infantry of the 94th regt. fixed the ladders against this place, escalated the wall, opened the gate for the storming party, and the fort was shortly in our possession.

The enemy's garrison was numerous. It consisted of rajepoots, and of a great part of Beny Sing's regular infantry, which had escaped from the battle of Argaum, commanded by Beny Sing, himself. They were all well armed with the Company's new musquets and bayonets; vast numbers of them were killed, particularly at the different gates.

This service has been performed, I hope, with small loss on our side. No officer has been killed and none wounded that I have heard of, excepting lieutenant-colonel Kenny, of the 11th regiment, and lieutenant of the 2d 7th.

In the performance of this service, all the good qualities of British

troops have been conspicuous to a degree which I have seldom witnessed. In bringing on their ordnance and stores to the point of attack, the troops of colonel Stevenson's division performed the most laborious work, with a zeal for the service, and patience and perseverance never surpassed; and when opposed to the enemy, their conduct shewed the same gallant spirit that has carried the British troops through so many difficulties in the course of this war.

I am particularly indebted to colonel Stevenson for the manner in which he conducted the service entrusted to him, from the moment of his march from Elchpoor to that of the capture of Gawileghur; to lieutenant colonel Kenny for the manner in which he led on the storming party; to captain Campbell and the light infantry of the 94th regiment, for the escalation of the inner fort; to major Campbell and the 94th regiment; and to lieutenant-colonel Halyburton and his brigade, which troops supported the attack.

Captain Burke, who commanded the artillery, with the subsidiary force, and captain Henland of the pioneers, and captain Johnson of the Bombay engineers, are also entitled to my acknowledgements. The two latter were sent from my division to assist colonel Stevenson. Upon the occasion of mentioning the name of captain Johnson, I cannot omit to inform your excellency, that throughout this campaign that officer has performed the most important service in the department of the guides, entrusted to his charge, and I have no doubt but that his surveys will be a valuable public acquisition.

Although the most laborious, and the most brilliant part of this service

service did not fall to the lot of the troops of my division, I have to apprise your excellency that they performed that part allotted to them in a manner perfectly satisfactory to me; and lieutenant-colonel Wallace, lieutenant-colonel Chalmers, and captain Beauman, commanding the artillery, have received my thanks, for the manner in which the two former led their divisions to the attack, and the latter exerted himself to forward the service of his department.

I shall, hereafter, have the honor of transmitting to your excellency, lists of the killed and wounded, and returns of the ordnance and property captured in the fort.

(Signed)

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

His excellency the governor-general, &c

Camp at Elichpoor, Dec. 18, 1803.

My Lord,

I have the honor to enclose a return of the killed and wounded, at the siege in the storm of Gawileghur. Lieutenant Young died after I addressed your excellency on the 15th.

I have likewise the honor to enclose a return of the ordnance, &c. captured in Gawileghur. The quantity of property captured has not yet been ascertained; but I imagine that there will not be much.

After I had addressed your excellency on the 15th instant, I received from colonel Stevenson a detailed report of the proceedings of the division under his command, in the storm of the fort, from which I observe that lieutenant-colonel Lang and lieutenant-col. Desse, had opportunities of distinguishing themselves, of which they availed themselves. In the

course of the campaign, I have more than once had occasion to observe the zeal of these officers for the service, and their exertions to forward it; they have received my thanks for their conduct on the 15th instant, and I beg leave to recommend them to your excellency's notice.

(Signed)

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

His excellency the governor-general, &c.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the troops under the command of major-general the hon. Arthur Wellesley, from the 6th to the 15th of Dec. 1803, inclusive, during the siege and in the storm of Gawileghur.

The troops composing the honorable major-general Wellesley's division of the army.

His Majesty's 74th regiment.—1 corporal wounded.

His Majesty's 78th regiment.—1 private wounded.

The 1st bat. 2d reg. native infantry.—4 Sepoys wounded.

1st. bat. 3d reg. native infantry—2 Sepoys wounded.

1st. bat. 8th reg. native infantry—3 Sepoys wounded.

1st. bat. 10th reg. native infantry—1 Havildar killed.

The troops composing the subsidiary force serving with His Highness the Soubah of the Dekan.

Artillery, Killed 1 matross, wounded 1 corporal, 1 matross, and 2 gun lascars.

H. M's 94th regt.—Killed, 3 rank and file. Wounded 2 serjants, and 51 rank and file.

The 2d bat. 2d regt. N. I. wounded 2 sepoy.

1st bat. 6th regt. N. I. killed 1 sepoy, wounded 5 sepoy.

2d bat. 7th regt. N. I.—Killed 1 lieutenant,

lieutenant, and 2 sepoys, wounded 1 lieutenant, 1 havildar, and 16 sepoys.

The 2d bat. 6th N. I.—Killed 1 sepoy—Wounded 2 sepoys.

1st bat. 11th regt. N. I.—Killed 2 sepoys—Wounded 1 lieutenant-colonel, and 6 sepoys—Missing 1 sepoy.

The 2d bat. 11th regt. N. I.—Killed 1 sepoy—Wounded 1 havildar, 6 sepoys.

Pioneers—Wounded 1 private—Missing 1 private

X B. Officers killed. Lieutenant Young of the 2d bat. 7th regt. native infantry; wounded, lieutenant colonel Kenny commanding the 1st bat. 11th regt. native inf. lieut. Parlbry of the 2d bat. 7th regt. native infantry.

Abstract of the killed, wounded and missing.

Hon. major General Wellesley's division.

Europeans, 2 wounded

Natives, 8 killed, 9 wounded, 1 missing.

The troops composing the subsidiary force.

Europeans, 5 killed, 57 wounded.

Natives, 7 killed, 42 wounded, 2 missing.

Total. Europeans, 5 killed, 59 wounded

Natives, 8 killed, 51 wounded, 3 missing.

(Signed) R. BARCLAY, Dep. Adj. Gen in Mysore.

Camp, at Deaganna
16th, Dec, 1803.

Return of ordnance &c found in the fort of Ghoul-Gur.

Camp near Ghul-Ghur, 14th Dec, 1803

Ordnance. Brass guns, serviceable one 18 pounder, two 14 ditto, one 12 ditto, four 9 ditto, two 8 ditto, two 6 ditto, one 5 ditto, nine 4 ditto, 5 three 3 ditto, one 2½ ditto, two 2 ditto, two 1½ ditto, two 1 ditto. Total 34.

Ordnance brass guns unserviceable one 9 pounder, one 4 ditto, one 1 ditto. Total 3.

Ordnance iron guns, serviceable one 9 pounder, one 4 pounder. Total 2.

Mortars, brass, serviceable one 11 inch. Total 1.

Howitzers, brass, serviceable one 10 inch, one 8 ditto, total 2.

Malabar guns of various calibres, found in the place 10.

Total number of ordnance 52.

Upwards of 2000 stand of English arms, 150 wall pieces, carrying from ½ to 1 pound balls, and a variety of country arms, not yet collected.

(Signed) W. BURKE,
Capt. command artill. sub. forces.

True copy,
(Signed) R. BARCLAY, Dept.
Adj. Gen in Mysore.

*To His Excellency the most noble
marquis Wellesley K. P. Govern-
nor General, &c. &c.*

My Lord,

Major general Campbell on the 27th of Dec. received information that a large body of plunderers amounting to 10,000 horsemen and peons had crossed the Kistna at the Dhatoor Ghaut, and were proceeding towards the Toombudra and the Company's frontier. This body of plunderers was conducted by a mussulman, who assumed the character of a Fakir, and the name of the late Dhoondia Waugh. The depredations already committed by these plunderers, their manifest intention of passing the Toombudra, and the extensive and serious evils which they were calculated to occasion in the countries of the Company and its allies, rendered it indispensable to attack, and disperse them with every possible degree of promptitude: and major general

general Campbell commenced his march in pursuit of them on the 28th of December, with the cavalry and the flank companies of the infantry of his division. After a forced march of considerable length, major general Campbell had the good fortune to get up with the plunderers on the morning of the 31st December; he attacked them immediately, and dispersed them, after killing and wounding upwards of 3000 of their number.

I have the honor of forwarding to your Excellency a copy of major general Campbell's report of the affair which reflects considerable credit on the exertions of that officer and the troops under his command. No doubt can exist of his early success, having relieved the Company's northern provinces, and the Doab, from depredations similar to those which were committed by the late Dhoondia Waugh.

(Signed) J. STUART.

Head Quarters,

Choultry Plain, Jan 9th 1804

*His Excellency lieutenant general
Stuart Commander in chief, &c.*

Camp at Chellagheery near Hanamp-
sagui, Dec. 30th 1803.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit to you the following account of the operations of this division of the army since my letter on the 27th instant, on the evening of which day I received positive information, that a party of Mahratta plunderers, amounting to about 10,000 horse and pindarries on foot, had passed the Kistna at the Dharoor Ghaut, and was proceeding towards Moodianoor, in the tract of our Brinjarries.

I marched on the 28th from Woodapoor, with the cavalry and flank companies lightly equipped, leaving colonel Vigors to

follow me by easy stages, and next morning reached Jallyhall, where a party of marauding horse, sent to watch our motions, was surprised by the cavalry camp color-men, accompanying major Strahan to mark out the ground of our encampment; and their chief Coureg Cawran, a notorious plunderer, with several officers, were brought in prisoners.

At Jallyhall, hurkaras came in with intelligence, that the Mahratta freebooter who assumed the name of Dhoondia Waugh, had pitched his encampment between Doodyhall and Moodianoor, with the intention of intercepting our convoys, and carrying his depredations beyond the Toombudra.

To arrest his progress, I marched on the 29th at seven o'clock, P. M. towards Moodianoor, and on reaching Hanampasagur this morning, about four A. M. had accounts brought me that I was within six miles from the enemy who was entirely ignorant of my approach. As the day dawned I came up with them, and finding the whole in confusion I pushed with the cavalry into the center of their camp, meeting with but little opposition.

In less than an hour the affair was at issue, 2000 of the enemy were killed on the spot, and upwards of 1000 wounded, or taken prisoners, the remainder, throwing down their arms, dispersed in all directions.

I have only to regret that 3000 of their horse under Jittim Kakar, a well known marauder, had moved the day previous to my arrival, for a plundering excursion towards Gajender Ghur.

The leader of the party, Mahomed Bag Khan, who assumed the name of Dhoondia, is wounded and

and prisoner; the whole of their baggage, bazars, and upwards of 20,000 Brinjarry bullocks have fallen into our hands. Our loss I am happy to say is trifling; a report of it is transmitted with this. The horses missing will, I have no doubt, be mostly recovered, as the enemy was nearly annihilated, and the Nizam's peons are now in pursuit of the few that fled unarmed.

Four Frenchmen accompanied this party; one of them was killed, and bore the appearance and dress of a person above the common rank; the others escaped on good horses by early flight.

I have every reason to applaud the conduct of the troops, cavalry, artillery, infantry, and pioneers on this occasion. The fatigues they have lately undergone have been great, but their zeal for the public service is without bounds. The flank companies under lieutenant colonel Elliot, of H. M's. 33 regt. after marching 30 miles, were up with the cavalry, and had their full share in the destruction of this formidable band of plunderers.

(Signed) D. CAMPBELL, M. G.
(Copy) Signed J. STUART.

General Return of the killed, wounded and missing of a division of the army, under the command of major general D. Campbell.

Camp near Hanuampsagur
31 December, 1803.

H. M's. 22d. light dragoons—killed 1 private, 2 regimental horses—Wounded, 1 captain, 1 quartermaster, 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, 8 privates—1 officer's, 32 regimental horses—Missing, 34 regimental horses.

1st regiment of N Cavalry—

Killed 1 gun lascar—Missing 2 regimental horses.

2nd. regiment N. Cavalry—Wounded 3 privates, 7 regimental horses—Missing 4 regimental horses.

Total. Killed, 1 private, 1 gun lascar, and 2 horses—Wounded 1 captain, 1 quartermaster, 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, 11 privates, 1 officer, and 39 regimental horses.

Missing, 40 regimental horses.

Capt. Robert Travers } H. M's.

Q.M. Richard Ashton } 22d L.D.

Officer's horse wounded,

Capt. P. Ross, H. M's. 22nd L. D.

(Signed) P. Hargrave,

Major of brigade.

Fort William, Feb 13, 1804

Dispatches have been received this day, from the honorable major general Wellesley, enclosing English, Mahratta, and Persian copies of a treaty of peace, concluded at Surje Anjengaum on the 30th December, 1803, with the maha rajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindeah by major-general Wellesley, on behalf of the British Government and its allies; and by Eitel Mahadeo Moonshee Kavel Nyn Eswunt Rao Goorparah Ameer-ool-Onraah, and Narroo Hurry; on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindeah. The same dispatches contain intelligence that the ratification of the treaty of peace concluded on the 30th December, 1803, was received by major-general Wellesley, from Dowlut Rao Scindeah, on the 5th of January, 1804.

The treaty of peace concluded at Surje Anjengaum, between the British Government and its allies, and Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindeah, was this day ratified by his excellency
the

the most noble the Governor-general in council.

Major John Malcolm had proceeded from the camp of major-general Wellesley on a mission to the camp of Dowlut Rao Scindeah, where major Malcolm was received on the 12th of Jan. with every mark of respect and honor.

The army under the command of major-general Wellesley had returned to the southward.

By command

(Signed) J. LUMSDEN.

Chief secretary to the government.

TREATY of PEACE between the HONORABLE ENGLISH INDIA COMPANY, and their ALLIES, on the one part, and the maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindeah, on the other, settled by major-general Wellesley on the part of the Honorable Company and their Allies; and by Etel Mahodeo, Moonshee Kavel Nyn, Esurunt Rao Goorparah Amurvol-Omrah, and Naroo Hurry, on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindeah, who have each communicated to the other their full powers.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the honorable Company and their Allies, on the one part, and the maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindeah, on the other.

ARTICLE II.

The maharajah cedes to the Honorable Company, and their allies in perpetual sovereignty, all his forts, territories, and rights in the Dooab or country situated between the Jumna and the Ganges, and all his forts territories rights and interests in the countries which are to the northward of those of the Rajahs of Jeypoor and Joudpoor, and of the Ranah of Gohud; of which territories &c. a detailed list

is given in the accompanying schedule. Such countries formerly in the possession of the Maharajah situated between Jeypoor and Joudpoor, and to the southward of the former, are to belong to the Maharajah.

ARTICLE III.

The Maharajah likewise cedes to the Honorable Company and their allies in perpetual sovereignty, the fort of Baroach and territory depending thereon and the fort of Ahmeduggur, and territory depending thereon, excepting those lands which it is agreed by Article of this treaty that the Maharajah is to retain.

ARTICLE IV.

The Maharajah likewise cedes to the Honorable Company and their allies, all the territories which belonged to him previous to the breaking out of the war which are situated to the southward of the hills called the Adjutee hills, including the fort and district of Jahnappore, the town and district of Gandapore, and all other districts between that range of hills and the river Godavery.

ARTICLE V.

The Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindeah for himself his heirs and successors hereby renounces all the claim to the forts, territories, rights and interests ceded by the 2d, 3d, and 4th articles; and all claims of every description upon the British government and their allies, the Soubahdar of the Dekan, the Peishwah, and Anund Rao Guickwar.

ARTICLE VI.

The fort of Asseerghur, the city of Boorhanpore, the forts of Powanghur, and Dohud, and the territories in Kandeish, and Guzerat, depending on these forts shall be restored to the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindeah.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE VII.

Whereas the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindeah has represented that his family have long held in Enaum as a gift from the kings of Hindustan the districts of Dhoolpoor, Baree, and Rajah Kerrah which are situated to the northward of the countries of the Rajahs of Jeypoor and Joudpoor, and the Ranah of Gobud, and that lands in Hindustan, ceded by the 2d article of this treaty to the Honorable Company and their allies, are held in Jaghire by persons of the family of the late Madhaje Scindeah, and others by principal Sirdars in his service, all of whom would suffer distress if deprived of the advantages they enjoy in those countries,—It is agreed that the Maharajah shall continue to hold and enjoy in Enaum the lands of Dhoolpoor, Baree, and Rajah Kerrah, and that Bala Baye Sahib and Munsoor Sahib, Moonshee Kavel Nyn, Boogajee Jamdah, Amraje Jadhoo, and Wirdah Charie shall continue to hold their lands in Jaghire under the protection of the Honorable Company; and further in order that no individual may incur loss or suffer distress in consequence of this arrangement, it is agreed that the Honorable Company shall either pay pensions, or grant lands in Jaghire, according to the option of the British Government, to certain other Sirdars and others to be named by the Maharajah, provided, that the total amount of the sums paid, or the Jaghires granted or held does not exceed seventeen lacs of rupees per annum, including the annual value of the lands, which it is agreed by this article that Bala Baye Sahib, Munsoor Sahib, Moonshee Kavel Nyn, Boogajee Jamdah, Amraje Jadhoo, and Wirdah Charie, are to continue to hold; and pro-

vided that no troops in the service of the Maharajah are to be introduced into Dhoolpoor, Baree, and Rajah Kerrah, or the other lands held on Jaghire under the pretence of collecting the revenue or any other pretence whatever.

ARTICLE VIII.

Whereas the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindeah has represented that his family have long held in Enaum certain lands, villages, &c. in the territories of Rao Pundit Purdhaun, viz.

Chomargoondce Pergunna.

Jamgaum.

Ranjgaum.

Six villages in UMBER Pergunna.

Five villages in Pytun Pergunna.

Five villages in Niwaz Pergunna.

Five villages in Kurla Pergunna.

Six villages in Poona Pergunna.

Two villages in Wahy Pergunna.

Six villages in Patutood Pergunna.

Five villages in Pandipeergaum Pergunna.

Five villages in Pagood Pergunna.

Two villages in Parnira Pergunna which have lately been taken possession of by the British Government, and their allies,—It is agreed, that those lands and villages shall be restored to him, provided that no troops shall ever be introduced into those lands and villages under pretence of collecting the revenues, or any other pretence whatever.

ARTICLE IX.

Certain treaties have been made by the British government with rajahs, and others heretofore feudatories of the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindeah. These treaties are to be confirmed and the Maharajah hereby renounces all claims upon the persons with whom such treaties have been made, and declares them to be independant of her government and authority, pro-

vided that none of the territories belonging to the Maharajah situated to the southward of those of the rajahs of Jeypoor and Joudpoor, and the Ranah of Gohud, of which the revenues have been collected by him or his amildars, or have been applicable as Surinjamee to the payment of his troops, are granted away by such treaties. Lists of the persons with whom such treaties have been made, will be given to the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindeah, when this treaty will be ratified by his excellency the governor-general.

ARTICLE X.

No person whatever is hereafter to be molested on account of the part which he may have taken in the present war.

ARTICLE IX.

It is agreed that the rights of his highness the peishwah to certain lands in Malwa and elsewhere, shall be established as heretofore, and in case any difference should arise respecting those rights, it is agreed that the honorable Company shall mediate, arbitrate, and decide, according to the principles of justice, between his highness and the Maharajah; and whatever shall be thus decided, will be agreed to by both parties, and will be carried into execution.

ARTICLE XII.

The Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindeah hereby renounces all claims upon his majesty Shah Allum, and engages on his part to interfere no further in the affairs of his majesty.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindeah engages never to take or retain in his service, any Frenchman, or the subject of any other European or American power, the government of which

may be at war with the British government; or any British subject, whether European or native of India, without the consent of the British government.

ARTICLE XIV.

In order to secure and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established between the government, it is agreed, that accredited ministers from each shall reside at the court of the other.

ARTICLE XV.

The honorable Company being bound by treaties of general defensive alliance with his highness the Soubadar of the Deccan, and his highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun, to which the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindeah is desirous of acceding, he is to be admitted to the benefits thereof, and the honorable Company, with a view to the future security of the Maharajah's territories, engage, in the event of his agreeing to the treaty above-mentioned, in two months to furnish him with a force consisting of six battalions of infantry, with their complement of ordnance and artillery, and usual equipment of military stores, &c. and the expence of this force is to be defrayed out of the revenues of the lands ceded by the 2d, 3d, and 4th articles. But it is agreed, that in case it should suit the interests of the Maharajah's government to decline to enter with the treaty above-mentioned, such refusal shall not affect any of the other stipulations of this treaty of peace, which are, in every respect to be binding on the contracting parties, their heirs and successors.

ARTICLE XVI.

This treaty is to be ratified by the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindeah, in eight days from this time,

and the ratification is to be delivered to major-general Wellesley.

Major-general Wellesley engages that it shall be ratified by his excellency the most noble the Governor-General in council, and the ratifications shall be delivered to the Maharajah in three months, or sooner if possible.

The orders for the cessions of the territories shall be delivered to major-general Wellesley at the same time with the ratification of the treaty of peace; but the forts of Asseerghur, Powanghur, and Dohud, are not to be delivered up

till accounts will have been received that the territories ceded have been evacuated by the Maharajah's officers and troops.

(Signed)

Arthur Wellesley,

Eitel Mahadeo,

Kavel N.

Eswant Rao Goorparah,

Naroo Hurry.

*Done in Camp at Surje
Anjengaum, this 30th of
Dec. 1803, answering to
the 15th Ramzaun 1213
Fuzali.*

C A L C U T T A.

IN consequence of the brilliant termination of the wars in India, and of the great accession of territory and glory which has been the result of the unparrelled valour of our troops in seconding the well-laid plans of the government, a public meeting was held of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 14th of February last.

Mr. *Speke* was called to the chair, when it was resolved, to present an address to his excellency the governor-general on the happy restoration of peace to the continent of India. A committee was formed to draw up the address, and a second meeting was held on Tuesday, the 21st of February. At this meeting an address was read and approved of. It was also

Resolved, That a marble statue of his excellency marquis Wellesley be erected at Calcutta, as a lasting memorial of the sense which the British inhabitants of the settlement entertain of his public services.

Resolved, That a sword, of the value of 1500*l.* be presented to his excellency general Lake, in the name of the British inhabitants of this settlement, as a testimony of the sense which they entertain of the services rendered by his excellency to the East India Company and to his country.

Resolved, That a sword, of the value of 1000*l.* be presented to the honourable major-general Wellesley, in the name of the inhabitants of this settlement, as a testimony of the sense which they entertain of the services rendered by him to the East India Company and to his country.

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And it was also resolved, That his excellency marquis Wellesley be respectfully solicited to communicate these resolutions to general Lake and major-general Wellesley.

His excellency the governor-general having appointed Wednesday, the 29th of February, for receiving the address, the committee, accompanied by the principal inhabitants, went up to the government-house.

Mr. *Speke*, the chairman, addressed his excellency as follows :
To his Excellency the most noble Richard, Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor-general, and Captain-general, &c. &c. &c.
 May it please your Excellency,

We, the British inhabitants of Calcutta, beg leave to offer to your excellency our sincere and heartfelt congratulations on the happy restoration of peace to the continent of India; and on the important national advantages acquired under your excellency's guidance, by the brilliant success of our arms.

At a moment, when the renewal of war in Europe was justly apprehended, the menacing attitude of the armies assembled by the Mahratta chieftans of Malwa and Berar, and the uncontrolled authority exercised by French adventurers over the disciplined troops of Scindiah, could not have been viewed without anxiety. But we were scarcely sensible of insecurity to the public peace, when the vigour of your excellency's measures dispelled every alarm, and all apprehension was lost in sentiments of admiration, at the provident wisdom with which the danger had been fore-

f f

seen.

seen, and the promptitude with which it was encountered.

The previous distinguished events of your excellency's administration had prepared the way for the signal successes which we have recently witnessed. The conquest of Serungapatam, the restoration of the rightful sovereign of Mysore, the dissolution of the French party at the court of the Nizam, and the peaceful succession of his son to the government of his father's dominions, insured the cordial co-operation of two powers attached to the British government by the firmest ties of interest and gratitude. While the re-establishment of the Peshwah's legitimate authority at Poonah, has contributed, in its turn, to the support of the alliance by which it was effected.

The result has been answerable to the energy with which your excellency has employed the power and resources of the British government and of its allies. Within the short space of five months, and chiefly in a season hitherto reputed incompatible with military operations, we have seen two of the most formidable among the Mahratta states, reduced by an unexampled succession of the most splendid victories, to an unconditional dependence on British generosity—their numerous troops dispersed—their most important fortresses captured—and their most valuable dominions subdued.

Our own provinces, and the possessions of our allies, have at the same time displayed the most striking contrast of tranquillity. Their inhabitants, almost unconscious of external war, have enjoyed in security the reward of prosperous industry, and the confidence reposed by all ranks in the faith and stability of the British government,

has been unequivocally demonstrated by the unprecedented state of public credit, higher at the moment of renewed war with France, and during the arduous contest now happily terminated in India, than in the most flourishing period of profound peace.

We cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of acknowledging with grateful pride, the conspicuous manner in which the national character for clemency and humanity has been upheld by the strict regularity of our troops, who, in their march through hostile territories, have been welcomed and assisted as benefactors and deliverers. Nor can we suppress the emotions of exultation, with which we have seen the venerable representative of the house of Timur rescued from the oppression of a French faction, and received under the protection of the British government.

The tribute of our applause is due to the gallant conduct of the armies, whose achievements have advanced the honour of the British name in India. Watching their progress with unceasing interest, we have admired in our heroic commander in chief, general Lake, the rarest union of zeal and intrepidity with profound skill and considerate humanity. In another quarter, the honourable major-general Wellesley has nobly emulated that illustrious example; and the memorable days of Assye and Argam will be placed, with the signal victories of Delhi and Laswaree, among the fairest monuments of national glory. Our brave armies will ever esteem it their highest praise, that by their valour, discipline, exemplary order, contempt of danger, and endurance of hardships, they have shewn themselves actuated by the spirit of their
generals,

generals, and equal to the arduous and honourable efforts to which they were called by the vigour of your excellency's councils.

The exertions of your excellency in the conduct of the war have been crowned by its propitious termination, and the British power in India has been raised to the proudest pre-eminence. By this auspicious conclusion of a rapid and glorious war, we see the enemies of the British empire humbled; the French influence annihilated; our allies encouraged; our resources enlarged and solidly established; and the British dominions in India rendered at once more secure of enjoying the advantages of peace, and more capable of repelling the dangers of war. Contemplating these splendid and substantial benefits, we should do violence to our feelings, did we not tender the testimony of our respect and gratitude for the eminent virtues and exalted talents exerted by your excellency for the safety and prosperity of this valuable portion of the British empire.

Signed by 540 names.

His Excellency the governor-general was pleased to return the following answer to the address —

Gentlemen,

The regularity, order, and deliberation, with which the proceedings of your public meeting have been conducted, are conformable to the respectable character of this great settlement, and to the magnitude and importance of this happy occasion.—The sentiments expressed in your address, are derived from an attentive observation of the events which preceded the commencement of hostilities on the continent of India, and from a correct knowledge of the principles which constitute the basis of the

general pacification. You have considered the glory of our victories, and the genuine lustre of our ultimate triumph, to be inseparably blended with the original justice of our cause, and the moderation and clemency exercised in the hour of conquest. Satisfied that the public safety and the national honour required an appeal to the sword, you have manifested a due sense of the national advantages obtained by the brilliant success of the war, and confirmed by the equitable conditions of the peace.

In this course of proceeding, I recognise, with satisfaction and pride, the public spirit of British subjects. To commence, or to continue war for the purposes of aggrandisement, for the extension of dominion or power, for the gratification of pride, vanity, hatred, or irregular passion, is a species of policy which no success can sanction, and which every British subject must abhor. Your birth, your education, your attachment to the laws and constitution of our country, preclude your admiration of any system of public measures, however adorned by success, which is not founded in the sacred maxims of justice, humanity, and honour. I therefore deem it to be a circumstance highly creditable to the character of this settlement, and of my administration, that I should have received from you this unsolicited, deliberate, and public testimony of your sincere and zealous concurrence in the principles of British policy, which have regulated my conduct from the origin to the close of the late memorable war. In the moment of alarm and danger, my duty required me to repel the menaces, insults, and power of the enemy by the most active use of our military force. In the full career of victory, and

and with the most splendid prospects of unlimited success, the same duty forbade me to prosecute hostilities to the extremity of vengeance, or to urge the fall of a vanquished enemy beyond the just limits of national security and public faith. With these sentiments I accept this address, not only as a valuable mark of your personal regard, and an unequivocal proof of your honourable attachment to the interests of the public service, but as a solemn pledge of your unanimous determination to maintain in this distinguished settlement that ardent and active zeal for the glory of our country, in which consists the vital principle of the British empire, the source and support of our national fame and power, the origin of our triumphs abroad, the strength of our security at home, and the main bulwark of our defence in every quarter of the globe.

During the crisis which preceded the war, I should have viewed the situation of these possessions with anxiety, if I had not been supported by a firm confidence, that the spirit which you have displayed on this occasion, animated the counsels of this Government, and those of the Government of Fort St. George and Bombay; and that an equal zeal prevailed amongst the generals, officers, and troops, charged with the execution of my orders.

With united counsels, with an unrivalled army, with flourishing resources, with powerful alliances, and with a just cause, I was enabled to encounter and to surmount the difficulties which surrounded me, and to witness the rapid and complete effect of our military operations on every point of the enemy's strength. The vast extent, complicated system, and matchless success of the campaigns in Hindostan

and the Decan, cannot be contemplated without emotions of gratitude and admiration. The executions of the plans, which it was my duty to form, corresponded with the renown of an army, accustomed to victory, inured to fatigue and danger, attached to the just principles of discipline and order, animated by the memory of former triumphs, and commanded by generals who possess every qualification requisite to inspire confidence, to excite enterprise, and to ensure success.

Peace is the fairest fruit of victory, the brightest ornament of military triumph, and the highest reward of successful valor. The peace, which has been concluded, comprehends every object of the war, with every practicable security for the continuance of tranquillity. The object of the war was not to accomplish inordinate projects of extravagant conquest; not to subvert ancient and revered authorities; not to desolate flourishing provinces; not to plunder private property, nor to disturb the civil and religious institutions of contiguous states; nor to raise commotion in the bosom of established governments; nor to excite discord among powers connected by the relations of amity and peace. The object of the war was, to vindicate and to secure the just and legitimate rights, interest, and honor of the British government, and of its allies, against usurpation, violence, and rapine. The restoration of the legitimate authority of our ally, the peishwah at Poonah, the establishment of our ally, the Soubahdar of the Decan, in his hereditary rights and dominions at Hyderabad, and the deliverance of the unfortunate and venerable Emperor Shah Aulum, from the hands

hands of the Mahrattas and French at Delhi, were the earliest effects of the success of our military operations. During the progress of our arms, every endeavour was employed to mitigate the horrors of war, even in the midst of hostilities, and to extend security and protection to the utmost limits, compatible with the safety of our armies in the field.

In the termination of hostilities, my solicitude has been directed to the important purpose of effecting a general pacification of India, on principles of reciprocal justice and moderation. The power, reputation, and dignity of the British empire in India, will derive additional security and lustre from the establishment of peace and good order among the native states. In the decline of intrinsic strength, inferior states may perhaps have gained a temporary safety by fomenting the discord of contiguous powers. In any extremity such a policy is unwarrantable and disgraceful; nor can permanent repose be secured upon such precarious foundations. In the actual condition of this empire, I am happy to declare, that the concord of the established native states, the independence of their separate authorities, the internal peace of their respective dominions, and the tranquillity and happiness of their respective subjects, will tend to confirm and to fortify the power and resources of the British government, and must constitute the most desirable objects of British policy in India.

In pursuance of these principles, the treaties of peace provide the means not only of enlarging and consolidating the resources and power of our allies, but of guarding the less powerful neutral states

from oppression, of placing the illustrious house of Timur in a condition of competent affluence, dignity, and honorable repose, and even of admitting our vanquished enemies to the benefit of a general defensive alliance, calculated to secure them in the independent exercise of their actual rights, and in the uncontrolled government of their present dominions; to exclude usurpation, and to limit the several powers of Hindostan and the Dekan to the undisturbed cultivation of their separate resources, within the boundaries of their respective possessions. I trust that the result of this system will prove equally advantageous to our interest and our honor.

The foundations of our empire in Asia, are now laid in the tranquillity of surrounding nations, and in the happiness and welfare of the people of India. In addition to the augmentation of our territories and resources, the peace has manifested exemplary faith and equity towards our allies, moderation and lenity towards our enemies, and a sincere desire to promote the general prosperity of this quarter of the globe. The position in which we are now placed, is suited to the character of the British nation, to the principles of our laws, to the spirit of our constitution, and to the liberal and comprehensive policy which becomes the dignity of a great and powerful empire.

My public duty is discharged to the satisfaction of my conscience, by the prosperous establishment of a system of policy, which promises to improve the general condition of the people of India, and to unite the principal native states in the bond of peace, under the protection of the British power.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

The

The chairman then addressed his excellency as follows :—

I have the honor to present your excellency certain resolutions, connected with the subject of the address, and essential to a full manifestation of the sentiments and feelings of the British inhabitants on this occasion.

After the above introductory address, the Chairman read and presented to his Excellency, the resolution of the British inhabitants of this Settlement, to erect a marble Statue of his Excellency at Calcutta, as a lasting memorial of the sense which the British inhabitants of this Settlement entertain of his public services.

On receiving the above resolution, his Excellency the Governor-General was pleased to express his sentiments in the following terms :

Gentlemen,

After an administration of nearly six years, marked by a rapid succession of events, which have exercised every branch of this service, and have tried the public spirit of every description of the British inhabitants of these provinces, I am enabled to form a competent judgment of the character and disposition of this settlement. Justice and gratitude require, that I should acknowledge the sincere conviction of my mind ; and I rejoice in an occasion which demands the public declaration of my sentiments upon a subject intimately connected with the warmest emotions of my heart.

In the course of my administration, you have been pleased to afford to the world repeated demonstrations of your personal regard and esteem for me, founded upon the public benefits enjoyed under this government. The value of such

distinctions cannot be appreciated without reference to the source from which they are derived. No honors can ever be received by me with equal satisfaction, or with an equal sense of just pride ; highly as I tender the reputation of our country, it is my duty to declare, that no part of the British Empire surpasses this settlement, in the abundance of zeal for the public service, of ability in the discharge of official functions, of useful knowledge, of exemplary diligence, and of approved integrity : nor are the loyalty, public spirit, and liberal disposition, which prevail among you, exceeded in any quarter of the globe. The fixed esteem of such a community, established upon mature experience of long public service, is the most grateful distinction to which honorable ambition can aspire.

I therefore accept the high and extraordinary testimony of approbation which you have been pleased to confer upon me, with the deepest sense of its value.

The just object of public honors is not to adorn a favoured character, nor to extol individual reputation, nor to transmit an esteemed name with lustre to posterity ; but to commemorate public services, and to perpetuate public principles.

The conscious sense of the motives, objects, and result of my endeavours to serve my country in this arduous station, inspires me with an unfeigned solicitude, that the principles which I revere, should be preserved, for the security of the interests now entrusted to my charge, and destined hereafter to engage my lasting and affectionate attachment.

May then the memorial, by which you are pleased to distinguish my services, remind you of the

the source from which they proceeded, and of the ends to which they were directed: and confirm, in this flourishing and prosperous settlement, the principles of public virtue, the maxims of public order, and a due respect for just and honest government.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

The chairman then read and presented to his excellency the resolution of the British inhabitants, to present a sword to his excellency the commander in chief, general Lake, as a testimony of the sense which they entertain of the services rendered by his excellency to the East India Company and to his country; with the request of the settlement, that his excellency the governor general would be pleased to communicate to the commander in chief the desire of the settlement, as expressed in that resolution.

His excellency the governor general was pleased to signify his compliance with the above solicitation of the settlement, in the following terms:

Gentlemen,

No act of your public meeting affords me more cordial satisfaction than this resolution. I accept with the most sincere pleasure the grateful office of communicating this testimony of your justice and gratitude to our illustrious and revered commander in chief; and I trust that I shall have the happiness of

becoming the channel of transmitting to him every honor which can be bestowed by a just and patriot sovereign, and by a grateful and admiring country.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

The chairman then read and presented to his excellency the resolution of the British inhabitants to present a sword to the honorable major-general Wellesley, as a testimony of the sense which they entertain of the services rendered by him to the East India Company and to his country; with the request of the settlement, that his excellency the governor general would be pleased to communicate to major general Wellesley the desire of the settlement, as expressed in that resolution.

His excellency the governor general was pleased to signify his compliance with the above solicitations of the settlement, in the following terms:

Gentlemen,

This honor is peculiarly acceptable to the warmest sentiments of my heart. The zeal of fraternal affection and of private friendship, cannot furnish expressions of approbation, equal to those which the services of major general Wellesley demand from my public duty. He will receive this honor with every degree of satisfaction, which private regard can add to public sentiment.

(Signed) WELLESLEY

CHRONICLE.

BENGAL Occurrences for MAY, 1802.

Loss of the Brig Juliana.

May 4th. The *Juliana*, capt. Stalymane, unfortunately foundered near Bencoolen, when 22 of the crew perished. The commander, with Mr. Morelli, who was passenger, together with seven of the crew, were fortunately saved.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer of the Cornwallis, dated Isle of France, 28th February, 1802.

We sailed from Bombay the 16th December, 1801, under convoy of the *Braave* frigate. On the 11th January, 1802, being my watch from six to eight P. M. and the commodore out of sight, the prisoners came aft in a body (being 84 in number, with 16 officers, the latter of which I believe had no hand in it), and immediately caught hold of the brace, and braced the yard up and stood off shore (at that time Anjengo bore about S. E. by E. dist. 8 or 10 leagues). The captain was in confinement by this time, with the cabin full of Frenchmen, where I and Mr. Mackay, the second officer, joined him. Knowing well that all resistance would be in vain, against 84, there being no more than five of us, without arms of any sort, we were obliged to submit patiently, expecting that the *Braave* would catch us in the

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morning; but every thing was in their favour to get off. There was a moon, but obscured with clouds and hazy.

At 10 P. M. sprung up a fresh breeze of wind from E. N. E. steering off shore W. S. W. and S. W. till midnight, then S. The breezes continued all night so fresh that the ship did not go less than seven and eight knots; and sometimes nine. As soon as the day began to dawn, I was upon deck, and expected to see the *Braave*, but, to my mortification, could not see any thing of her: I then gave up all hopes of being recaptured, until we came near the Isle of France, which we made on the 6th of February, about sun-set. There again we were deceived, expecting to fall in with English cruisers; but unfortunately there was not one theré. On the 7th, at about noon, we came to anchor in port, N. W.

On the whole, we were treated pretty well. The night we were captured, one of the officers broke his parole of honour, and took charge of the ship as commander; and next day four more took charge as officers, having all signed their parole.

Interesting nautical Information.

An account of the bale of Cotton Rock, taken from the Journal of Captain Francis La Meme, of L'Un

† A

L'Uni French privateer, and also an account of another shoal.

In 5 deg. 18 min. north latitude, and 18 deg. 20 min. east longitude from Paris, there is a small island about 20 or 35 feet above the surface of the sea, between 50 and 60 feet long, and about 20 in breadth: it is situated on a sand-bank, which extends about 300 feet in a N. E. and S. W. direction; at a mile distance from it there are no soundings, from 100 fathoms line, and a boat's length from it 20 fathoms water.

Captain Le Meme was on it in December 1797, when he determined its position by an excellent chronometer, and by lunar observations.

In January 1799, Captain Le Meme saw a reef, and sent an officer to examine it, but night coming on, he was prevented from landing. The officer reported that this reef was eight or ten feet above the surface of the water, and about a mile long from east to west.—There are no soundings with 100 fathoms line at a mile distance from it. It lies in about 1, 20 N. latitude, and 92 longitude from Paris.

Melancholy Accident.

During the storm on Wednesday afternoon, John Gread, a boy about 12 years old, of the lower orphan school, was struck dead by the lightning, which first pitched on the west corner of the orphan house, and obliquely descended into the long room in the boy's compound, through the window, where the boy was at the time, and wounded two others. The lightning struck the boy on the head, the hair of which was burned. Doctor Muschet was present, and immediately endea-

voured to recover the boy, but in vain.—The orphan house is injured by the lightning, though not very materially.

Particulars of the Loss of His Majesty's Ship La Sensible, in an Extract from the Letter of an Officer saved from the Wreck.

May 18th. "You have, no doubt, long ere this, heard of the melancholy accident which has happened to his Majesty's ship *La Sensible*: she is totally lost, but we have saved most of our effects. We left the Sand Heads on the 19th of February, and about the 28th fell in with a fine and steady fair breeze, which we kept until we unfortunately struck, having at the time all the sails set. The unpleasant circumstance took place about two o'clock in the morning of the 3d instant. We lost only one man, whom we found dead at day-light. We continued on board until eight o'clock of the same evening, when the wind and surf increasing, we were obliged to quit the vessel, for the preservation of our lives.

"Upon reaching the shore, we fell in with a few huts about a mile from the ship, the inhabitants of which brought us a corporal and four sepoy (as we could not make ourselves understood) from Malativoo, a small post about twenty miles distant: they informed us that Trincomalie was between fifty and sixty miles off; in consequence of which an officer and myself, with two sepoy, were dispatched there, to procure vessels for the purpose of carrying our guns and such other stores as might be saved from the wreck.

"It is intolerably hot here in the day, and there has been a great deal of fatigue attached to the officers and the master, in saving

ing the stores : we had divers, endeavouring to get up what they could. The ground tier of every thing I believe must be lost, as it is a quick-sand we are on.

“ There are a number of wild beasts on this island, as well as alligators and snakes, which makes us more anxious to quit this place. We had a most fatiguing march to Trincomalie : the road is entirely through jungles, infested with elephants and other wild beasts. The sepoys that accompanied us were truly alarmed, as they knew some men were a few days before killed by elephants; and I do not mean to say I was not : but we saw only one, and which did not molest us. Three days, however, took us through it. The 19th regiment is stationed at Trincomalie, and the officers behaved extremely friendly and attentive to us.

“ We are waiting for orders from admiral Rainier for our future conduct.”

MADRAS *Occurrences for May.*

Anniversary of the Fall of Seringapatam.

May 6th. Thursday last being the anniversary of the fall of Seringapatam, a royal salute was fired at noon, from the garrison of Fort St. George and the ships in the roads.

A ball and supper was given in the evening at the Pantheon, by the right hon. the governor, to the ladies and gentlemen of the settlement, in honour of the day.

Head Quarters, Bellary,
24th May, 1802.

Major-general Campbell desires to express publicly his entire satis-

faction with the performance of his majesty's 25th regiment light dragoons, this morning in the field.

The soldier-like appearance of the men, the complete order of the horses, together with the precision and rapidity of the different movements, in squadron, line, and manœuvre, gave major-general Campbell much pleasure, and reflects the highest credit on lieutenant-colonel Davis, and the officers of the regiment.

His excellency the navaub vizier, with the consent and approbation of his excellency the most noble the governor general, has been pleased to appoint Mr. George Ouseley to attend his person in the capacity of aide-de-camp.

May 10. Monday the sessions of oyer, terminer, and general goal delivery commenced before the honourable sir Benjamin Sullivan, knight, one of the justices of the supreme court.

Seven natives were convicted of felony, one of whom was sentenced to be transported for seven years to Prince of Wales's island.

The other prisoners in the calendar were acquitted, and the sessions closed on Thursday evening.

BOMBAY *Occurrences for May.*

Launch of the Ship Alexander.

May 4th. On Monday last a new ship was launched from the marine yard.

May 18th. Nearly 100 fine Arabian horses have been exported from this presidency, principally for Madras and Bengal, in the course of the preceding month ;

† A 2 each

each horse, on an average, may be estimated, at least, at 1000 rupees.

Interesting Spectacle.

We had occasion to notice, in a former paper, the gallant conduct of serjeant Evans, of the artillery, and his detachment on board an armed boat, in an engagement with three piratical gallivats, in January last: the detachment alluded to was composed of a haval-dar, naique, and 12 sepoys of the marine battalion, who continued on their station to the southward, till the close of the season, and have lately come on shore, to remain till an opportunity offers for their being again employed in the more active duties of their profession.

The reception which this party met with, on joining the head quarters of their corps, must have been highly gratifying to them, and we trust we shall stand excused in detailing the ceremony which took place on this occasion.

The battalion paraded with colours on Saturday last the 28th ult. and the haval-dar's detachment stationed on the right of the whole: when the commanding officer of the corps arrived on the parade, the detachment was ordered out to the front, and drawn up in one rank facing the colours; in this situation, the particular services of the haval-dar and his party, when on board the *Barbara* armed boat, were proclaimed to the battalion. The orders of government rewarding the haval-dar Shake Abdul Rayman with a jemadar's commission, and bestowing a gratuity equal to two months pay to each non-commissioned and private employed on that service (as published to the army by the officer commanding in

chief in March last), were read in Hindoostanic: the battalion then presented arms, and lieutenant-colonel Williamson delivered to Shake Abdul Rayman his commission as jemadar, and distributed the gratuity to each separately, in a small purse; the naique of the party was promoted to haval-dar, and two of the sepoys were promoted to naitques on the spot. During this ceremony, the drums and fifes beat, and played the grenadiers' march. This truly happy party next moved to the right of the line, and was conducted along the front of the battalion by the senior native officer, preceded by the band of the corps, playing the regimental march, after which each individual took his proper station in the line, agreeably to his rank.

It is but justice to this veteran and most useful corps, to say that this is not the first instance where the meed of merit has been bestowed on acts of conspicuous bravery. This corps has afforded many decided proofs what the natives in this country can perform, even on our own favourite element, when trained and instigated by exemplary British discipline, encouraged and led on by British valour.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DELHI.

Mr. Sutherland had left the army under the command of general Perron without permission, and arrived with a body of 100 men at Agra. General Perron had been since employed in composing the minds of the troops, who had lost their leader, and promised the brigade another officer, of equal rank, to command them.

Scindeah

Scindeah appears much distressed at this desertion.

May 20th. Mr. Drugeon stated that Holkar's cavalry had left their camp standing, and advanced to Seopoor, to meet Scindeah's prime minister, Suda Seo Rao. Amrut Rao has marched from Sulamutpoor to the banks of the Jyram: overtures for a reconciliation between him and Scindeah have been made.

The latter has recalled all his troops from Agra. The Killadaree of Ajmeer is given, by report, to the brother of Gopal Rao Bhao, who, it is said, is already on his march to take possession of it.

The Seiks are in a state of variance and discord: an open enmity exists between Raja Sahib Sing and the other chiefs of that people.

May 22d. General Perron is gone by dawk to Koel. The Holkar's army has passed the Nurbudda, and Scindeah's advanced to Boorhanpoor.

Amrut Rao has written to Jusuwant Rao Holkar upon the subject of the effects plundered from the Baees, and requiring a remuneration, on that account, of two lacks of rupees.

His majesty entered into a conversation with Shahnuwaz Khan, respecting the private settlements of the several branches of the royal family. Scindeah, he said, would shortly return and make the necessary provisions for the supply of the Jebkha's privy purse. Nuwab Alee Buhadoor had recovered from Roja Rewan, of Mukundpoor, the jageers of Mirza Akbur Shah, Roshun Bukht, and Khyroon Nissa

Begum, and honourably restored them to the royal proprietors.— John Sahib, the killadar of Akburabad (Agra), had, in like manner, surrendered the jageers of the Moorshidzadas, and other dependants of the throne. He could not speak so favourably of some other old friends on whom he had claims, and who, he was sorry to say, might take from a strange nation an honourable example of gratitude, liberality, and respect for his person.

May 24th. Mohun Lal stated, that Cabul continued still to present a frightful picture of confusions and crimes: the total disappearance of specie, for the trans-action of the most ordinary occurrences of life, aggravated the calamities inflicted upon that unhappy country by the jealousy and disagreement of its chiefs.

Ship Haabet.

The Danish ship *Haabet*, captain Paterson (noticed by the Madras papers), which anchored in Tranquebar roads on the 24th ultimo. She sailed from the Mauritius on the 2d ultimo, and a fortnight previous to her departure she reports that a national frigate had arrived with a governor for that island, with 300 troops and their complement of officers. A week prior to the arrival of the frigate, a ship had arrived from Marseilles, and another from Bourdeaux, both French merchantmen.

The *Haabet* was formerly named the *L'Orient*, and is about 700 tons burden, carries two guns, and is manned with lascars.

BENGAL Occurrences for JUNE, 1802.

New Launches.

June 1st. This day was launched from the yard of Messrs. Gillet and Blackmore, on the other side of the river, immediately opposite the yard in Calcutta, a very beautiful vessel, of about 300 tons burthen; and on Friday was launched from the yard of Messrs. Hudson, Bacon, and Co. a very handsome ship, of about 360 tons burden.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

June 5, 1802.

	Buy.	Selling.
Six per cent. - - -	12 8	13 0dis.
Old 8 per cent. - -	3 4	3 12do.
New 8 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly	2 4	2 12do.
Do. 1st September, 1801	0 8	0 12dis.
Ten per cent. dis. loan	5 8	5 0pm.
Twelve per cent. new	2 0	1 8 do.

June 8th. Intelligence from Bajasore mentions the wreck of a vessel between that place and Jellasore, and that the body of an European woman had been washed on the beach.

New Launches.

On Monday, the 31st ultimo, was launched at Titigur, a handsome, well-constructed vessel, of about 300 tons, named the *Susan*.

His majesty's sloop the *Victor*, captain Collier, took and destroyed eight sail of French vessels during her cruise.

Loss of his Majesty's Schooner Sophia.

June 22d. We are concerned to state the loss of his majesty's schooner the *Sophia*, in the Red Sea: 21 of her crew are reported to have perished in her.

His excellency the most noble the Governor General has been pleased to appoint colonel William Palmer, late resident at the court of Poona, to be one of his excellency's honorary aides-de-camp.

Last week a melancholy accident befell two men on board his majesty's ship *La Chiffonne*; a heavy squall coming on, some of the top rigging gave way, and the main-top-gallant mast snapped, and fell with such violence upon deck, that it most dreadfully maimed one man, and killed the other.

MADRAS

*Occurrences for June.**Extract of a Letter from Chingleput.*

June 1st. "A royal tiger has made his appearance near this place: on Friday evening, as Mr. and Mrs. Thomson were returning in a bandy, from their evening's ride, the tiger sprung from the jungle at Mr. Thomson's poligar dogs, which were running immediately before the horse's head; he, however, missed his prey, and agreeably to the nature of that ferocious but cowardly animal, instantly retired to the covert. The horse appeared in the utmost terror, but was secured in time to prevent any accident ensuing.

BOMBAY

Occurrences for June.

June 4th. A report prevailed at Bussorah that a party of the Wahabie Arabs had plundered a place near Mecca, and threatened the destruc-

destruction of the town: these converts are now very formidable, and great efforts may be apprehended from their power, animated by their religious zeal.

The bashah of Bagdat, alarmed by their incursions, is preparing an army to try the fate of war.

The present season, from the uncommon heat of the weather, has proved one of the most unhealthy which has been remembered for many years; many of the natives have fallen sacrifices to it, and its baneful effects have been too prevalent among Europeans.

Execution of Luckmis Jejee.

In pursuance of his sentence, by the court of sessions for the island of Salsette, finally approved of and confirmed by the governor in council, on Luckmis Jejee, a hindu of the Cathorey cast, for the murder of Warioo Ramnack Tuppey. The unhappy criminal was executed on Monday last, near to the spot where the crime was committed, in Meera village, in the district of Gorabunder, on the island of Salsette.

A great assemblage of the inhabitants of the adjoining villages attended the awful ceremony, being the first of the kind that has taken place since the introduction of the judicial regulations into this island. From the very deep impression which the solemnity and novelty of the punishment manifestly made on the spectators, the most salutary consequences may be expected to flow from this primary and exemplary exercise of the judicial powers of government over the inhabitants.

June 8th. On Monday morning last anchored in the harbour the honourable Company's frigate *Bom-*

bay, captain Emanuel Margotty, from Bushire, whence she sailed on the 20th ultimo, accompanied by the ship *Governor Duncan*, captain Taylor, who had on board the Persian ambassador and his principal attendants, and a grab snow, with the remainder of his suite. They put in at Muscat, and weighed again on the 7th instant: off Muscat harbour, they saw standing in the honourable Company's cruiser *Teignmouth*, captain Skinner. Shortly after leaving Muscat, captain Margotty was under the necessity of taking the grab snow in tow. On the 20th instant they encountered very boisterous weather, and were obliged to part company with the *Governor Duncan*, and were on the point of so doing, with the vessel in tow, for the grab's sails and rigging, with which she had been scantily and coarsely furnished, having materially suffered at the commencement of the squall, she begun to be a dangerous incumbrance to the frigate; and her crew being apprized of captain Margotty's intention, earnestly entreated him to admit them on board the frigate, representing the perilous and distressed situation they were in—four feet water in the hold, and little short of a perfect wreck—destitute of water, and their provisions almost exhausted.

Captain Margotty convinced of the insurmountable danger to which he should abandon the grab's crew, determined, with his accustomed humanity, to relieve them, notwithstanding he was inadequately provided with necessaries for such a large additional number to his company, and at a season promising a tedious and precarious passage: the crews, and about 40 persons belonging to the ambassa-

dor, accordingly went on board the frigate; the grab, and upwards of 30 fine Persian horses, were then left to their fate. From the 20th, to her reaching the harbour, the *Bombay* experienced most severe tempestuous weather.

*Particulars of the Loss of the Ship
Saint George.*

Thursday, 21st June, the ship *Saint George*, captain Urquhart, struck upon the south-west prong of the reef, from which the utmost exertions of her captain, officers, and crew, aided by the officers of the port, who went immediately to her assistance, could not relieve her: the cargo we are informed is completely damaged. The captain, officers, and crew were all brought off in safety by the boats of the harbour.

We have been favoured with the particulars of this unfortunate accident from the account of the captain.

Wednesday, 22d June, 1803.—First part, light breeze from the westward, at 4 A. M. hove short on the small bower, and at 5 o'clock weighed, and made sail; at 8 anchored to the S. E. of the middle ground, in $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathom water; at slack water weighed, and made sail: working out of the harbour at half past 4 P. M. lieutenant Hardy left the ship, the light-house then bearing N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. in 8 fathom water, standing to the N. W. in company with a ship and brig.

At 6 P. M. set the following bearings—the light-house N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. Malabar Point N. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. the northernmost part of Great Caranja E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Kepera S. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.—At half past 9, finding the ebb done, tacked, and stood to the S. S. W.; but soon finding the wind die away, and the tide setting

us bodily in shore, came to an anchor in $7\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, the light-house bearing E. N. E.

Thursday, 23d June. At half past 4 A. M. a fine breeze springing up, and the ebb tide being made, weighed and made sail, the brig under way on our lee bow: at 5, not being able to weather the S. W. prong, put the helm down in $7\frac{1}{2}$ fathom; but the ship missing stays, gathered stern-way, and before she could be brought up by an anchor, she struck abast, and unshipped the rudder, the water having decreased to 4 fathom while the ship was in stays; being now ungovernable, she drove higher up with the surf, and soon settling on a rock a midship, filled with water. Got the boats out, and made the signal of distress; some hands employed to cut away the sails from the yards, and to collect the most valuable of the ship's stores to send on shore, in the event of boats coming off.

At 10, the flood setting in strong with a fresh breeze from the sea, the surf made clear passage over the ship, which obliged the people to take refuge in the rigging. The ship's boats having broke a drift some time before, while we were employed in collecting the stores, as the ship still held together, we did not incline to leave her, being of opinion that all her stores might be saved; but the Pattamars not being able to fetch us, the ship having parted a midships at 12, and all her deck under water, with a very heavy surf breaking clear over her, thought it imprudent to risk the people's lives any longer; and having got a bunder-boat with great difficulty made fast to the jib-boom, every person left the ship by that means, after having done every thing in their power to save her,

ber, and latterly her stores, but without effect.

CEYLON Occurrences for June.

June 1st. On Friday last the Governor set off on the continuation of his circuit of the island.

Trincomalee.

In April last the *Seahorse* frigate and *Trincomalee* sloop of war arrived from Cokelay, with the officers of his majesty's ship *Sensible*, and the stores saved from the wreck of that frigate.

The Arab ship *Maimon*, that in the month of February last was captured and released by the *Bellone* privateer, after arriving and sailing from Rangoon, got as far to the southward as Trinquebar on her intended voyage to Columbo, when meeting with strong southerly gales and currents, she bore up for her original port, Calcutta; but losing her anchors and cables in Balasore Roads, the people on board, for their own safety, were obliged to run the ship ashore near Cannika Bay.—The people of this vessel confirm the capture of the *Tay*, captain Meik, by the *Bellone*; an event that was not before very generally credited.

Presentation of Colours.

This day being appointed by his excellency the Governor for presenting the colours of his majesty's Malay regiment, that corps was drawn up at day-break on the heath at Colpetty. At half past six o'clock his excellency, accompanied by major-general Macdowall, and attended by his staff and most of the civil and military offi-

cers of the place, came upon the ground, and posted himself opposite to the centre of the line, to which spot the new colours had been brought, and were laid on a drum-head.

The grenadier company, proceeded by the commanding officer of the regiment, and the two oldest ensigns, were then detached from the line, and having advanced in slow time near to the colours, they formed three sides of a square, when the Mahommedan priest, in an audible voice, pronounced a prayer in Arabic: the reverend Mr. Cordiner, garrison chaplain, then consecrated the colours, which ceremony he accompanied with the following prayer:—

“O eternal Lord God! upon whom all things depend, without whom a sparrow cannot fall to the ground, nor a hair of our head perish: thou art the hearer of prayer, the sole object of all religious worship. Unto thee every knee should bow, and every tongue confess. We, thine unworthy creatures, most humbly beseech thee to look with propitious eyes on the occasion for which we are now assembled.

“May thy heavenly blessing render these military standards for ever sacred! may they be preserved with pious care, and looked up to with becoming reverence! long may they wave over a land of peace and prosperity; and if ever they be called into the field of danger, in the service of our most gracious sovereign, may they inspire every warrior around their banners with the spirit of British valour! Be thou, O God, their strength and their shield; cover their heads in the day of battle, and send them forth conquering, and to conquer.

"All we ask is in the name, and through the mediation of, thy well-beloved Son our Saviour. Amen."

After the consecration, his excellency the Governor presented the two standards to major Davie, the commandant of the corps, and addressed him nearly as follow:—

"Major Davie, and Officers of his Majesty's Malay regiment,

"I have great satisfaction in presenting these colours, not to a new levy, but to a regiment whose past services is an earnest of its future glory.

"The spirited conduct of the detachment of your regiment lately on the coast, and the discipline, order, and good behaviour of those who remained here for the protection of the public tranquillity, have proved that you possess all the military qualities which can justify the mark which his majesty has given you of his royal favour.

"I desire you will be assured that I, who have had the honour of belonging to you ever since the regiment was new modelled and established under my government, will always retain the most heartfelt interest in your prosperity and credit."

Major Davie, on receiving the colours, made the following reply:—

"In the name of his majesty's Malay regiment, I beg leave to return your excellency thanks for the honour done them in presenting them with the colours his majesty has entrusted to their charge; and I am desirous to assure your excellency that they will with their lives ever protect and defend them, and I trust their conduct in future will always be such as to merit the continuance of your excellency's and major-general Macdowall's approbation."

After which he delivered the standard to the ensigns, by whom they were unfurled, and then saluted with presented arms, by the whole regiment. They were then marched along the front and rear of the line, and halted in the centre, where they took post.

After this ceremony the regiment was reviewed by his excellency, who was pleased to express the highest satisfaction at its fine appearance, and at the steadiness and correctness displayed in the different evolutions and firings.

The general likewise expressed his hearty approbation of the exertions that had been used both before and since this regiment had been taken into the immediate service of the crown.

Proceedings of a Court-Martial.

Head-Quarters, Columbo.

Ensign John Grant, of colonel Champagne's regiment of foot, ordered in arrest originally by major Davie, commanding the said regiment, on charges preferred against him by sundry officers of the corps, and subsequently by major-general Macdowall, commanding the forces on Ceylon, on the following charges, founded on information given by the officers, his original accusers, before a court of enquiry, held by order of major-general Macdowall, at Columbo; on the 5th day of May, 1802.

Charge 1st.—For having submitted, from the 15th to the 23d of April, 1802, to being told by captain Paul Carrington, of colonel Champagne's regiment of foot, that he (captain Carrington) must from that moment cease to consider him (ensign Grant) as a gentleman; and that he should never in future treat him as such. He (ensign Grant) having, from the first

first to the latter date, made no appeal to proper authority, with a view to clear his character from the above injurious expressions.

2d.—For having, on the evening of the 22d of April, 1802, falsely denied to lieutenant Virgo, of the said corps, that captain Carrington had addressed to him the above expressions.

3d.—For having, on the evening of the 23d of April, 1802, presumed to challenge captain Carrington to fight a duel.

By order of

Major-gen. MACDOWALL.

(Signed) D. ROBERTSON,

Dep. Adj. Gen. to the Forces on Ceylon.

SENTENCE.

The court having duly considered the evidence for and against the prisoner, ensign John Grant, together with what he has alleged in his defence, is of opinion as follows :

1st. That he is guilty of having, as in the first charge exhibited against him, submitted to be addressed by captain Carrington in the terms specified in the said charge, from the 15th to the 23d of April, 1802, without making an appeal to proper authority, with a view to clear his character. But the court is of opinion that although ensign Grant did submit as above, during the period stated in the first charge, he had only deferred, and not given up the intention of clearing his character, as appears by his (the prisoner's) public letters, produced in evidence, dated the 28th April, 1802, and addressed to major Adam Davie, his commanding officer; and, in consideration of this, the court doth only adjudge that he (ensign Grant) shall be publicly reprimanded, in such manner as major-general Macdowall may think fit.

2d. That he is not guilty of the crime exhibited against him in the second charge; and the court doth therefore acquit him of the same: and—

3d. That he is not guilty of the crime exhibited against him in the third charge; and he is hereby acquitted of the same accordingly.

(Signed) CHAS. BAILLIE,
Col. and Presid.

(Signed) T. W. KERR,
Judge Adv. on Ceylon.

I approve.

(Signed) H. MACDOWALL.

In confirming the sentence of the general court martial, which has very properly adjudged a reprimand to ensign John Grant, for not having immediately taken measures which would have ensured him a certain and speedy redress, and which the articles of war so clearly and explicitly define, major-general Macdowall takes this opportunity of expressing his sentiments on a subject which does not appear to be sufficiently understood by the officers of the Malay regiment, who originally preferred charges against ensign Grant, and whose conduct has been marked by an illaudable degree of false pride and mistaken honour, which has inclined them to imagine, in defiance of the duty they owe to their God and their king, that a personal conflict is the only mode of soothing the stings of wounded sensibility, when a moment's cool reflection ought to point out to them the enormity and criminality of such a reference.

Under these impressions, the major-general demands the attention of the army on Ceylon, which he has commanded for three years, without

without having had occasion to assemble a general court martial, and whose regularity and correctness has given him the most sincere pleasure; while he avows his detestation and abhorrence at whatever may tend to promote that barbarous, unmilitary, and immoral offence of duelling; and he pledges himself most solemnly to bring to instant trial any officer who may be led away by passion to commit so atrocious an act.

He is at all times determined to support the laws and regulations which have been framed for the honour and advantage of the army, by the wisdom and experience of our most gracious sovereign; whose decrees it is the duty of every person who belongs to his service to revere.

He desires that it may be forcibly imprinted in every officer's breast that there is no shame or disgrace inviting reconciliation by an apology, or in demanding, through the proper channel, a remedy for an injury sustained: such behaviour will ever merit the warmest approbation.

Ensign Robert Barry, as the leader of a faction among the officers of the Malay corps, is considered to deserve particular reprehension, such conduct being extremely unbecoming his rank and years; and it is not without regret that major-general Macdowall observes, from the proceedings of the court martial, that officers of more mature age and seniority in the regiment had been incited to adopt his erroneous judgment. A considerable time must elapse, accompanied by a decided change of manners, before the symptoms of insubordination and want of discipline, which the present trial has

brought to light, are effaced from his mind.

He trusts that these remarks, which he is reluctantly compelled to publish, will entirely remove all animosity and discord, so disreputable to the parties concerned.

Major Davie is requested to assemble the officers of the Malay regiment, and read to them these orders: he will particularly address ensign Grant, in conveying to him the reprimand so deservedly awarded, and admonish him in such salutary terms as may induce him to avoid, in future, all cause for blame or censure.

Ensign Grant is released from arrest.—The general court martial, of which colonel Baillie is president, is dissolved.

(Signed) D. ROBERTSON,
Dep. Adj. Gen. to the Forces
on Ceylon.

Head Quarters at Columbo, 22d May, 1802.

G. O. by Major-Gen. Macdowall.

June 5th. In future, when any corps or detachments, commanded by European officers, are ordered to march from any station on the island to another, the officer commanding the corps or detachment will, at the conclusion of the march, transmit such remarks as he may have made during it, to the deputy adjutant general of the forces, for major-general Macdowall's information.

Under the head of general remarks, the major-general directs that officers will state, as accurately as circumstances will admit, the nature and distance of the roads from one station to another; whether good or bad, gravelly, stoney, or clayey; their general breadth, what considerable waters they

they cross, whether by good bridges, fords, or ferries; whether such waters are deemed passable at all seasons; if not, by what circuitous route, or routes, such difficulty is to be avoided; whether the country through which they pass is in general cultivated, or waste, open, or enclosed, level, or hilly; the time they take in performing the march, and the computed distance of each day's march.

The commanding officers of corps and detachments will also state any further circumstances of information that they may deem necessary to submit to major-general Macdowall's observation.

Address of the Inhabitants to his Excellency the Honourable Frederic North, Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief on Ceylon.

"We, the magistrate, together with the European and other inhabitants of Batticaloa, beg leave to offer to your excellency our warmest congratulations on the late glorious peace.

"An event that has secured to the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland so fair and valuable a possession as that entrusted by our great and good sovereign the king to your excellency's care.

"We contemplate, with infinite satisfaction, the many blessings that have already been experienced by the natives and inhabitants in general, in the choice his majesty has been graciously pleased to make of your excellency as their governor.

"An indefatigable and animated zeal has led your excellency to devote the greatest part of your time and talents to the establishment of their interests on permanent grounds. They are not insensible to your exertions; and experience

will prove to your excellency that you live in their hearts, and that they will long preserve a grateful remembrance of the many real benefits conferred on them since the commencement of your excellency's administration. That they may long continue to have the advantages arising from its wisdom, is the wish of," &c. &c.

Signed by all the European officers and inhabitants of the district of Batticaloa.

To his Excellency the Honourable Frederic North, Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief of the British Possessions on Ceylon.

"We, the vidaans, vanien, podies in charge of provinces, podies of extensive landed property, and native inhabitants in general of the ten provinces that compose the district of Batticaloa, having heard that the glorious peace so lately made in Europe has placed us under the dominion of a sovereign whose many and great virtues have been long known, and finding ourselves protected by a constitution that places persons and property under the guardianship of laws, mild in themselves, and, as we have found them, admirably calculated to answer such ends; therefore beg leave to assure your excellency that we feel happy at being placed on the respectable footing, and in the enviable situation of English subjects.

"We are the more impressed by a strong sense of our happiness, as Providence has been pleased to place us within the influence of such laws, and knowing them to be administered by your excellency according to their true spirit.

"We are fully sensible that all your labours have been directed to the

the advancement of our happiness; we will carefully instruct our children to set a just value on your humane exertions; we will offer up our prayers for the preservation of our gracious lord and sovereign the King, who has been pleased to place you over us as our governor; that your Excellency may long continue so is the first desire of our hearts, and that desire is strengthened by our knowledge of the good qualities of your heart, and the honourable motives by which you are actuated. Our prayers shall daily be offered up to the throne of mercy for your Excellency's welfare and happiness."

Signed by all the native officers and inhabitants in the district of Batticaloa.

His Excellency's Answer to the Address of the Magistrates and other European Gentlemen, Inhabitants of Batticaloa.

"I received with the greatest satisfaction your congratulations on the fortunate event which has placed these settlements under the dominion of our most gracious Sovereign, and am highly flattered with the very honourable testimony which you give me of your approbation of the measures of my government.

"Let me assure you, gentlemen, that no endeavours on my part shall be wanting to preserve your good opinion by a steady attention to the happiness of the country committed to my charge, in which I am confident that I shall be ably and zealously supported, to the extent of their respective powers, by all the Europeans who hold employments under me, or reside within the limits of my government."

To the Land Vidaans, Vanien, Padies, and Native Headmen of the Districts of Batticaloa.

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I receive the assurances of your satisfaction at the fortunate event which has fixed you and your countrymen in the happy situation of subjects to the best of Kings.

"I feel the most sincere happiness in hearing that you and the people under you are satisfied with my government, and in which I am confident I shall meet, as I have done, with the most zealous and able assistance from you."

June 11th. On Sunday the 8th instant, his Excellency the governor returned to Hulsdorp from Dombadenia, and on Monday, he came into the fort under a salute of nineteen guns, the streets through which he passed being lined with the Columbo militia, with the good appearance of which his Excellency was pleased to express his satisfaction, he then held a levee at the government house, which was numerously attended.

His Excellency arrived at Dombadenia, the principal place of the newly-conquered provinces of the Seven Corles on the 1st instant, where spacious and commodious bungaloes had been prepared for his Excellency and his suite, and barracks for the soldiers who formed his escort. The same day he was waited upon by the principal headmen of the neighbourhood, who declared their satisfaction with the change of government which had taken place, and promised obedience and fidelity to our most gracious Sovereign.

Upon the 3d instant Pellime Talavoo, first adigar of Kandi, taking advantage of the truce subsisting between

between the two countries, came to pay his respects to his Excellency, and held a long conference with him.

The adiga's visit was returned next day by the chief secretary to government, Mr. Arbuthnot, who remained upwards of two hours with him.

It is hoped that the establishment of peace may be the result of those conferences.

Upon the 5th, the headmen of the Dolos Patoo, the northern division of the province, waited upon his Excellency with expressions of fidelity to the crown of Great Britain, and of attachment to his person and government, which ceremony had already been performed on the 4th by the headmen of the Palepatoos, or southern division. The following day his Excellency set out on his return to Columbo, much pleased with the populous and cultivated appearance of that fine district.

It appears that the fever with which the troops who have been employed in the interior of the Kandian territory have been so generally affected, has been equally prevalent among the native inhabitants. The first and second adigar, the dessaves of the Four Corles and of Oova, had all felt its effects, and some of them were so dangerously ill that their lives were despaired of.

On Sunday morning, the 11th of June, his Majesty's ship *Victorious*, bearing the flag of his Excellency vice admiral Rainier, sailed from the roads for Trincomalie. The weather appeared very unsettled all day, and increased to a gale of wind next morning, which continued that day and the following. On the morning of the 14th it blew a storm from the south west, with much rain, thunder, and lightning, and about half

past seven o'clock, a tremendous whirlwind arose in the south west quarter, which, sweeping the Slave Island, where the Malay battalion is quartered, tore up several large trees by the roots, and demolished the barracks, where fortunately but few of the men remained, it being the commencement of the Mahomedan festivals, to attend the celebration of which a great number had obtained leave of absence. Two men and three children were unhappily killed, and many maimed and bruised. This toofaup proceeded towards the north east, carrying the tiles off all the houses in its direction, tearing up the planks from the garret stories, and occasioning great apprehension and alarm. The wind immediately changed to the north east, from which quarter it blew hard for some time, and (with a short interval of a calm for a few minutes) continued in that direction several hours. It is stated to have shewn itself in the form of a small black cloud, leaving in its track a thick mist, which evaporated soon after its passage into the sea between the Flag staff bastion and Blackenberg's battery. Luckily its duration did not exceed three minutes, or its effects must have been fatal.

We learnt from the interior that great devastation has been committed in the cocoa-nut groves. The roads, in many places, are entirely broke up, and the country is completely inundated for many miles round the capital.

The following is a correct List of Vessels lost in the Red Sea, during the last eighteen months.

Ship *Gabriel*, Turnbull, Straits of Jubal.
Lady Clive, Ramsay, ditto, [Jedda.
Eliza, Gibson, to the northward of

Ship

Ship *Sutannah*, Drysdale,
Fasyallum, Baird, near C. Ordu, on
 the A. Coast.
Federalissimo, Lippiat, between Mete
 and Burnt Island.
Maria Louisa, —, burnt in Aden
 Roads.
 Ketch *Fortune*, Jolliffe, near Mount Agerib.
Julia, no account of the crew.
 Brig *Dundas*, Newbiggin, Foul Bay, Lat.
 23. 20. N.
 H. C. Schooner *Sophia*, Lieut. Clark,
 near Yambo.
 Ship *Rockingham*, Tarbut, obliged to leave
 the Red Sea, having struck on shoals.

ST. HELENA Occurrences for June.

The government of the island of St. Helena have established a signal post of much importance, on the summit of Ladder Hill, for the purpose of affording intelligence. When an alarm is made of a fleet of ships being in sight, this station becomes of consequence from the convenience of the situation whereon the post is erected, and the command it possesses of the windward side of the island, the people residing in the valley and other parts of the settlement are informed of the exact number of ships, as they appear in sight from the extremity of the horizon. For this purpose the post is erected in the form of a cross, from the arms of which the persons appointed to look out suspend large balls of the size of a bomb shell; for instance, a single ship is described by a single ball, and so on for as many more as may be seen to approach the island. In former times, when governor Skottowe resided at St. Helena, a flag used to be hoisted about half way the rock called by the natives the "Half-way House," which merely denoted a ship or fleet steering for the island, without expressing the number. As

soon as a vessel casts anchor in the bay, she salutes the fort with nine guns, which is immediately returned; but if one of his Majesty's ships casts anchor, the fort salutes first, which is an invariable etiquette in the service. A battery is erected on purpose for salutes, on a platform before the front of the governor's castle, called the Mount, facing the main line, which consists of 21 nine or twelve pounders. The guns on the line are never discharged but on the days of exercise. This excellent fortification contains very heavy pieces of ordnance, being 32 pounders, in the face of the bay.

ARABIAN NEWS.

Mocha.

June 15th. About 17 ships have been totally lost, and I dread the fate of many others coming down from Judda. The other day, the *Neptune*, captain Stevenson, drove so far into shoal water as to strike very hard, knock off her rudder and carried away some of her pintles and gudgeons, and broke in most of her transoms, which obliged them to heave her guns and a considerable part of the Company's cargo overboard; after parting from three anchors ahead, and by the assistance that has since been afforded her, I believe she is now pretty safe. At the same time a large Moorman's ship foundered at her anchor's almost along side of me. The *Spitfire*, captain Clark, is lost at Judda.

Moluccas.

Advices from Amboyna mention that gallant officer captain Hayes in the Honourable Company's cruiser *Swift*, having on the 1st of August last, after three days close pursuit

pursuit brought to action in sight of Manado, 33 large Magindanao pirate proas, and after a contest of four hours, sunk two, run one down, and drove fourteen on shore, where they were abandoned by the crews, and the vessels destroyed. During this gallant action captain Hayes had no fewer than 60 of his crew sick, and incapable of rendering their assistance.

The above formed part of a fleet of 40 proas, which had landed 1200 men, and several pieces of brass ordnance at Amoorang, and proceeding in their hostile views, threatened total destruction to all the Honourable Company's settlements on the Celebes, which were saved by the above action.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Delhi—Jynugur.

June 1st. Purtab Scindeah ordered that fifteen men on camels be placed at stations of equal distance from Jynugur to Shumboo Scindeah's camp, that he may learn the news as quickly as possible.

Deenaram Bohra had entered the camp of colonel Collins. Colonel Collins has left Khooshhal Gurh and arrived at Hindol.

June 3d. Rajah Runjeet Scindeah is preparing a feast in Bhurutpoor for general Perron. It is said, that after the general has had a meeting with Umbajee Scindeah in Bhurutpoor, he will go to Oujein or Agra.

June 5th. Gopal Rao Baho Apajee and Syna Muhajee entered the fort of Ajmeer.

There is now a friendship subsisting between Dowlut Rao Scindeah and Imrut Rao.

June 6th. The Nuwab Ulee Buhadoor had fixed his residence at Kalinjur. He ordered Himmur

Buhadoor to procure a quantity of fruit from Lucknow to send to Sreemunt Buhadoor according to his desire.

Purtab Scindeah, hearing of the cruelties committed by the son of the Rajah of Kurolee, said—“I have wished long to fight with him, but the English are the splendour of all Hindostan, and Dowlut Rao Scindeah is the owner of the country; I will now however punish him as he deserves.”

June 8th. News arrived that peace was concluded between Amoolkpal and the Rajah of Kurolee's son.

June 12th. The Rajah said, “If Dowlut Rao Scindeah and Kashee Rao Holkar join each other they will not permit Juswunt Rao Holkar to stay in this country.”

Nuwab Scindeah Ulee Khan, paid a visit to Ushruf Ulee Khan on his taking possession of his new house, when Ushruf presented him with 1000 rupees, 20 suits of apparel on trays, and jewels in cups.

June 15th. General Perron is encamped, by the advice of Sahib Scindeah, on the Sutluj.

It was related that Rajah Manikpal had entered the fort of Kurolee.

June 17th. Muhmood Shah has sent a regiment to the assistance of the Sicks, which is now on the banks of the Utuk.

June 19th. Colonel Lewis is waiting in expectation of the arrival of the regiment which general Perron dispatched to him, on the river Sorajee.

Muhmood Shah has sent Zuman Shah's son to be confined in the fort of Sooltanabad.

June 23d. Mr. Drudgeon received accounts of the arrival of general Perron at Eee or Idilpoor.

June 24th. It was told the Rajah, that Dowlut Rao Scindeah was a little indisposed.

—
Ulee Buhadoor.

June 6th. The Nuwab was a great deal better to-day. Himmut Buhadoor observed that Dowlut Rao Scindeah, said "fighting with the Holkars was to no purpose, as the scarcity of money and provisions must consume their army."

June 10th. News arrived that the cavalry of Kalinjur and those of Nujmood Deen had a skirmish. The Nuwab remarked with displeasure, since Rajah Himmut Buhadoor and Ghunee Buhadoor stay at home enjoying themselves, it is impossible the affairs of the state can prosper.

It was reported that Holkar had gone towards Khandees.

June 12th. The Nuwab wrote to Ragojee Ghossa, to deliver up the forts of the Muha Rajah Peshwajee Buhadoor he had seized upon, otherwise he should soon be compelled to do it.

June 18th. Rajah Himmut Buhadoor observed to the Nuwab that Juswunt Rao Holkar since the departure of Kishee Rao Holkar had gone towards Chumbur Gurh.

June 19th. It was to-day reported that Muhmood Shah had taken possession of the throne of Isfahan.

June 24th. To-day the Nuwab was very ill, when he ordered alms to be given to the poor, and especially to the distressed Bruhmuns.

BENGAL Occurrences for JULY, 1802.

Murder and Piracy.

July 6. We are much concerned to state, that accounts were received in town last week, of captain Young, late in the command of a vessel called the *Onroost*, having been murdered by a Seacunnie on the passage from Malacca to Madras, whither she was bound. It appears, that the vessel, having a considerable quantity of treasure on board, induced the perpetration of this atrocious act, the Seacunnie hoping to possess himself of it, and carry the vessel to Pegue, where he expected to escape with impunity. Dubious, however, of being able to conduct her thither, the life of the officer was spared, that he might navigate her to the desired port, which, under pretence of doing, he directed her course to the Coromandel coast, and fortunately reached Vizagapatam, where the

murderer was secured, and, no doubt, will meet with the punishment due to his crime.

Extract of a Letter from Penang, dated June 7.

"There are dreadful accounts of the gales in the bay: the *Pelican*, for Madras, put back, having damaged almost her whole cargo; the *Charlotte*, 'Hamburgh ship, for Manilla, has likewise been obliged to land her cargo, having damaged a great part.

"The honourable company's ships *Swift* and *Eliza*, after being as far as the Andamans, meeting with heavy gales, was obliged to put back, the ships having strained much, and proving leaky; the *Eliza* will be obliged to land her cargo.

"The *Don*, captain Stewart, having got near Ceylon, also met with heavy

heavy gales, and proving leaky, was obliged to put back here.

"The *Harriot*, captain Campbell, from Rangoon, brings accounts of the following ships being dismantled and lost at Pegue :

"The *Eliza*, captain Brown, lost near the Elephant, on the 16th of April.

"An Arab grab lost near Basseen, about the 20th of April.

"Mahomed Ibrahim's new ship, lost her masts and bowsprit, and was riding at anchor on the 16th of April."

—
Further particulars of the loss of his Majesty's ship Spitfire.

"Agreeably to my orders from sir Home Popham, the *Spitfire* was repaired at Bombay, and having received the governor in council's orders, and the public and private dispatches for the Red Sea, I sailed from thence on the 12th of July.

"After experiencing much bad weather, I drew near the Mahè islands, on the 20th of August; I intended, being short of water, to look into the anchorage in the Grand Mahè, and if nothing alarming presented, to water there. Drawing near the banks of those islands, by reckoning of several good lunars, sounded repeatedly, but found no ground at sixty fathoms. At four A. M. on the 21st, brought up the reckoning to latitude 4°, 38', S. longitude 55° 37', E. and sounded, but no bottom at sixty fathoms, then steering W. N. W. I altered the course to W. by N. under jib and fore-top sail, the weather very clear. At ten minutes past five the look-out saw something like broken water; on my being acquainted with it, which was in a few seconds, I ordered the helm down, but painful to relate, she instantly struck on an unexplored reef, and the

fourth stroke unshipped her rudder; on her first striking there appeared no breakers, but when the rudder was unshipped, and the vessel broached to, a tremendous surf beat on her beam ends, when I directed the masts to be cut away, which eased her a little. At this time there were only three feet water to leeward of her. Day-light approaching, we perceived a low sand key, with a prodigious number of birds on it, about two miles to the S. W. of us, and it appeared as if we could walk to it, which was attempted and accomplished; we conceived it to be nearly low water; about six or seven o'clock the boats were got out, but could not be of use at low water, and on the flowing tide could not be brought alongside; a raft was constructed, and by the people's carriage, and the help of the raft, every exertion was made to save what we could from the wreck; finding there was no water on the island, we endeavoured to save all we had of that precious liquid, but before the next ebb, most of the water casks were stove in the hold. The weather being favourable, I conceived it necessary to remain a few days on the island to make some observations to determine its situation, as well as to afford time to prepare the boat to go to the Seychelles. After having by repeated corresponding observations, made its latitude 4°, 55', S. longitude, 95°, 9', 28", E. variation 7°, 45', W. high water full and change at 9 hours 38 minutes, rise of the tide eight or nine feet.

"The boat being prepared, I sailed for the Seychelles on the 27th at ten A. M. and after encountering much difficulty, arrived at the Grand Mahè on the 3d of September, at eleven A. M. found at anchor

chor there his Majesty's ship *La Sybille*, and the French national frigate *La Chiffonne*, of forty guns, and the *Sophia* French schooner, prize to his Majesty's ship.

"On my acquainting captain Adams with the unfortunate accident of the *Sputfire's* loss, he furnished me immediately with the *Sophia* to go to the relief of the people, and forward the dispatches, taking a receipt for the vessel and her furniture.

"I left the Seychelles on the 4th at half past six A. M. and arrived at the keys on the 5th at three P. M. where I remained until the 10th, saving from the wreck every thing we could, I left these keys on the 10th at six A. M. and made Guardasoy on the 18th at four P. M. steering to the westward with light airs, and anchoring occasionally in calms. I gained about six or seven leagues to the westward of mount Felix, and at eight A. M. on the 21st a boat came alongside with one of the crew of the *Fazy Allum* that had been wrecked on the coast of Adel, and by whom I was informed that forty-eight of her crew were in the vicinity of that place in great distress, I immediately anchored, and sent the boats for them, but many were up the country so far as not to be able to be down before day-light.

"At day-light received on board the remainder of the crew of forty-six Lascars and two Europeans; being short of water, endeavoured by presents, &c. to the natives to procure some, but found them very deceitful, towed near the shore to protect the boats in case of accident, when we conceived the natives had abandoned the place, and that we might procure some water by a party armed to protect the watering party. The first object I con-

ceived necessary was to ascertain whether they had left the village or not, for which purpose I armed both boats, and sent them on shore with directions not to attempt to land if they perceived any person on shore; but they did not until on the beach, when they rushed into the water, upset the large boat, and attacked* the party, killed lieutenant Gordon of the army, a serjeant of a German regiment, who had been in the *Fazy Allum*, and five of the *Sophia's* crew, wounding Mr. Savage, who escaped with four men in the small boat. I afterwards weighed and sailed on the 23d at eight A. M. and arrived at Mocha on the 3d instant, where I delivered the dispatches."

New Launch.

July 15. Yesterday at one o'clock was launched from the yard of Mr. Stephen Teague, a very beautiful and well-built merchantman, of about 460 tons measurement. This ship is constructed on the same plan as the two former ships, built by that ingenious artist, and which have been so much approved of for their good qualities as prime sailors, and at the same time very burthensome vessels.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

July 17, 1802.

	<i>Buying.</i>		<i>Selling.</i>	
Six per cent. - - -	10	8	11	Od.
Old 8 per cent. - - -	3	0	3	4 do.
New 8 per cent. interest } payable half yearly }	2	4	2	8 do.
Do. 1st Sept 1801 - - -	1	12	1	0 do.
Ten per cent. - - -	6	8	6	0 pm.
Twelve per cent. - - -	1	4	1	0 do.

July 29th. As a lady and gentleman were taking the air a few evenings since on the road leading to the great tree at Midnapore, two tygers crossed the road within

fifty

fifty paces before them. It is supposed the noise of an elephant on which the lady was riding, disturbed the tigers. The gentleman was on foot at the time.

On the 30th of July there was a most tremendous storm of thunder and lightning at Chunar, which did considerable damage to the European hospital. We are concerned to add, that serjeant John Sullivan was killed, and several natives severely hurt.

We have very great pleasure in contradicting the report of the death of captain J. Hor-ely Hutchinson, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, who in the papers of last October was reported to have died of the wound he received in an engagement between the American ship *Castor* and *Pollux*, and a Spanish man of war.

The Army.

The second lieutenant-colonels and majors, who did not receive rank in consequence of having raised men in 1795, it is said, are to be reduced, with the exception of those serving in the East Indies, as having a larger complement of men, or who have major-generals for their first lieutenant-colonels.

MADRAS *Occurrences for July.*

Equitable Insurance Company.

July 1st. The conclusion of the definitive treaty has pointed out the present as the most desirable period for the institution of this company, (upon the principles of the Asiatic Insurance Company, Calcutta) not only from the risk being, in consequence, more defi-

nite and circumscribed than in war; but from the great extension of trade, which may be expected on the re-establishment of peace, requiring further accommodation in respect to insurance, than this presidency now affords.

The 23d article of the co-partnership is published, in order to shew to the public the foundation on which the Equitable Insurance Company is established.

"Article 23d. That it will be the first object of this new established company to avoid litigation as far as may be practicable, the conduct of the office will be regulated upon the principle of the most liberal policy, and if the same disposition is evinced on the part of the assured, few causes of difference are likely to occur, and those may at any time be referred to prompt and amicable adjustment, and at all events, should the law be resorted to in any case, the society will readily bind itself with the assured, to abide by the decision in this country; that is, not to appeal from such decision to the King in council, but consider it conclusive, and to be carried into immediate effect."

The following are the members composing the Equitable Insurance Company.

B. COCHRANE,	G. G. RICHARDSON,
W. HARRINGTON,	JOHN HUNTER,
H. BURNABY,	G. HAY,
A. COCKBURN,	R. DENNISON,
JOHN TULLOH,	JOHN BINNLY,
JAMES CONNELL,	J. KING, LANF,
W. D. BRODIE,	R. A. MAILLAND,
J. BAKER,	W. ABBOTT.

Extracts from the Log-book of the Ship Shrewsbury,

"On the 30th of August, the *Shrewsbury* took her departure from the land nine miles to the S. and E. of Anjengo, steered S. by E. 64
† B 3 miles,

miles, and E. S. E. 29 miles; a quarter before noon discovered a shoal from the deck bearing N. E. by E. about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 miles. At noon, it bore N. E. distance four or five miles, latitude observed by sextant $6^{\circ}, 41'$, and by two quadrants $6^{\circ}, 38'$, N. and longitude by observation, the mean of nine sights, the day before, $78^{\circ}, 3'$, E. of Greenwich. August 31, steered E. S. E. 161 miles, and at noon observed in the latitude $5^{\circ}, 35'$, N. hauled up E. N. E. with a view of making Ceylon, run 12 miles on the E. N. E. course, and saw the Hay Cock about Point de Galle, bearing N. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. distance six or seven leagues, consequently judge the reef to be situated as above described.

"On the 15th of May, at two A. M. sounded in 15 fathoms, fine sand; about five minutes after, the ship struck slightly on a reef of sunken rocks, with 11 feet of water, tacked immediately; the ship answering her helm, endeavoured to bear away to E. S. E. sounded, and found 11 feet of water all round the ship; about ten minutes after the ship first struck, deepened to seven fathoms water, and then to 20, steered from the rocks S. by E. to S. W. At noon, observed in the latitude $27^{\circ}, 16'$, cape Birdston bearing N. E. by account 19 leagues. The ship run from the time she got clear until noon, was E. N. E. 29 miles, supposed the reef to lay in the latitude $27^{\circ}, 7'$ or $8'$, N. I have every reason to think we were on the S. E. end.

"May the 16th, at 5 P. M. saw the land about cape Birdston, from the deck, bearing N. E. by E. distance seven or eight leagues. Our course and distance from noon of the 16th until we made the land, was N. E. distance thirty miles.

"I am of opinion that the above-mentioned reef, extends three or four miles to the N. W. of where the *Shrewsbury* struck. By the information I got from the Arab pilot, who was on board the *Shrewsbury* when she struck, and who told me that he had been on it once before, and that there were shoaler parts, "for," said he, "the people got out of the dow on the rocks, and launched her off."

July 10th. The right honourable the Governor in council has been pleased to appoint Messrs. James Taylor, George Travers, and captain Patrick Bruce, to be a committee to examine all the claims on the late rajah of Tanjore, which have not hitherto been acknowledged by the honourable the court of directors.

All persons therefore whom it may concern, are hereby invited to submit their claims without delay to the investigation of the said committee.

Tanjore Debt.

The committee appointed by government to investigate and report upon the unadjusted claims preferred by the creditors of Ameer Sing, late rajah of Tanjore, will meet for that purpose every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and two o'clock in the afternoon, at the export warehouse until further notice, when all persons holding bonds, or other securities, granted by the said Ameer Sing, or any other person duly authorised by him, are requested to attend in order to substantiate their claims.

Fort St. George, 9th July, 1802.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY

Occurrences for July.

Mr. Pitt's Statue.

July 1st. A subscription for erecting a statue of the right honourable William Pitt, late first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer, for the distinguished and valuable services he has rendered to his country during the course of his able and upright administration.

Jonathan Duncan	- - -	rupees 200
J. H. Cherry,	- - -	rupees 100
Thomas Lechinere,	- - -	rupees 100
J. A. Grant,	- - -	rupees 50
R. Anderson,	- - -	rupees 50
L. Philips,	- - -	rupees 15
R. Cowart,	- - -	rupees 15
G. Corsellis,	- - -	rupees 15
Rob. Kitson,	- - -	rupees 50
Alex. Adamson,	- - -	rupees 100
P. Hadow,	- - -	rupees 30
James Law,	- - -	rupees 30
R. Henshaw,	- - -	rupees 50
S. Rolleston,	- - -	rupees 50
F. Warden,	- - -	rupees 30
H. Scott,	- - -	rupees 60
George Keir,	2l. sterling, or	rupees 16
John Williams,	2l. sterling, or	rupees 16
G. Osborne,	- - -	2l. rupees 16
John Law,	- - -	2l. rupees 16
W. Broughton,	- - -	rupees 30
P. P. Travers,	- - -	rupees 30
Phinchas Hall,	- - -	rupees 50
W. Sandwith,	- - -	rupees 30
W. Kennedy,	- - -	rupees 30
H. Shank,	- - -	rupees 30
Edward Popham,	- - -	rupees 30
J. Cumberlege,	five guineas,	rupees 45
J. H. Oliphant,	- - -	rupees 30
Fred. Reeves,	- - -	rupees 50
Pestjonjee Bomanjee,	- - -	rupees 50
Ardaseer Dady Sett,	- - -	rupees 50
Nasservanjee Monackjee,	- - -	rupees 50
Sorabjee Muncherjee,	- - -	rupees 50

CEYLON

Occurrences for July.

Trincomallee, July 13.

Proclamation by the Governor, at a Council held at Columbo.

Whereas we have received authentic information that the plague has broke out in different parts of Egypt; and whereas there is reason to expect that some part of the army of India, returning from that country, may touch at this island: we, taking into our most serious consideration the fatal consequences that might ensue from the disease being introduced into these settlements, have resolved to guard against that danger by every means in our power.

1st. When it shall be known that any ship, doney, or other vessel has arrived in any port of these settlements, or on the coast thereof, *no boat shall, on any account, put off from the shore to such ship or vessel*, excepting the boat of the master attendant (if there be one at the place), or a boat sent by the commandant or other chief magistrate of the place, whom we will cause to be furnished with special instructions for his or their guidance.

2dly. No boat shall be permitted to come on shore from any ship, doney, or other vessel, arriving at any port of this island, or on the coast thereof; *nor any person whatever from on board any such ship, doney, or other vessel, shall*

land, under any pretence whatsoever, until they shall have obtained permission to that effect.

3dly. Any person offending against these regulations, and going alongside or on board any ship, doney, or other vessel, arriving at any port in this island, or on the coast thereof, shall incur the penalty of *forfeiture* of the boat in which such person may approach and go alongside of any such ship, doney, or other vessel, besides such farther penalty by *fine*, *imprisonment*, or *corporal punishment*, as the nature and circumstances of the case may require.

And whereas, we have deemed it expedient to establish temporary lazarettos at Columbo, Trincoomallee, and Galle, for the reception of persons who may arrive from any port in the Red Sea, or coast of Arabia, and for the reception of any goods, wares, or merchandise, brought by any ship, doney, or other vessel, from any port or ports as aforesaid, there to remain during the performance of their quarantine. We do strictly forbid and prohibit all persons whatsoever from entering these lazarettos, except by permission of the medical superintendants under whom we have placed the care of the abovesaid lazarettos.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Delhi.

July. Mirza Kamran Sha had

lately arrived at Peshawur, from Kabul, but has already given place to the more powerful Shoojaaool Mulk.

Mr. Drudgeon stated, that Rajah Scindeah Buhadoor had derived much satisfaction from some late letters he had received from Amrut Rao, containing very fair proposals of accommodation.

Holkar's army is said to have parted from Sudaseo Rao and Gopal Rao Baho, passed the Nurbudda, and continued its march, as it is supposed, by the direction of Rajah Stroomunt (the Peshwa).—Had they not thus suddenly altered their route, an engagement would certainly have taken place.

Scindeah is, beyond a doubt, concentrating his forces from various quarters: he has already dispatched his baggage, and meditates an attack in person on Kashee Rao and the other Holkars.

Letters, dated Camp, Cambaye, May 10th, mention that the disturbances in that country had subsided, though it was feared they were not entirely subdued. The fort of Khurry, belonging to the Mahratta chief, Mulla Rao, had surrendered, and the Mahratta remained a prisoner.

To his majesty's 75th and 48th regiments much praise is due: they took the fort, and have seen much hard and fatiguing service.

BENGAL Occurrences for AUGUST, 1802.

Royal Military College.

FIRST PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF 1802.

Persian Language.

FIRST CLASS.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 W. B. Bayley | 4 E. Wood, Mad. |
| 2 R. Jenkins, Bom. | 5 T. Hamilton, Mad. |
| 3 J. Wauchope | |

SECOND CLASS.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 H. Dumbleton | 4 W. Oliver, Mad. |
| 2 W. Chaplin, Mad. | 5 H. G. Keene, Mad. |
| 3 R. F. Goodwin, | 6 J. Ewer |
| Bombay | 7 T. Perry |

THIRD CLASS.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 R. Maconochie, | 6 T. Newham, Mad. |
| Madras | 7 C. Lushington, |
| 2 S. Bourchier, Bom. | Madras |
| 3 J. J. Sparrow, | 8 R. C. Ross, Mad. |
| Bombay | 9 J. Romer, Bomb. |
| 4 P. W. Pechell | 10 H. Puller |
| 5 A. B. Tod | |

FOURTH CLASS.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 W. Morton | 7 C. Gowan |
| 2 W. Paton | 8 J. Morrison, Bom. |
| 3 J. Long, Madras | 9 T. C. Plowden |
| 4 W. Money | 10 W. Steadman, |
| 6 H. Agar, Bomb. | Bombay |
| 6 J. Craigie, Bomb. | |

FIFTH CLASS.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1 G. Curtis | 4 W. Gorton |
| 2 W. M. Fleming | 5 T. Liell |
| 3 J. Digby | |

NOT CLASSED.

S. Salter J. Vaughan

Medals of merit awarded to R. C. Ross and T. C. Plowden.

Major JOHN MALCOLM,
J. P. WADE, Esq.

Examiners in the Persian language.

Hindustanee Language.

SENIOR CLASS.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 R. Jenkins, Bom. | 8 C. Gowan |
| 2 W. B. Martin | 9 J. Walker |
| 3 W. Chaplin, Mad. | 10 R. C. Ross, Mad. |
| 4 R. T. Goodwin, | 11 A. B. Tod |
| Bombay | 12 C. Chisholme |
| 5 J. Romer, Bomb. | 13 A. H. Cole, Mad. |
| 6 J. Hunter | 14 E. Impey |
| 7 E. Wood, Mad. | |

J. Ewer and D. Morrison, attached to the senior class, absent from indisposition.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 J. T. Shakespear | 6 J. T. Watson |
| 2 H. Spottiswoode, | 7 T. Liell |
| Madras | 8 J. L. Elliott |
| 3 T. C. Plowden | 9 C. Russell |
| 4 W. Sanders, Mad. | 10 R. Peter, Ma- |
| 5 H. Agar, Bomb. | dras |

JUNIOR CLASS.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1 E. Impey | 5 D. Scott |
| 2 J. Sprott | 6 E. C. Lawrence |
| 3 J. Hayes | 7 J. R. Barwell |
| 4 J. J. Sparrow, Bom | 8 A. G. J. Tod |
- C. Higginson, Madras, attached to the junior class, absent from indisposition.

NOT CLASSED.

H. Batson W. O. Shakespear,
W. Fraser Madras
C. Maidman, Mad H. Shaw, Madras
T. Mainwaring

Medals of merit awarded to
Messrs. A. H. Cole, J. B. Elliott,
and J. Walker.

Captain T. D. RICHARDSON,
J. P. WADE, Esq.

Examiners in the Hindustanee
language.

Arabic Language.

FIRST CLASS.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 H. Dumbleton | 3 E. Wood, Madras |
| 2 T. Hamilton, Mad. | |

SECOND CLASS.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 J. Wauchope | Bombay |
| 2 R. T. Goodwin, | 3 J. Long, Madras |

THIRD CLASS.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 W. Oliver, Mad. | 2 H. G. Keene, Mad. |
|-------------------|---------------------|

FOURTH CLASS.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------|
| 1 T. Perry | 3 W. Paton |
| 2 S. Bourchier, Bom. | |

W. B. Bayley, attached to the first class, and J. Ewer, W. Money, and R. C. Plowden, attached to the fourth class, absent from indisposition.

Lieut. JOHN BAILLIE,
Examiner in the Arabic language.

Bengalee Language.

FIRST CLASS.

- 1 W. B. Martin 2 J. Hunter

SECOND CLASS.

- 1 W. Gorton 2 J. Digby

Commencing the Bengalee Language.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| C. Chisholme | R. C. Plowden |
| H. Dumbleton | W. M. Fleming |
| P. W. Pechell | W. Paton |
| W. Morton | |

W. C. BLAQUIERE, Esq.
Examiner in the Bengalee lang.

Writing in the Persian Character.

FIRST CLASS.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 T. Newnham | 10 W. Oliver |
| 2 J. T. Shakespear | 11 W. Paton |
| 3 J. Romer | 12 R. Jenkins |
| 4 W. Chaplin | 13 C. Russell |
| 5 R. C. Ross | 14 J. B. Elliott |
| 6 E. Wood | 15 J. Long |
| 7 T. C. Plowden | 16 H. G. Keene |
| 8 A. H. Cole | 17 P. W. Pechell |
| 9 T. Liell | |

Writing in the Nagree Character.

FIRST CLASS.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1 J. Hunter | 6 J. R. Barwell |
| 2 J. Romer | 7 C. Russell |
| 3 W. B. Martin | 8 J. T. Shakespear |
| 4 R. Jenkins | 9 T. Liell |
| 5 T. C. Plowden | |

Writing in the Bengalee Character.

FIRST CLASS.

- 1 J. Hunter 2 W. B. Martin

Students admitted into College in July, 1802.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| E. Barnett | J. Littledale |
| W. R. B. Bennett | J. Marjoribanks |
| S. Bird | C. R. Martin |
| H. Dawes | T. C. Scott |
| C. W. Gardiner | H. Shakespear |
| Hon. E. Gardner | C. W. Steer, and |
| R. Grindall | H. Turnbull |
| John Hunter | |

Extract from the Proceedings of a Council of the College, held the 2d of August, 1802.

Ordered,
That the thanks of the council
of the college be communicated to

William Cowper, esq. late of the
supreme council in Bengal, for the
very numerous and valuable col-
lection of books presented by him
to the college of Fort William.

Published by order of the
Council of the college,
C. ROTHMAN, Sec,

Aug. 1st. His excellency the
most noble the governor general
received, on the 13th instant,
through the right honourable lord
Hobart, one of his majesty's prin-
cipal secretaries of state, his majes-
ty's commands for the restoration
of the colonial possessions of Den-
mark in India, occupied by his
majesty's forces.

The settlement of Fredericksna-
gore was accordingly restored to
colonel Bic, his Danish majesty's
governor, on Monday last, the 26th
instant, in obedience to his majes-
ty's commands, and the Danish
flag was again displayed at Frede-
ricksnagore on that day.

Published by command of his
excellency the most noble the go-
vernor general in council.

J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

Loss of the Bangalore.

We are concerned to state the
loss of the ship *Bangalore*, captain
Lynch, on the 12th of April last,
off Managera, on her passage from
Amboyna to Batavia.

Aug. 3d. We have the satisfac-
tion to report the arrival in the ri-
ver of the *Commerce* transport, from
the Red Sea, having on board a
detachment of the Bengal artillery,
lately serving in Egypt.

The *Commerce* left Suez on the
7th, and Mocha on the 23d of
June; and we are authorized to
state, for the information of the
public

public, that no appearance of the disorder of the plague exists, or has existed, on board the *Commerce*, and that the corps of Bengal artillery was not affected with that disease at any period of their service in Egypt.

The plague had ceased before the departure of the *Commerce* from Suez, and the camp equipage and bedding of the troops were burned at that place, previous to their embarkation, in order to guard against the possibility of the infection being conveyed in that way to India.

Cow Pox.

Aug. 7th. The introduction of the cow pox at Bombay may now be considered as having been established. From the veneration in which the animal is held by the Hindus, it requires only an intimation that such a blessing was within their reach, to ensure its earliest dissemination throughout this division or class of the inhabitants of Bombay; and, to render it general, an official notification on the subject, in the different country languages, would not, we apprehend, be unattended with success. The nature and effects of the vaccine inoculation has, it appears, been explained to a few Hindus and Parsees, who have expressed an anxiety to partake of its benefits.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

August 7, 1802.

	<i>Buy</i>	<i>Selling.</i>
Six per cent. - - -	9 12	10 0 dis.
Old 8 per cent. - -	3 0	3 4 do.
New 8 per cent interest, payable half-yearly	2 0	2 4 do.
Do. 1st Septemb 1801	0 12	1 0 dis.
Ten per cent. decen. loan	6 8	6 0 pm.
Twelve per cent. new	1 0	12 do.

4

Further Particulars of the Bangalore.

Captain Lynch, his chief officer, Mr. George Nashbar, and the passengers escaped in the pinnace and jolly-boat, to the number of about nineteen, and after being twenty-five days at sea, arrived safe at Batavia.

Captain Lynch, on his way from the wreck to Batavia, was informed of the loss of an Indiaman, after passing the straits of Sapi, on a shoal laying N. E. of those straits: the crew were saved in the boats of the ship; but having a large quantity of treasure with them, they were invited on shore to the island of Sombawa by the natives, where, it is added, they were all massacred.

Extract of a Letter from the Isle of France.

Aug. 16th. "You have, no doubt, long before this, heard of our capture by the *Bellona* French privateer, of 36 guns and 300 men, commanded by M. Perou, who at the time had taken a large Arab ship for Muscat, a new ship, the *Orient*, from Chittagong to Bengal, also the *Tay*, captain Meik; all which prizes have arrived here. The first prize he took was a Portuguese brig, which he sunk: the captain, whose name is Laura, gave the French information of what ships were under sailing orders at Kedgeree; of course they kept cruising for us. The French officers were very anxious to plunder, but captain Perou gave positive orders to the contrary, in consequence of which we got all our trunks, with very little loss, and have been extremely well treated. They allow us 50 dollars

lars per month, with which we can make a tolerable shift. They have promised to send me to Europe, but I am afraid there is but little reliance to be placed on their promises. The Chittagong ship is condemned, and sold; the Arab will be released: the *Tay* and *Porcher* are not condemned, it being thought they are not lawful prizes.

"The conduct of the captain of the *Subtile* privateer has been still worse. After the capture of the *Highland Chief*, and when the limited time for taking ships had expired, he took the *Fanny*, from Madras: the chief officer was left on board, and endeavoured to retake her, but failed; the Frenchmen then threw twenty-one lascars overboard, and four hours after, all being quiet, they went to the chief officer, and shot him; so that no Europeans came, and she now lays here to be claimed; they also cut out of some harbour a large brig, belonging to the king of Travancore, without an officer belonging to her; she also lays to be claimed: they next took the *Active* brig, captain Greenway, which they have given up, and are to pay the demurrage and all damages. The captain of the *Subtile* is no better than a pirate; and this last cruize will nearly ruin the owners. The *Highland Chief*, with the cargo, is condemned and sold; but the amount will not pay the demurrage and expences of the last three ships."

New Launch.

Aug. 20. On Wednesday last was launched, a little above Sulkea, a handsome, well-constructed vessel, of about 300 tons burden, built under the inspection of Mr. M'Cleish: she was called the *Da-*

niel Robertson, in compliment to an old and well-known professional person of that name, who has lately returned to Europe. A concourse of spectators were present on the occasion, and were highly gratified at the beautiful launch.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

August 31.

	Buy.	Selling.
Six per cent. - - -	9 0	9 8 dis.
Old 8 per cent. - - -	2 6	2 12 do.
New 8 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly	1 8	1 12 do.
Do. do of 1st Sep. 1801, and 2d August, 1802	0 4	par.
Ten per cent. - - -	7 0	6 8 pm.
Twelve per cent. - - -	1 8	1 4 do.

Shipwreck.

On the 9th of June a party of his majesty's 8th dragoon guards, some Madras artillery, European and natives, with thirty-six horses, embarked at Suez, on the transport *Ann* and *Elizabeth*, bound to Mocha direct; being much lumbered, and badly provided with ballast and water, it was not before the 11th she was in a condition to put to sea.

On the 13th we anchored at Mullinamil, for the purpose of ballasting and taking in water, which were both completed in six days: early on the 20th, in the morning, we discovered the wreck of a large ship on the Egyptian shore, in lat. about 28° 40', with a small vessel attending her, which proved to be the *Calcutta* transport, and the *Fury* gun-boat. Supposing that our assistance might be required, we bore down towards them, but found that the wreck had been deserted several days before, and that the troops and crew had proceeded to Tor in his majesty's ship *Romney*.

It was with much concern we heard of the loss of several men, who were swamped in the *Calcutta's* launch, in endeavouring to reach the shore, the wreck of which we perceived on the beach.

The evening of the 20th was very stormy, the wind towards midnight increased to a fresh gale, with a heavy swell from the northward. We were then riding at single anchor, about a mile from a lee-shore, towards which we had drifted a considerable way, but were fortunately brought up at last by the second anchor.

On the 21st, at 4 A. M. we attempted to get under weigh, but finding the ship casting the wrong way, and it being impossible to wear her from the situation she was in, we came too once more, and veered out a whole cable from the small bower; when riding at its extreme length, we were not more than a hundred and fifty fathoms from the shore, and not far from the wreck, the wind continued to blow very fresh and the swell which was very great, setting on shore, rendered our situation extremely dangerous.

About 11 A. M. the same morning, we made a second attempt, and happily succeeded in getting the ship to cast the right way. During the greater part of the day our course was mid-channel, but towards the evening stood over to the land of Zeite, which we kept on board at the distance of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues.

At 9 we had a view of the southern extremity of the land, but its form not having been laid down clearly in the chart, it was not easy to ascertain its position: we were then under double-reefed topsails and foresail, going at the rate of about from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 knots

an hour: about half past 9 she grounded, and, from her great velocity, was forced forward about three or four of her lengths before she was brought up.

Finding she had struck, and perceiving that we had got on the extremity of the reef, we were in hopes, by lightening her, that she would swing off, as her stern was then on float; but as soon as a part of the cargo was thrown overboard, she drove broadside on the rock, where she settled, and from the wind and swell having greatly increased, she began to beat against the reef most violently.

These coral rocks are situated off the southern point of the high land of Zeite, distant about two leagues, and extending a considerable way to the eastward: nothing was expected but that she would either bilge or part, the night being very dark, and the noise of the breakers, together with the wind whistling through the sails, which were all loose, and the ship continuing to strike with a dreadful concussion against the reef, made our situation truly lamentable, particularly from the incertitude and anxiety we were in with regard to the probability of receiving assistance. We began to cut away the mizen-mast about three feet from the deck, and in about half an hour it went over the side with a tremendous crash: the weather-rigging of the mainmast had been very improperly cut away before we recollected that the boats could not be got out without it, as we were lying within twenty fathom of the rocks, and the swell was too great to attempt to land them with safety, the mainmast being unsupported on the weather side, swung the ship with great force against the reef, but fortunately,

in

in less than two hours the fore and main-topmasts went overboard, which greatly contributed to lessen the motion of the vessel.

Our fears during this dreadful night were incessantly augmented: on examining the hold, we found the ship had bilged, and her lower works stove in; and in this state of anxiety and dread we remained until the moon rose, which was about one o'clock. The scene was now greatly heightened by the appearance of our dismal situation, far distant from any relief, and unable to procure provisions and water, the rice in the hold having swelled so much that it was with the greatest difficulty that a few bags of biscuit could be procured; it being generally thought impracticable for a boat to reach Tor, and expecting the ship would every minute go to pieces, we came to the resolution, before dawn of day, to make a raft, and convey the troops over to the western side, and to send a party with the launch along shore to windward, so that they might be able to reach Tor, from whence we expected assistance.

Never will the scene which I beheld at day-light on that morning be effaced from my memory; the troops strewed over the decks dispirited, faint, and unable to move, and were persuaded, with the greatest difficulty, to make preparations to save themselves: the raft was completed about 3 P. M. the pinnace was then lowered, and a grapnail run out to windward, to assist in clearing the reef. Immediately after the launch was hoisted out, the situation of the ship rendered it impossible to save the horses, who were suffering greatly for the want of water: many of them were expiring, and

it was judged most humane to prevent their lingering hours in pain, to shoot them, which was accordingly done.

At 4 P. M. we got into the launch, to the number of sixty-one, Europeans and natives, with a few clothes, small allowance of water, and a few bags of biscuit: we now attempted to tow the raft, on which were some artillery lascars, and a part of the crew of the vessel, being just under the stern, and a heavy swell rising up the counter to such a height, that we were nearly swamped several times. We found it absolutely necessary, to save the lives of the party, to cast off the tow-rope, which if we had not done, the boat must have inevitably gone down, and proceeded to the opposite shore, to land the troops, and send the launch back for the remainder on the wreck; it was with the greatest difficulty that we cleared the breakers, as the wind was blowing a fresh gale on the reef; not having a rudder or grapnail, we found it impossible to approach the coast, on account of the shore being very rocky; the only alternative then left us in this situation, was to proceed to Cossier, as it was impossible to get back to the ship, having been driven considerably to leeward of the shoal; we steered S. S. E. until dark, when we found ourselves amidst of some shoals near several low islands, on one of which we intended to have remained all night; but being very shallow water, we were unable to approach them in the boat, which struck often with such force that we thought she would have bilged. After a great many efforts we succeeded in extricating her, and landing her on a sandy beach, where we remained until morning, we then found we had

had to launch her upwards of a mile, which we effected, and proceeded on our voyage.

We still continued to steer S. S. E. the islands of Jubal and Shadwan being in sight; in the evening we made towards an island, at the distance of about a league from the main; we continued to approach it with the intention of remaining on it all night; but about an hour after sun-set, struck on a coral bank, which extends upwards of two miles from it, the wind and swell were increasing fast, and had not the people immediately jumped overboard to lighten her, she must have bilged, and every soul must have perished; after great labour we succeeded in carrying her over the reef, and landed her on a sandy shoal out of the reach of the surf, where the people, reduced by fatigue and fear, had nearly given up all hopes of being saved; the breakers to windward rendering it impossible for us to get the boat back again by the same means, we were under the necessity of launching her over shoals and rocks, to the distance of upwards of a league, sometimes on rollers, and at other times by partly floating and carrying her; being now near the main, we shaped our course for Cossier; when about 25 miles off we found the boat so very leaky, that we could not proceed any farther with safety, we therefore landed 23 of the men, and ordered them to proceed immediately to Cossier, where we arrived about two P. M. and were received with that hospitable and friendly attention by the aga, a mameluke, commanding there, that will ever be remembered with gratitude; the party who marched arrived in the course of the evening, in good spirits; the troops who had been reduced to the most miserable

state, from the want of nourishment and water, soon regained their health and vivacity, and the whole of us from dejection and despair, now anticipated in the future an end to all our trouble. We embarked on board his Majesty's ship *Wilhelmina*, who came to our assistance, where we heard of those who remained on the wreck having been relieved from their dangerous situation by the *Murad Bux*, grab ship, and they removed all apprehensions of a disastrous termination of our unfortunate shipwreck.

MADRAS *Occurrences for August.*

Turkish Present.

Aug. 7th. The value of the Turkish piastres sent by the Grand Seigneur to Mrs. Hobbs, mother of lieutenant Hobbs, who fell in the action at Rhamanie, amounts to upwards of 500l.

Awful Warning.

Aug. 21st. Yesterday a Caffree servant, who had been tried for murder at a late session, and acquitted, and who was passing casually near the gaol, at the time when the two convicts where in the act of removal from thence to the place of execution, was so struck with the scene, from a recollection of his own recent situation, and perhaps from an awful monitor within, that he suddenly fell down, and immediately expired.

BOMBAY *Occurrences for August.*

Loss of the Caledonia by Fire at Sea.

Aug. 6th. The intelligence was brought by captain Thomas, who with

with Mrs. Thomas, colonel Paterson, Mr. Rose, and others, to the amount of 53, were providentially saved by taking to the long boat, which put into Versovah river on Saturday morning.

The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by the leakage of oil upon gunny bags in the hold, where it had for some time continued smothered, until by the opening of the fore hatchway the air was communicated, and the flames burst out with such violence, as to render it impossible to stop their progress. The ship was kept directly before the wind, with a view of preventing the fire from communicating abaft, the boats were hoisted out, and people placed in them to prevent the crew from deserting the ship, or permitting too many to get on board the boats so as to endanger their safety. It was soon discovered that the fire had communicated generally in the hold, the main and after hatches having been burst open by the violence of the flames. It now became necessary to attend to the preservation of the lives of as many of the crew as their means would admit of. Captain Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, col Paterson, Mr. Rose, Mrs. Joyce, serjeant major's wife of the Bengal artillery at Tannah, Mrs. Frazer and one child, wife of a private of the 78th, in all 53 people, embarked in the long boat. In the pinnace, ten seacunnies and lascars quitted the ship, seven of whom were lost on the rocks when landing. In the jolly boat there embarked from the ship, the gunner and fourteen lascars, four of whom were dashed to pieces on the surf on Malabar Point in attempting to land. The total number of souls on board were 157, out of which only 71 were saved. We are sorry to add, that lieutenant

Kennedy, of his Majesty's 78th regiment; Mr. Thompson, chief officer; Mr. Herring, the second officer; Mr. Collins, the third officer; Mr. Cranston, the fourth officer; were left on board the ship, and it is supposed must have perished. The preservation of lieutenant colonel Paterson's life was truly miraculous, having jumped from the window of the quarter gallery, at the time the long boat was dropping astern. The situation of Mrs. Frazer may be easier conceived than described, for although she escaped with her own life and one child, she was under the necessity of leaving two other helpless infants to the flames. Immediately after the boats quitted the ship, the mainmast went over the side, and soon afterwards the ship blew up abaft, having about 14 barrels of gunpowder on board. In a few minutes after she disappeared.

When the accounts arrived of this unfortunate accident, the *Wasp*, lieutenant Snook, was dispatched by government to look out for the wreck, and if possible to save any of the people who might have escaped by rafts or otherwise, but she returned without success.

Cocoa Nut Day.

The usual ceremony observed on cocoa nut day, took place on Tuesday last the 2d instant, amidst a great concourse of the natives, upon whom the badness of the day had no effect in preventing their attendance; though curiosity could be but little gratified on such an occasion, yet it is natural to seek objects of amusement, when no other resources present themselves. Ramdass Manordass officiated as priest, in presenting the offering to the deity of the waves.

Aug.

Aug. 14th: General Braithwaite has proceeded to Tranquebar, for the purpose of delivering over that settlement to the Danish governor.

Destruction of Uni Moota's Associates.

Goorkal, who escaped from sharing the fate of his principal, Uni Moota, as detailed in the Courier of the 22d of May last, having been enticed on the night of the 14th of July, with four of his partizans into a seramby, situated about seven miles east of Angarrypar, were surrounded by Mr. Warden's kolkars, and finally destroyed by a strong party of regulars under captain Douglas, but not before a breach had been made in the wall of the seramby by a six-pounder brought up for the purpose by major Howden. It is satisfactory to learn, that notwithstanding every exertion was made on the part of the banditti, not a single casualty has occurred on the extermination of this robber among the sepoys, though Mr. Warden's people had, previous to the arrival of the regulars, suffered a loss of one killed and three wounded.

The destruction of this noted depredator, with that of his more formidable associate, the late Uni Moota, promises a re-establishment of the most perfect tranquillity to the southern division of the province of Malabar.

Loss of the Milton.

The *Milton* quitted this harbour on the 1st of July on a voyage to Bushire; and two days after encountered a hard gale of wind from the W. S. W. quarter, which split and rent the main-top-sail, fore-top-sail, and jib; the gale
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continued with such increasing violence to the 6th, as to occasion the brig to make a considerable lee-way during the whole of that interval, when she was brought to an anchor in ten fathoms water, at the distance of about seven or eight leagues from the shore to the southward of Fort Victoria; she continued to ride at anchor to the morning of the 7th; at about the hour of nine A. M. she parted from her cable and anchor, when a second was let go, which brought her up again in seven fathoms water, and six miles from the shore; here she rode till noon of the same day, when she again parted, and from the unabating continuance of the gale from the same quarter, was driven upon the shore at about two in the afternoon on the Angrian coast.

We have not heard that any lives were lost on this occasion; the officers and crew were with much difficulty saved, and brought on shore a part of the cargo laden on this brig; but the fruits of their exertions were forcibly seized and detained by the rapacious hands of the inhabitants of Angria.

SERINGAPATAM.

General Baird.

On the capture of Seringapatam, the field officers employed on the storm, from a high sense of general Baird's merits in the command and conduct of that glorious enterprize, entreated his acceptance of a sword, which was ordered to be made in England to the value of 200 guineas; it has lately arrived, and does great credit to the taste and execution of Messrs. Jefferies and Jones; on the gripe, which is richly ornamented with brilliants, is
† C general

general Baird's arms, and on the shell is an enamelled painting of the storm of Seringapatam, and surrender of two of the princes at the palace gate, and is inscribed *the 4th of May 1799.*

It was presented to the general on his return here from Egypt, by the hon. lieutenant colonel St. John, and lieutenant colonel Bell, with a speech appropriate to the circumstances in the names of the field officers.

Col. Sherbrooke,	Lt.col. Money penny,
Lt. col. St. John,	Lt col. Bell,
Lt.col. Dalrymple,	Major Shee,
Lt. col. Wallace,	Major Picton,
Lt. col. Mignon,	Major Cragie,
Lt. col. Gardner,	Major Forbes.

The united voice of those "approved good soldiers" soliciting general Baird's acceptance of this memorial of preference and esteem, is the highest praise they could bestow, or a soldier receive, from his contemporaries.

CHINA.

Projected Invasion,

Recent accounts from Canton state, that a strong body of Tartars had made an incursion into China, near Soshew, and had proceeded along the borders of the desert almost as far as the mountains of Hoho Nor; they were well appointed and disciplined, and excited general terror, the more especially as this invasion seems to have been connected with internal commotions.

Several districts were at the same moment in arms, but the emperor's troops, by a prompt movement, brought the insurgents to action before they could be joined by the Tartars, and routed them with immense slaughter.

In the eastern districts of China, owing to the prevalence of an un-

common drought, the natives have been reduced to the necessity of abandoning whole tracts of country in quest of food. The emperor has exerted his authority for their relief; but the general situation of the country opposes much difficulty to his benevolent purposes.

ARABIAN NEWS.

Aug. 14. "The Bedouin Arabs, who menaced the followers of Mahomet in the year 1798, have again appeared in arms on the borders of the desert, where they are joined by immense numbers of proselytes to their new tenets. Their doctrine is a species of deism, and in decided hostility to the Koran: its first propagator is said to have been assassinated in his camp, and to have been succeeded by his son-in-law, a sanguinary ruffian, who puts to death all persons in his power who do not embrace and assist in the establishment of his new religion. Considerable alarm has been excited at Bagdat, and bodies of troops are marching from various quarters in order to oppose the insurgents.

"Letters from Bagdat state, that a numerous banditti had attacked the last caravan in its progress through the desert, but had been repulsed with great slaughter.

"It is understood to be the intention of the Porte to wrest Egypt entirely from the government of the beys; but it is thought they will experience some difficulty in carrying this into execution, as several of the beys still exist in Upper Egypt, who possess troops and money, and who seem determined to maintain their power.

"The Kiaja bey of the captain pacha, who is appointed pacha of all Egypt, has commanded them to submit,

peons in their proper uniform. His aides-de-camp, mounted, came next, and immediately preceded his carriage which conveyed himself, the recorder, and his council; the commanding officer of the forces with his staff, and the rest of his Majesty's and the honourable Company's naval, military, and civil servants, heads of departments, whose attendance were requested at the ceremony, followed in their carriages.

On the procession reaching the avenue which leads from the Parell road to the residence of the late Persian ambassador, it was complimented by a royal salute from four field-pieces stationed there with a company of artillery for the purpose. The procession then moved through a street formed by the 2d battalion of the 1st regiment of native infantry, under the command of major Holmes, towards the residence of the embassy.

The Governor, with the officers who accompanied him, having approached the residence of the embassy, were received at the gate by its principal officers, and conducted into a hall where Aka Mohammed Hussen had been, for the first time, able to sit upright on a couch, although still unable to remain in an erect posture; after the civilities of coffee and the hooka had been gone through, whilst the royal music of Persia, and that of the regimental bands, played alternately the national airs of their respective countries, the Governor delivered standing with all the rest of the company, (excepting only Aka Hussen, whose debility precluded his joining in this part of the ceremony), the letter and declaration from his excellency the most noble the governor general, and the Persian original

of the latter, was thereupon read aloud to the company; after which Aka Hussen pronounced a short suitable reply, which follows here in the English language.

Translation of the Verbal Answer by Aka Mohammed Hussen, upon hearing read the Declaration of his Excellency the most noble the Governor General.

Praise to the bountiful Disposer of Events, that whatever I and those along with me, (being all of us the devoted servants of the shadow of God, his majesty the King of Persia,) had conceived and thoroughly relied on; respecting the permanency of the friendship and unity between the two nations, hath, from the magnanimous and benign disposition of his excellency the most noble the governor general, been in the terms of his excellency's present declaration confirmed and realized; and since from the kind attention of Mr. Duncan, the governor here, and the skilful care of the surgeons that have attended me, my wounds are now so far advanced in their cure, that I have recovered strength to address by my own hand an arzee to his excellency the most noble marquis Wellesley, the eminent and renowned governor general of India; in answer to his lordship's favourable communication, now directed to me; I shall accordingly soon have the happiness to prepare and deliver the same for transmission to his excellency.

I have also great pleasure in the present opportunity of expressing my fullest sense of the humane and consolatory care bestowed on me during my confinement, by Mr. Cherry, while acting president in the interval that preceded the arrival

val of governor Duncan from the northward.

The honourable the Governor, after a short conversation, returned in the same order to the government house.

Sept. 22d. Yesterday afternoon, Aka Hussien, nephew to the late Persian ambassador, returned the honourable the governor's visit, at his house in town; his Majesty's 86th regiment formed a lane from the government house towards the secretary's office, through which Aka Hussien and his suite passed, the regiment saluting him with rested arms, and the music playing a march; on approaching the government house he was met by the town major, and the governor's aides-de-camp, and conducted into the house; on his entering, a salute was fired from the battery, the garrison band playing "God save the King." After the ceremony of the visit, the procession returned in the same manner, and with similar compliments.

Seringapatam.

Sept. 12th. The anniversary of Dhoondia's defeat was celebrated at this garrison on Friday last by the officers who served under the honourable col. Wellesley. Anelegant dinner with choice wines was given by those gentlemen upon the memorable occasion; mirth and good humour reigned the whole evening, the jocund song passed round, and every one possessed of vocal abilities contributed to enliven the scene.

The company did not break up till the deep-toned ghurry warned them of the approach of day.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Delhi.

Sept. 5th. Yesterday afternoon Shahnuwaz Khan had the honour of waiting upon his majesty, and represented, that on the 5th of Jumadeeooluwul, corresponding with the 3d of September, another battle had been fought between the armies of Maharaja Scindeah Bhadoor and the Holkars, in the fields of Mubespoor and Sambur, near a river, and that although the former was victorious, many chief officers on both sides have been killed and wounded.

Juswunt Rao Holkar, on receiving this defeat, found means to escape from the field, and took refuge in a wood at the distance of 58 miles from his cantonments, where the Maharaja's troops are now encamped. They have taken a number of horses, cannon, and other warlike stores, with a considerable sum of money which Holkar left behind him. All present expectations of peace are therefore now at an end. Umrat Rao, brother to the Peshwa, is very much displeased with Juswunt Rao Holkar, for his misconduct in plundering the country, and oppressing the subjects, to the great loss of the revenue of the government. He has consequently proclaimed, that unless the Holkars immediately terminate the quarrel and desist from disturbing the tranquillity of the country, they will be forthwith taken prisoners and punished according as their disloyalty and ingratitude may be found to deserve upon farther inquiry.

Sept. 7th. Mr. Drudgeon had the honour of waiting upon his majesty
† C 4 and

and represented, that a man in the habit of a sepoy had passed *incognito* into the bed-room of general Perron, with a drawn sword in his hand, but he was soon seized, and confined by the attendants of the general. Nothing could induce him to mention at whose instigation he had ventured to act so dangerous and vile a part, though the general had exerted his utmost to have this matter discovered.

Sept. 15th. Shahnuwaz Khan states that Juswunt Rao Holkar is very much distressed for the pressing expences of his army, that many chief officers of his camp, with their followers, have been dispersed in several places, owing to the scarcity of grain, and for want of necessary provisions; con-

sequently that Holkar was obliged to send his Vakcel to Maharaja Scindeah a Buhadoor, to sue for peace.

The Maharaja demands from him the sum of 10 lacks of rupees, for the expences which he has incurred in the late war; and he protested that unless the whole be advanced by Holkar, no treaty of peace can be concluded between them.

Maharaja Streemunt Buhadoor is very much displeased with the Holkars, and has accordingly left the matter in dispute to the decision of Maharaja Scindeah a Buhadoor alone, for he did not say one word in answer to the letters which Holkar wrote to him on this occasion.

BENGAL Occurrences for OCTOBER, 1802.

Shipwreck.

A French ship, from Mauritius, bound to Rangoon, named the *Georges*, formerly *Amboyne*, between 8 and 10 leagues to the eastward of the mouth of that river, on or about the 28th of July last, was totally lost.

All the crew were fortunately saved, but they suffered incredible hardships during nine days, having nothing to subsist on but the roots of trees, &c. and without seeing a human face.

On the eleventh day after the shipwreck they reached Rangoon, destitute of every article of clothing but what they had on when the ship was lost: there they experi-

enced, from the humanity of captain Fleming, every kindness and attention which their distressed situation stood in need of, and that was in his power to bestow.

Launch of the Ship Sir William Pulteney.

On Tuesday, about half past one P. M. was launched from the yard of Messrs. Gillet and Blackmore, a very fine merchantman, of about 650 tons measurement.

Loss of the Hindustan.

We are concerned to state the loss of the ship *Hindustan*, in a hard gale of wind, in the Typha: she

she was on the point of sailing from China for this port. Happily no lives were lost.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

October 25.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent. - -	10 0	10 8 dis.
Old 8 per cent. - -	2 8	3 0 do.
New do. interest payable half-yearly -	2 0	2 4 do.
Do. do. 1st Sept. 1801, and 2d Aug. 1802	9 12	0 8 pm.
Ten per cent. - -	7 8	7 0 do.
Twelve per cent. - -	1 0	0 12 do.

Public Thanksgiving.

We the governor general in council, duly considering that the great and public blessings of peace do call for public and solemn acknowledgments to Almighty God throughout all the territories and dominions, and in all the presidencies, forts, and possessions of the crown, or of the honourable the East India Company, subject to our special government and command, or to our general powers of superintendence, direction, and controul, have thought fit to issue this our proclamation: hereby appointing and ordering that a general thanksgiving to Almighty God for those his mercies, be observed on Wednesday the 1st day of December next, throughout all such of the said territories and dominions, and of the said presidencies, forts, and possessions, as these our orders shall have reached previously to the said 1st day of December, 1802; and in such places as these our orders may have reached previously to the said 1st day of December, on such day as shall be appointed for the due observance of the said thanksgiving by the governor in council,

or by the lieutenant-governor, or by the principal magistrate or civil officer, or, at the military stations, by the commanding officer respectively exercising the chief authority therein; and we do hereby order and direct the said several and respective governments and presidencies in India, and all the officers and servants, civil and military, in the service of his majesty, or of the East India company, and all British subjects residing or being within the territories and dominions subject to our command, or to our said general powers of superintendence, direction, and controul, to observe the said thanksgiving in the most public, solemn, and religious manner.

Published by command of his excellency the most noble the governor general in council.

J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

MADRAS Occurrences for October.

Thursday the 7th instant having been appointed by the right honourable the governor in council for the purpose of offering to Almighty God a solemn thanksgiving for his great mercy in restoring the blessings of peace, the celebration of that event was accordingly performed with every public and religious demonstration of joy and gratitude. The appointment of so early a day afforded the opportunity of including his majesty's squadron in the celebration of this great occasion; and his excellency the commander of the fleet united with the government in the performance of the solemnity.

At

At six o'clock in the morning the right honourable the governor, attended by his lordship's body guard and the officers of his personal staff, and accompanied by his majesty's chief justice, vice-admiral Rainier, and the commander in chief, the members of council, and the puisne judges of the supreme court, the general officers present at Fort St. George, the captains and officers of his majesty's navy, and the principal civil and military gentlemen of the settlement, arrived at the parade of Fort St. George, where the troops had previously been formed in square, to receive his lordship with the accustomed honours.

At the statue of the marquis Cornwallis the chief secretary of government read his majesty's gracious proclamation of peace, the troops presenting their arms, and continuing in that position during the time of reading the proclamation: a royal salute was then fired from the guns of the garrison, which was followed by three volleys from the troops composing the square.

After the discharge, the procession formed into ranks of three persons, moved towards the church, the right honourable the governor walking between the honourable sir T. Strange and his excellency vice-admiral Rainier, and preceded by the whole of the personal staff, when the troops again presented their arms, the band playing the national air of *God save the king*.

On passing from the square, the procession entered a street of troops which extended to the gate of the church, and continued to pay the same honours until the procession passed into the church.

After the conclusion of divine service, according to the form of thanksgiving appointed by his majesty, the right honourable the governor, accompanied by the gentlemen present, returned in state to the government garden.

Vice-admiral Rainier having chosen this occasion for performing the ceremony of shifting his flag on his excellency's promotion to be a vice-admiral of the white, his excellency was received by the right honourable the governor at the entrance of the grand room at the government gardens. On hoisting the new flag, his excellency received the compliment of a salute from the guns of the fort, and from the artillery of his highness the nabob of Arcot's, stationed at the place of Chepauk. The ships of the squadron, amounting to seventeen, having manned the yards and rigging, cheered the white flag in the appropriate manner. The flag ship returned the salute of the fort, and of the park of his highness the nabob.

The right honourable the governor gave a public breakfast, which was numerously attended by gentlemen.

In the evening his lordship gave a grand ball, to which all the ladies and gentlemen of the settlement, and the officers of the fleet and army were invited.

On this occasion the superb building recently erected at the government gardens was opened, and produced that general impression of surprise and approbation excited by the most magnificent and beautiful specimen of architecture which the science and taste of Europe have ever exhibited to the natives of India.

About

About nine o'clock the company had assembled, and soon after his highness the nabob Azeem ul Dowla arrived in state, accompanied by some of the principal personages of his highness's durbar.

His highness was received at the door of his carriage by the staff of the right honourable the governor, and conducted to the head of the room by his lordship, to a seat purposely prepared for his highness: the dances then commenced, and continued until about ten o'clock, when the company adjourned to an exhibition of fireworks.

The word *plassey* appeared in distance through the gloom, like the deeds of other years.

From a nearer site, the attention was attracted to the word *Scringapatam*, in letters of brilliant fire.

The fort and squadron commenced firing, and in an instant were superbly illuminated. A general view of this scene, aided by a quick succession of fire-balls, suggested the idea of a fortress assailed by land and sea, and reminded many characters present of those glorious events in which they had borne a distinguished part.

The eyes of the company were then attracted to a grand illumination of blue lights; and being again directed to a flight of rockets, the front of a temporary edifice appeared, representing the portico of the temple of peace.

The entrance of the portico was ornamented by a transparent painting, representing *Britannia* standing upon a rock in the ocean, the trident of Neptune resting on her left shoulder; the British lion couchant at her feet; the right hand

extending across her figure, to receive the olive-branch from *Peace*, advancing to present it.— On the right of *Britannia* a laurelled *victory* reposed, suspending from her arm a chain of medallions, inscribed with the names of the most distinguished statesmen and soldiers of the late war.

The principal painting was surmounted by a semi-circular compartment, containing a *G. R.* of large dimensions, surrounded by a wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrocks, the bottom entwined with a scroll, on which was inscribed—

The pilot who weathered the storm.

The pediment of the portico contained an excellent transparency of the united arms of Great Britain and Ireland.

A brilliant display of fireworks, extremely diversified in various quarters of the government gardens, concluded this part of the entertainment.

The company proceeded to supper in the gallery of the grand building: nothing had been omitted which could contribute to the gratification or convenience of the company; but the extent even of this magnificent building appeared to be insufficient to accommodate the prodigious assemblage of persons invited to partake of the *fête*.

His highness the nabob retired immediately after supper, highly gratified with the amusements of the evening, and testifying the pleasure afforded to his highness's mind, by the opportunity of contributing to celebrate an event so important to Great Britain and her allies.

The dances recommenced on the return of the company to the ball-room,

room, and continued till a late hour in the morning.

New Launch.

On the 2d instant a superb launch took place from the building yard of Mr. Dyne, of Anjengo; the vessel is named the *Anjengo*: her dimensions are 76 feet keel, breadth of beam 25 feet, computed tonnage—carpenter's measurement, 260 tons.

This is the first time that a vessel of such capacious dimensions has been constructed at Anjengo: she is built of the finest Travancore timber, and finished in a style of strength and elegance highly creditable to the science and taste of the ingenious constructor, captain Iepson, a native of Holstein.—The ship's head, a figure of Diana, habited as a huntress, bears the marks of masterly skill in such work.

The resident of Anjengo, and the resident at Travancore, with all the fashion and beauty of Anjengo and the vicinity, honoured the launch by their presence and applause, and afterwards partook of a cold collation prepared for the occasion by the owner, Mr. Dyne. *The shade of Eliza hovered over the scene.*

BOMBAY

Occurrences for October.

O^c. 6th. On Sunday morning, as Thomas Lechmere, esq. and his lady were riding out on horseback, near the Washerman's Tank, they passed a gentleman riding on a large unruly white horse, who seemed to be an overmatch for his

rider; they had hardly passed him a hundred yards, when, looking round, they saw him coming up full speed, open-mouthed: Mr. Lechmere immediately threw his horse between the furious animal and Mrs. Lechmere's; in consequence of which, the horse made three ineffectual attempts to lay hold of Mr. Lechmere; in the fourth he succeeded in seizing his arm between the wrist and the elbow, where he kept his hold for some time, when Mr. Lechmere observed Mrs. Lechmere had rode back sufficiently to be out of all kind of danger. Using every exertion, he succeeded in extricating himself, and his horse having superior speed, he fortunately got quit of him.

We are happy, however, to learn that the injury Mr. Lechmere has sustained is by no means so severe as might have been apprehended, from the horse having his arm in his mouth for upwards of a minute.

We understand this horse has lately been imported from Surat, where he had made several similar attempts; it is therefore to be hoped that precautions will be taken to prevent his doing any mischief in future.

We have to lament the loss of the Portuguese ship *Navio de Viagem Martalya*, bound to Goa, on the 2d of September, in the Mosambique channel, about seven o'clock in the evening: they were at that time about 10 leagues from the island of Mosambique. We do not understand that any of the crew were lost.

CEYLON
Occurrences for October.

Oct. 21st. On Friday morning, the 8th, his excellency the governor, attended by captain Moubray, one of his aides-de-camp, left Hulsdorp for Aripo: at sunrise on that day, his excellency's departure was announced by a salute of

19 guns from the ramparts of Colombo.

His majesty's ship *Arrogant*, of 74 guns, nearly perished in a violent typhon in the China seas, by which she was totally dismasted, but made her way to a port in China, where she was refitting.— Captain Osborne and many of the crew had been dangerously ill, from the fatigues they had undergone, but were recovering.

BENGAL *Occurrences for* NOVEMBER, 1802.

The right honourable the governor in council is pleased to publish for general information, the articles for enlarging the privileges of private traders between India and Great Britain, which have been transmitted by the honourable court of directors, in their letter dated 14th June last.

Art. 1st. That in addition to the quantity of 3000 tons of shipping, now annually allotted to the exports of individuals from India, 3, 4, or 5000 tons more, or as much as may be wanted, shall be assigned.

2d. That the shipping to be thus annually employed shall be wholly applied to the use of private traders, and shall neither be destined nor detained, for political or warlike services, in India, but sail from thence directly for the port of London, at fixed periods, within the fair-weather season.

3d. That all commodities of the produce of the continent, or of the British territories in India, shall be permitted to be laden on those

ships; excepting only piece goods, which shall not be laden, unless by special licence from the company or their governments abroad; and saltpetre, which any of the governments in India shall have the power to prohibit or restrain.

4th. That the goods to be exported on private account be, as now, received into the company's warehouses in India, and that the same care be taken in assorting them into cargoes in due proportions of light and heavy goods, according to the deliveries into the warehouses, as is observed in forming the company's own cargoes.

5th. That these goods shall be brought to the company's warehouses in London, and thence to their sales, in the regular order, subject to the charge of three per cent. now allowed to the company for landing, warehousing, and selling private goods.

6th. That when the private goods provided for exportation from India shall not serve to fill all the ships sent out for them, the company

company shall put gruff goods into those ships upon their own account.

7th. That no person shall be permitted to embark in this trade, as principal or agent, except such as may lawfully engage therein, according to the provisions of the act of 33 Geo. III. chap. 52.

8th. That the ships to be employed in this service shall be built for the purpose, either in Great Britain or India, the company contracting with those who shall undertake to build, or be the owners of them, for their service during eight voyages; and that the construction of them shall be agreeable to a plan already adopted by the company in England, for ships intended to carry their own gruff goods.

9th. That in order to ascertain the rates at which ships of this construction, built of teak, can be obtained for eight voyages certain in India, the court will authorise their governments there immediately to advertise for such a number of ships of the above description as are likely to be required, and to engage them for the company, provided the freight demanded shall not exceed the rate of those lately contracted for in England.

10th. Or ships already built in India may be engaged for two or more voyages, for the purpose of carrying the private trade, if they shall not exceed the rate of peace freight actually paid by the company for ships of the like description this season, and provided they are in all respects approved by their master attendants, or other proper officers in India; provided also, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to

make void any contract or agreement into which the company have already entered, or to prevent the company from taking up hereafter or contracting to build ships in Great Britain, on equal or more advantageous terms than those of India.

11th. That the above ships shall be relet by the company without profit, to such merchants as may be disposed to export goods to India, or to import goods from India, as above described, charging to the exporter and importer respectively such proportion only of the total freight for the voyage, as shall be due, according to the proportions established by the act of 33 Geo. III. cap. 52.

The necessary arrangements for carrying the above into execution will hereafter be notified under the authority of his excellency the most noble the governor general in council,

Tonnage.

Nov. 16th. The governor general in council having received instructions from the honourable the court of directors for providing such aid of Indian tonnage as may be necessary, in addition to the honourable company's tonnage, for the conveyance of the private trade between India and Great Britain, until ships built or engaged by contract for that purpose, under the conditions prescribed in the preceding articles, can come into employ, is pleased, under the authority received from the honourable court of directors, to pass the following orders:—

1st. That all ships duly registered according to law, employed in the recent expedition to Egypt, under the orders of this presidency,

dency, or of the presidency of Fort St. George, or of Bombay, or of the government of Ceylon respectively, be permitted to proceed to England during the present season with cargoes on account of private traders, under the general conditions specified in the Calcutta gazette of the 20th September, 1800, and renewed in the gazette of the 21st May, 1801.

2d. That the proprietor of any ship or ships employed in the said service, which may have been disabled or lost therein, be permitted to substitute tonnage of equal amount to that of any ship or ships so disabled or lost; and that the conditions of the foregoing order be extended to the tonnage which shall be substituted in place of such ship or ships as may have been disabled or lost in the public service on the expedition to Egypt.

3d. No ship shall be admitted to the benefit of the indulgence extended to the proprietors of ships employed on the expedition to Egypt by the foregoing orders, which shall not have left Bengal or Madras, on or before the 1st of April, 1803, or Bombay before the 1st of July, 1803.

4th. If the honourable company's ships of the present season, together with the tonnage described in the foregoing orders, should not furnish sufficient tonnage for the conveyance of the goods of private traders which may be tendered for exportation previously to the 1st of April, 1803, the deficiency of such tonnage shall be supplied by ships to be taken up in India for one voyage; but the proprietors of ships so taken up shall not be entitled to the benefit of the conditions of the advertisement of

the 20th of September, 1800, extended by this order to the proprietors of ships employed in the expedition to Egypt.

The conditions in detail to which the proprietors of the ships described in the foregoing order must conform, will be published hereafter by the board of trade.

By command of his excellency the most noble the governor general in council.

J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

November 15.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent. -	9 4	9 13 dis.
Old 8 per cent. -	2 2	2 6 do.
New do. int. payable half-yearly	1 8	1 12 do.
Do. of 1st Sept. 1801 and 2d Aug. 1802	0 0	0 0 par.
Ten per cent. -	7 8	7 0 do.
Twelve per cent. -	1 4	0 12 do.

A heavy gale of wind set in at Masulipatam on the 15th, and continued to blow with great fury till the 20th, accompanied by a prodigious fall of rain. The fort was totally inundated, and the adjacent country exhibiting an entire sheet of water in all directions.—Three country snows were wrecked, two of them belonging to Narsapore. We do not learn that any lives were lost.

Important Nautical Information.

Nov. 26th. Account of a ledge of rocks discovered by his majesty's ship *Arrogant*, the *Dutch Castle*, *Asia*, and *Admiral Rainier* in company. Jan. 23d, 1802, 4h. 30min. P. M. saw the appearance of breakers bearing N. W. distant,

distant about half a mile; brought to, and sent a boat to examine them, which returned at half past 6, having found a ledge of coral rocks, with only 7 feet water on them, extending a quarter of a mile N. E. and S. W. the soundings round them two and a half: 5, 8, 12 fathoms at a cable's length, and 25 at about a quarter of a mile distant, latitude 5° 12 S. longitude 113° 00 E. per chronometer. The above situation may be depended on, as the time-keepers of all the ships agreed, and the Island of Lubeck was seen at noon from the *Asia's* mast-head, bearing S. S. W. and we made the Island of Solumbo next morning, our run to which agreed very well with the above longitude. There does not exist in any chart any such reef, and its being so much in the track of ships going through the Java seas, particularly those bound to China, the eastern passage renders it very dangerous.

Suicide.

A few days since Byramjee Jamsettjee, a Parsee, who must have been well known to the inhabitants of Bombay as the owner of a shop in Hummum-street, committed the shocking act of suicide. The cause that could have driven him to this desperate alternative is not apparent. Upon an inspection into the state of his affairs, it is said that they are at least square with, if not before, the world. He bore a most excellent character for assiduity and honesty, and his appearance bespoke a steady and contented mind, till within a few days of the horrid catastrophe, when he was observed to have sunk into a state of despondency, from

which every attempt to rouse him proved ineffectual. This melancholy continued till the evening preceding the fatal day, when having as usual secured his shop, and retired home, he was found the succeeding morning weltering in his own blood, having put an end to his existence by cutting his throat.

Government Notification.

Whereas his excellency the most noble the governor general in Council has been pleased by his orders of the 10th instant, published in the Calcutta gazette extraordinary of the 11th instant, to determine under the authority received from the honourable the court of directors, that such of the ships employed on the late expedition to Egypt, as may be duly qualified according to law, shall be permitted to proceed to England in the present season with cargoes on account of private traders, under the general conditions specified in the advertisement published in the Calcutta gazette of the 20th September, 1800; and that the proprietor of any ship or ships employed in the said service which may have been disabled or lost therein, shall be permitted to substitute tonnage of equal amount to that of any ship or ships so disabled or lost, and that the conditions of the above recited order shall extend to the tonnage substituted in the place of such ship or ships so disabled or lost: the said advertisement of 20th September, 1800, with such modifications and additional clauses as existing circumstances render necessary, is now republished for general information.

1st. The board of trade hereby give notice that, in pursuance of authority from his excellency the most noble the governor general in

in council, they purpose to hire on account of the honourable company such of the ships employed on the late expedition to Egypt under the orders of the presidency of Bengal, as may be duly qualified according to law, to proceed with cargoes from the port of Calcutta to the port of London, in the present season of 1802-3, and that in the place of any of the said ships duly qualified according to law which may have been disabled or lost in the said service, the board of trade will (under the authority aforesaid) hire for the same purpose other ships duly qualified according to law, to an equal amount of tonnage with that of the ship so disabled or lost: and that the proprietors of both descriptions of ships will be permitted (under the restrictions contained in the 10th and 11th articles of this advertisement) to occupy the tonnage of their respective ships with their own goods, or with such goods of other persons as they may think fit to ship, to be delivered into the honourable company's warehouses at the port of London.

2d. Proprietors of ships, who may be desirous of availing themselves of the indulgence granted by his excellency the governor general in council as above recited, are required to notify the same in writing to the secretary of the board of trade on or before the 15th of February next; stating the following particulars:

Ship's name.

Name and place of residence of the owner or owners.

Commander's name.

Place where the ship was built, time when, and name of builder.

Ship's burthen by builder's measurement, time when the ship will be ready to commence loading.

vol. 5.

Time when the loading will be completed, and the ship be ready, which must not be later than the 1st of April next.

3d. Ships not at present in port, but expected to arrive in time, may be tendered.

4th. The ships will be chartered at their tonnage by builder's measurement.

5th. Should any ship not be ready to commence loading by the time specified, or not be completely loaded and ready to sail by the time specified, in the former case, the board of trade may withdraw the permission given, for the ship to proceed to England, notwithstanding the previous acceptance of her, in the latter case, the owners shall be subject to a penalty payable in Bengal, of twenty-five Sicca rupees per ton of the ship's chartered tonnage, unless such cause for the delay be assigned as the board of trade may deem satisfactory.

6th. The board of trade shall be at liberty, previously to their acceptance of any ship, to cause her to be surveyed, and if on survey she should be found not in a fit condition to carry a cargo to the port of London, to reject her.

7th. Every ship, after the delivery of her cargo in England, will be permitted to return to India, and to bring to India all such goods and merchandise as may legally be brought, with the exception of ordnance and military stores.

8th. Every ship that shall have been previously registered either in India or in England, must be registered in Bengal; and no ship will be permitted to commence loading, until she be registered, or until the certificate of her registry (if already registered) be produced

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to

to the board of trade, as the case may be.

9th. Manifests in duplicate of the goods intended to be laden on the ships, must be delivered at the export warehouse, previously to the goods being sent on board. On the delivery of any manifest, as above directed, with a certificate of the collector of government customs subjoined thereto of the duties having been paid, the sub-export-warehouse-keeper will grant an order to the commander of the vessel, on which the goods are to be shipped, to receive them. This order is afterwards to be presented to the collector of the government customs, as his authority for passing the goods.

10th. The honourable the court of directors having prohibited the under-mentioned commodities to be carried to England from India, they will not be permitted to be shipped, viz.

China raw silk,

Tea,

Nankeen cloth.

11th. The board of trade shall be at liberty, if they think fit, to lade at Calcutta, on every ship, on account of the honourable company, a quantity of stores to be delivered at St. Helena, to the extent of one ton for every hundred tons of her chartered tonnage, for which stores the owners will be allowed freight at the rate of ten pounds ten shillings sterling per ton, the amount of the freight will be paid at St. Helena on the delivery of the stores, either in cash, or by bills, upon the honourable court of directors, payable sixty days after sight, at the option of the governor and council of St. Helena.

12th. Every ship shall carry, free of charge, all such packets as his excellency the most noble the

governor general in council may be desirous of sending by her to St. Helena, or to England, and also all such packets as the governor and council of St. Helena may be desirous of sending by her to England.

13th. No passenger or passengers shall be received on board any of the ships either at Bengal, or at St. Helena, or elsewhere, on the voyage to England, or in England, or elsewhere, or the voyage back to India, except with the express permission of his excellency the most noble the governor general in council, or of the governor and council of St. Helena, or of the honourable the court of directors, or the other authorities duly empowered to grant such permission on the part of the honourable company, under penalty of five hundred pounds sterling for every passenger so carried without permission.

14th. With regard to the manning of the ships, it is desirable that the crew should be entirely composed of British seamen, but as that may not be practicable in all cases, it is expected that the owners will engage as many British seamen as can be procured, and complete the remainder of their crews with lascars, natives of Asia or Africa. And the owners are to engage under penalty to bring back to India at their own expence all such natives of Asia and Africa, who may enter on board their ships in Bengal, or go on board elsewhere after leaving Bengal, cases of death only excepted.

15th. In addition to the engagements hitherto contained in the charter parties relative to the food, cloathing, accommodation, and medical assistance, with which the lascars employed on board of the ships are to be supplied, it will be required, with a view to prevent as

much as possible casualties during the voyage from the employment of lascars in an unhealthy state, that previously to the dispatch of every ship the lascars be brought on deck, and undergo an inspection by the master attendant, or his deputy, and by the medical person attached to the ship, together with any other medical person who may be appointed by government to superintend this duty, and all lascars who in the judgment of the said inspectors shall not appear to be in a fit state of health to be employed as mariners for the voyage to England, shall be forthwith discharged, and sent back to Calcutta at the expence of the owner, by whom other lascars, or Europeans, must be sent on board to complete the crew to the number of mariners required by the charter party; and until this is done, the ship will not be permitted by the agent for dispatching the ship to proceed on her voyage.

16th. For information of the further conditions required to be observed on the part of owners of ships which may be engaged under this advertisement, they are referred to a draft of a charter party; which will, as soon as possible, be prepared and sent to the master attendant's office for general inspection.

17th. The owners of every ship must reimburse to the company the under-mentioned expences, and pay the subjoined fees to their officers.

Allowance customarily drawn by the agent and master attendant on dispatching the ship.

Cost of the printed copies of the charter party.

FEES AS FOLLOWS.

To the secretary of the board of trade on the signing of the charter party, ten gold mohurs.

To the sub export warehouse-keeper on the manifests of the goods shipped being completed, and for preparing the documents necessary for dispatching the ships' gold mohurs.

Ships under 500 tons burthen. x. ten.
Ships of 500 tons or more.

To the master attendant, his deputy, or his assistant, on mustering the crew upon the final dispatch of the ship two. three.

To ditto, on mustering the crew upon the ship's return to Bengal two. three.

18th. It is requested that the notifications be made out in the following form :

To C. M. RICKETTS, Esq.
Secretary to the Board of Trade.

SIR,

1. In pursuance of the advertisement of the board of trade, bearing date the 17th of November, 1802, respecting the hiring of ships duly qualified according to law, employed on the late expedition to Egypt, to carry cargoes from the port of Calcutta to the port of London, in the season of 1802-3, with permission to substitute other ships, duly qualified according to law, in the place of qualified ships disabled or lost in the said service, I hereby tender the ship () of the burthen of () tons *,

* N. B. In the case of a ship disabled or lost, for which it may be intended to substitute another ship, the following words must be added where the above mark stands—" In the place of the ship [] of the burthen of [] tons disabled, lost, and &c."

and subjoin the further several particulars required, viz.

Ship's name - ()
Sole owner

() inhabitant of ()

Commander - ()

Built

At - ()

In the year - ()

By - ()

Burthen by builder's measurement tons ()

The ship will be ready to commence loading by the - ()

And will be completely loaded and ready to proceed on her voyage by the - ()

2. I agree to all the conditions contained in the advertisement above-mentioned, and in the draft of the charter party.

3. As securities for the performance of my engagements, I tender the under-mentioned persons, whose declaration of their assent to be my securities is hereunto subjoined.

()
()

I am, &c.

Calcutta,
the of 180 .

We agree to be securities.

()
()

19th. Persons tendering ships on behalf of their constituent must, with their tenders, send for the inspection of the board of trade, the necessary document authorizing them to make the tender.

Published by order of the
board of trade,

C. M. RICKETTS,

Fort William. Sec. B. T.
November 17, 1802.

Juswunt Rao Holkar is said to have distributed five lacs of ru-

pees among the Bramins the day preceding the action of the 25th ult. a very powerful preliminary to the insurance of success, and a proof also that this chieftain knows well how to apply the *aurum potabile* as one of the chief snews of war.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Nov. 29, 1802.

	Buying.	Selling.
Sixes	Discount 9 4 9 12	
Old Eights	ditto 2 4 2 10	
Loans of Ap. & Nov. 1800, do.	1 12 2 0	
Do. of Sept. 1801, and } Aug 1802 . . . prem.	0 0 0 8	
Twelves	ditto 2 4 2 0	
Tens (none at market)		

MADRAS

Occurrences for November.

New Navigable Canal.

The opening of this canal, which communicates from the Black-Town to Ennore River, attracted an innumerable concourse of spectators.

The right honourable the governor and his excellency vice-admiral Rainier, with the principal inhabitants of the settlement, were present at the ceremony.

Upwards of twenty boats ornamented with flags, and music playing, in a short time entered the bason, from the first of which Mr. Heefke, under whose superintendence the work has been completed, landed, and had the honour of being introduced to his lordship, for the purpose of presenting a variety of articles, which the canal will be the means of transporting from the interior for the use of the settlement.

The length of this canal from Moodookistah's Choultry to the north-west angle of the Black Town Wall, is estimated at 10,560 yards, the

the breadth at the top 40, and its greatest depth 12 feet.

A road sixty feet wide, and three feet above the original level, has been made on both sides the canal, which it is intended to plant with two rows of cocoa nut trees; and regular drains have been cut throughout for the purpose of carrying off the water.

The advantages which the inhabitants of Madras will derive from this communication, by the decrease of price in all inland commodities, renders it an object of the greatest importance, and too much praise cannot be bestowed on those, to whose lot it has fallen, to carry the intention of government into effect.

The whole of this grand and laudable undertaking has been completed in a period short of nine months.

Nov. 13th. The two convicts, Charles Fizakerly, *alias* Fitzakerly, and Pascol de Silva, who received sentence of death at the last sessions, were executed yesterday morning.

Captain Montgomery.

Nov. 13th. G. O. The right honourable the governor in council has been pleased to publish in general orders at this Presidency, the following extract of a general order published by his excellency the governor general in council, at Fort William, and to add to the distinguished commendation bestowed by his excellency in council on the conduct of captain Montgomery, the entire approbation of his lordship in council of the merits of that officer in the situations filled by him, under the orders of the government of Fort St. George.

"The governor general in council is concerned that any circum-

stance should render captain Montgomery's return to Europe necessary, as the public will thereby be deprived of the valuable and useful services of that active and intelligent officer of cavalry in India.

"Captain Montgomery's services and merits are well known to the right honourable the governor in council of Fort St. George, to the establishment of which presidency capt. Montgomery belongs, and where he has executed several important trusts, in a manner highly satisfactory to that government, and honourable to his integrity and diligence.

"The public service on this establishment has derived important advantages from the experience, skill, and abilities of captain Montgomery in various branches of establishments connected with the cavalry. The state of discipline and subordination, which the new body guard at Fort William has already attained, and the alacrity and military spirit, which have been manifested on several occasions of foreign service by the native officers and troopers of that corps, are to be ascribed to the abilities, skill, and activity of captain Montgomery.

"His excellency the governor in council deems it to be a justice due to captain Montgomery to record this testimony of his excellency's entire approbation of the conduct of that officer during the time he has been employed at this presidency."

BOMBAY

Occurrences for November.

Funeral of the late Persian Ambassador.

Nov. 1st. The body of the late Persian ambassador Hadjee Khatun
 † D 3 leel

leel Khan, which, after the melancholy catastrophe of the 20th of July last, had been embalmed at the express desire of the Persians, with the view of its being returned to its native country, and delivered to the relations of the deceased, was yesterday removed from the residence of the Persian embassy, where it has all along been deposited in a tomb constructed for the purpose, and conveyed on board the vessel, which is under the convoy of the honourable company's frigate the *Bombay*, to transport it to Bushire. This mournful ceremony was marked with the solemnity and attention which the singular fate of his excellency of itself so powerfully awakened, and concluded under those honours which his distinguished character demanded.

His Majesty's and the honourable company's principal naval, military, marine, and civil servants, having met at the government house at about eleven o'clock in the morning, the honourable the governor with his council, and major Malcolm in one carriage proceeded, followed by the gentlemen who had assembled in their respective carriages, to the residence of the late ambassador; having arrived there, and the usual ceremonies being gone through, the corpse was moved off, attended by Aka Hussein, as chief mourner, all the mirzas and others of his family, and followed by the honourable the governor, major Malcolm, and the gentlemen who had accompanied him; the procession having arrived at Mazagon, the body was embarked from the dock head under the colours of the garrison, hoisted half mast high; at the same time that fifty half-minute guns, the computed age of the late Hadjee Khaal Khan, commenced firing from

the saluting battery; at the conclusion of which the *Bombay* frigate took up the salute, and received the remains of the Khan, under the compliment of an equal number of half-minute guns.

Major Malcolm, with lieutenant Charles Pasley, arrived on Sunday last at the dock head: a salute of fifteen guns was fired upon his landing.

On Tuesday morning the major, attended by lieutenant Pasley, his secretary, paid a complimentary visit to the gentlemen of the Persian embassy; on his approach to the house, a detachment of native infantry was drawn up, through which he passed while the band played a march, and he was further complimented on his entering the residence of the embassy, and return, by a salute of fifteen guns from an adjacent battery placed on the occasion.

War between Holkar and Scindeah.

Nov 3d. The circumstances are the following: That early on the morning of Sunday the 24th ult. a general attack was made by the Holkar, which was well sustained by Scindeah's infantry, who however giving way to the battalions under colonel Harding, decided the fate of the day.

A general confusion ensued in the army of Scindeah, and it is said upwards of three thousand men fell in the action; the guns, baggage, &c. fell into Holkar's hands.

Captain Dawes, mentioned in our last gazette as the commander of Scindeah's infantry, fell in the execution of his duty, and colonel Harding also, in the moment of victory, to which his conduct had greatly contributed, received a cannon-shot in the shoulder; Esswunt Rao immediately went to him to afford

afford consolation and assistance, but in vain; the wound was mortal, allowing time only for the expression of a desire to be buried beside his countrymen, at the burial-place of the British residency. This, it is added in a native letter, detailing the anecdote, was accordingly effected. Holkar's loss is about one thousand.

As this severe conflict took place within a short distance from the city, in sight even from some of its lofty houses, the general consternation and affright is not easily conceived. All business was of course at a stand; and even the holy ceremonies incident to the day (it being the height of the Dewally) were interrupted and suspended. His highness the peishwa had a short time before been in Scindeah's camp, and on learning the fate of the army, immediately quitted the city, and proceeded to Singhur, a hill-fort in its neighbourhood, attended by the minister Ballajee Kooujur, and others of his court. A detachment of Scindeah's army forthwith quitted the city also; the licentious followers of both plundering partially the quarters of the city immediately in their way; as, however, their depredations were transient, no benefit could accrue from also burning the town, and it therefore escaped.

Several letters from Poonah mention among the chiefs killed on Scindeah's side, Baba Rao Angria, but it is reported in Bombay, and we believe truly, that he made his escape with only five attendant horsemen, and is arrived at Coolaba in our neighbourhood.

Scindeah's chief commanders were his father-in-law, Sakharam (or Surjajee) Ghautkey, Sadasew Malhar, Gopal Rao Baho, and Jumaul Khan Puttan; the latter

was killed, as was also Bajy Rao Pattunker.

The city is completely in the possession of Holkar's troops; he in person continues a few coss to the eastward of Jejuri; he is levying heavy contributions on the city, which superadded to those lately exacted by the peishwa, as noticed in our last gazette, induce extreme agitation and distress. It is said that Holkar demands two kroor, but it is not credible that the city, exhausted as it has been, can by any means bear such a pressure.

It is not probable that during such times of distress and dismay, that very accurate accounts will be forwarded by the natives, from which, however, most of our statement is here given. They proceed to relate that Holkar, immediately after his victory, issued orders, and took measures for the quiet and security of the city, appearing concerned and surprised that his highness the peishwa should have withdrawn, and publicly signified his intention of immediately replacing him in the rajah, with Emrut Rao, his highness's brother by adoption, as his minister. The present minister, Ballajee Coonjur, Holkar accuses as the cause of the recent troubles in the empire.

We have just heard that the peishwa has quitted Singhur (or Sewgur) the fort to which he first resorted, and is journeying towards Mhar, a fort in the Konkan, not far distant from Bancoot.

Emrut Rao, with a small force, is in the neighbourhood of Juneer, a city and fort, two day's journey northward of Poonah; the peishwa's younger brother, Chimmajee Appa, accompanies his highness. A detachment of Scindeah's horse and foot, of some strength, is at Burhanpoor;

hanpoor; major Pohlman commands the latter.

Scindeah himself is at Ougien with a large force, but under the pecuniary difficulties that he labours, it is not easy to foresee how he can readily find resources to restore his long-possessed influence in the Decan, now so severely, and for the first time, seriously checked.

Loss of the ships Intrepid and Comet.

Nov. 23d. The arrival of his Majesty's ship *Arrogant*, without having received any tidings of either of these cruisers, has most lamentably decided the question, and left us to deplore, in this melancholy catastrophe, the premature fate of captain George Roper, a most worthy and truly valuable officer, and the still more premature loss of a number of young gentlemen, whose rising merits held forth the most promising assurances of their proving, had their lives been spared to them, an honour to their profession.

The late Sir William Syer.

We, the mayor and aldermen of the third term of 1802, at this our first meeting since the death of sir William Syer, late president of this court, should not be doing justice to our own feelings, nor to the virtues and talents of the deceased, if we failed to record our sincere regret for his loss, and our profound sense of his extraordinary merits as a man and a judge.

It peculiarly belongs to us in this place, to make mention of his services in the latter light; and certainly, if patient investigation, and an anxious desire to decide in every case consistently with justice; if acuteness in discerning the truth, and steadiness in pursuing it, are

features which exalt the judicial character, few have ever laid greater claims to those pre-eminent qualities than the distinguished magistrate who is now no more.

The difficulties incident to the establishment of a new court, and the introduction of new forms of practice, were surmounted by a persevering spirit solicitous only for the public good: and while suitors of every description relied with confidence on his impartial judgment, little was left for his associates on the bench, but to admire the wisdom, and concur in the rectitude of his decrees.

Possessed of such qualifications for his exalted and important station, we should have thought ourselves deficient in respect and duty, if we had suffered this our first *sederunt* since his death to pass, without entering a solemn notice of that melancholy event on the public records of the court.

Splendid Fêtes.

The British Society of Bombay gave a superb entertainment to Abdul Latiff Khan and the members of the Persian embassy, in token of the happy cordiality which subsisted between these illustrious strangers and the British inhabitants of this island. The theatre was the place chosen for the entertainment. A large space of ground was enclosed to the front of it, where the supper tables were laid out. The enclosure was divided into arches, which were illuminated by small lamps, and at the entrance stood two pillars in a pyramical form, covered also with small and variegated lamps, which had a very beautiful effect. On the top of the theatre a well-executed transparency of the Persian arms was exhibited; and at the opposite end,

within

within the theatre, the arms of our Gracious Sovereign appeared also transparent; the interior of the theatre having been moreover decorated with festoons of flowers, and other ornaments judiciously chosen and displayed.

At about ten the honourable the governor, Abdul Latif Khan, and Aka Hussen, with their respective suits, accompanied by major Malcolm, entered, when the bands of the garrison, of his majesty's 86th regiment, and the battalion of artillery, struck up the animating tune of *God save the King*, with forcible effect. Immediately after which the dances commenced, and continued, with the intervention of the period allotted to the enjoyment of an excellent supper, till four the next morning. The preparations for, and the general conduct of the entertainment, were highly characteristic of, and creditable to, the taste and exertions of the managers.

On Thursday last, major-general Bellasis gave an elegant entertainment to his friends at Randall lodge, on which occasion the extensive and beautiful gardens of this mansion were displayed and illuminated in a style of varied magnificence which reflected the highest credit upon the taste and fancy of the projector. Notice having been unexpectedly circulated that masks would be admitted on this evening, those who could prepare themselves on the short notice which was afforded to to their option, appeared in masks accordingly; and though the characters were few, yet most of them were well supported, and they all contributed much to the gaiety of the evening.

No character was ever better supported than that of the well-known and faithful Syang at this

presidency, named Peirbhoy; it was completely hit off in all its bearings. An Irish Blackguard enlivened the company with many excellent national songs, as excellently delivered; a Gipsy and a Fortune-teller exposed the book of fate as adepts in the art; a weary Pilgrim pursued her lonely way, and forcibly portrayed the effects of a tedious pilgrimage. A gentleman, as a Boarding-school Miss, supported the character with great spirit. An unfortunate Politician was mistaken for a farmer; and though primed with the balance of power, could give no account of his crops of wheat and barley. Some highly-finished old Men and Women mingled among the croud; and upon the whole so much good-humour and vivacity was evinced, and the novelty of the scene gave so much satisfaction, that we trust it will prove only a prelude to other similar entertainments, at which masks should be generally encouraged. The company did not separate till four the following morning.

CEYLON

Occurrences for November.

Yesterday the two companies of his Majesty's 65th regiment, under the command of lieutenant colonel Maddison, which arrived from the Cape of Good Hope on board the *Travers*, were landed. It is a singular circumstance, that of 205 persons who disembarked, not one was sick.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Delhi.

Nov. 14th. By intelligence lately received, it appears, that some chief

chief officers of Mahmood Shah, king of Cabul, are now engaged in warfare with the Putans of the Guilchee nation, or tribe, near the river Atuk.

Mohunlal represented to his majesty, that uhkbars now arrived from the Dakan, convey information the very reverse of the news he has hitherto read to his majesty, respecting the war between the Holkars and Maharaja Scindeah Buhadoor. The latest papers state, that Juswunt Rao Holkar, having obtained a complete victory over Maharaja's army, had invested Poonah, and surrounded Maharaja Streemunt Bahadoor himself, and that the war is now more likely than ever to continue between the belligerent powers for a long period of time.

Nov. 15th. It is supposed that Juswunt Rao Holkar has proceeded to Poonah, with a large division of his army, consisting chiefly of Putans, who have plundered Streemunt, and occasioned great consternation in that ill-fated city. It is confidently reported also, that Holkar, flushed with success, is now determined to assume the supreme authority of that government into his own hands.

Nov. 16th. Maharaja Scindeah Bahadoor, on receiving the disagreeable intelligence of the unexpected defeat which his army received from the Holkars, has written from Oujein to general Perron, to the following purport :

"Juswunt Rao Holkar has taken possession of Poonah, and greatly harassed that city, and his highness the peishwa; I am therefore obliged to march towards Poonah to oppose the Holkars, and immediately on the receipt of this letter you will hasten your march with all the troops under your command to

meet me at that place. Our endeavours must be strenuously exerted to baffle the Holkars in all their hostile designs, and to secure the country from their infamous depredations now and hereafter. It will be necessary to use every means within our power to crush and overwhelm them at once, that they may never again have sufficient ability to do us similar mischief."

Nov. 21st. Mr. Drudgeon mentioned to his majesty, that Juswunt Rao Holkar has taken upon himself the entire management of the Poonah government. Shah Nuwaz Khan produced uhkbars which state, that two battalions of sepoys, and nearly 30,000 horse, belonging to Maharaja Scindeah and Maharaja Streemunt Bahadoor, fell in the late action, Juswunt Rao Holkar, having placed the son of Khooddoo Rao Mulhar, deceased, on the gadda, or chair of state, at Poonah, offered him in due form the usual presents.

Nov. 26. General Perron has directed colonel Bourkuin towards Poonah from Jendh, where he has of late resided with rajah Bhag Singh, in order to negotiate matters of considerable importance with the sick; the colonel accordingly is preparing to march with all expedition, agreeably to the general's commands. Rajah Umbajee, with all his forces, and the battalions of Begura Sumroo, as also 50 or 60,000 cavalry, belonging to Raghojee Bhonsla, the rajah of Nagpoor, are all now encamped at Kos, and will soon join Scindeah near Poonah. General Perron will also march in a day or two, with the whole of the regular troops under his command.

Nov. 27th. Shah Nuwaz Khan represents, that Maharaja Streemunt Bahadoor is encamped at **Kokan,**

Kokan, with 30 or 40,000 troops, to secure himself from any attempt that the Holkars may make against him. Maharaja Scindeah Bahadur has dispatched 30 or 40,000 cavalry to the Dakan, who are now at Poonah. Rajah Umbajee Scindeah, the forces of Raghoje Bhonsla of Nagpoor, the European troops, and many chiefs of the Dakan, have actually marched towards Poonah, from their respec-

tive countries and cantonments, with a determination to conquer or die under the peishwa's banners.

Great disturbances has been excited in the siek's dominions. A war has now broke out between Mahmood Shah and the Ghilchee Putans. Two dustu, or brigades of the royal army are encamped on one side of the river Atuk, and the sieks on the other side, with hostile intentions against each other.

BENGAL Occurrences for DECEMBER, 1802.

Particulars of the Action between Holkar and Scindeah, near Jejuree.

Extract of a Letter from Poonah, dated the 10th of November, 1802.

"I shall endeavour to give you the best account in my power of the late action between Holkar and Scindeah's troops, principally from my own observation, and the rest from enquiries and intelligence I have collected from different officers commanding corps.

"Scindeah's forces in this quarter, with the few troops belonging to the peishwa, were posted on the old encampment, formerly occupied by the brigades, and on the morning of the action consisted of

4 battalions of Sutherland's brigade, commanded by captain Dawes,	
men,	3,000
7 ditto of Ambajee's, commanded by a Musselman,	4,500
4 ditto of the peishwa's, badly paid and appointed, commanded by natives	2,500
Cavalry mustered by Scindeah's officers the day before,	68,000
Peishwa's cavalry,	6,000
Total	84,000

with about 80 pieces of cannon well

supplied, and their rear protected in some measure by the city of Poonah.

Holkar, who had formed a junction with Futty Sing Munyer, a short time after the defeat by the latter, by the peishwa's army under the command of the Jerry Punt, near the town of Baramutty, moved forward with his whole force to Jejury, where, after spending a few days in the performance of religious ceremonies at a very ancient place of worship among the Hindus, he determined to bring his enemy to an engagement, and accordingly gave orders for marching against the united forces of his opponents. His army being at this time assembled, was immense, and was composed as follows:

4 battalions under the command of colonel Sutherland,	men,	5,000
5 ditto ditto of major Vickers,		4,000
4 ditto of major Armstrong, late in Scindeah's service		2,600
3 ditto, under natives,		2,300
Shermeth Khaun's infantry,		1,500
Meer Khaun's ditto,		600
Irregulars, mostly Rohillas,		6,000
Cavalry, at a very moderate statement,		125,000

Total 144,000

and at least 200 capital guns, some of very large calibre, with plenty of ammunition and stores.

After the arrival of Holkar near the camp of the opposite party, two days were spent in a fruitless attempt to accommodate matters; on the morning of the third, he gave orders for the attack, and mounted his horse with a fixed resolution either to conquer or die. A sharp and incessant cannonade immediately commenced, which lasted about four hours, during which time much bravery was displayed on both sides; about this time the cavalry of Scindeah, (who were mostly Mahrattas, and who are by no means so brave a character as the Patans, and other Musselmen, who chiefly compose Holkar's horse) broke and fled in every direction. Eswunt Rao, seizing this important moment, charged furiously sword in hand upon the battalions, who, encompassed on every side, and deserted by the Mahratta horse, after a very brave resistance, were thrown into confusion, and put to death without mercy. Only one battalion out of the eleven escaped: as for the peishwa's infantry, they retreated into Poonah, a short time after the contest became general, and of consequence suffered but little. During the latter part of the action, four terrible explosions took place in Scindeah's line, by shot striking their tumbrils, which tended still more to throw them into disorder.

I compute, from the best information I have been able to obtain, that the loss on Scindeah's side consisted of at least 5000 killed and wounded; in our camp the returns made are about one-third of that number: colonel Harding received a large ball in the commencement of the charge, and survived about

two hours. Poor Dawes also fell by a cannon shot. A Mr. Douglas, an ensign in Sutherland's brigade, was killed, in an attempt to make good his retreat. The only person who escaped was a Monsieur Honove, a Frenchman, who was lately at Bombay: he behaved most nobly, carrying with him the colours of his corps.—Holkar himself received three bad cuts, but is in a fair way of recovery. The dispersed parties are now collecting at Nagghur, a very strong fort, about 40 coss distance.

The success of Holkar lately has more than compensated for his former losses at Indore, &c. Upwards of 65 cannons were left on the field of battle, together with nearly all the arms, tumbrils, &c. The plunder was great, as the party of Scindeah had a vast quantity of baggage. At present there is no force in this part of the country sufficiently strong to oppose us; and from the troubles in Hindostan it is supposed general Perion will not for some time be able to dispatch a force of any consequence into the Decan.

The only thing Holkar has to dread is a continuance of the scarcity of hay, which is now invariably the complaint among his troops, and which, if not relieved, must in a short time disperse them.

At present it is uncertain what are the intentions of Holkar towards Poonah and the peishwa. He is now collecting some money in the town, and his army has so completely surrounded it, that no property can possibly be conveyed away without the permission of his officers superintending the police.

The following are the names of the native sirdars:

Scindeah's.—Rowjee, in command

mand of the whole of his cavalry; Shaik Calbully, in command of seven battalions of infantry.

Peishwa's.—Badjerow himself; Dundipunt; Bolajee Cunger; Bobajee Potenker; Roop Ram Choudry, and Monnore Geer Jossie, all fled to a hill fort near the sea side.

Holkar's.—Futty Sing Monyer, sobah of the Decan; Shermuth Khaun; Meer Khaun; Esswany Row Tantia, Monser's nephew; Kather Khaun Bungus; Wahed Ally Khaun, Bungus's brother; Nagger Punt, a Bramin; Gunput Rao, a Bramin; and Gonga Ram Cotary.

Surgy Rao, Gorca, and Gopal Rao Bahoo, are stated in the Bombay paper to have been present: this I must beg leave to contradict; Gorca is at Ougem, and Gopal Rao Bahoo is on his march from Burhanpoor.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

December 13.

	Buy.	Selling.
Six per cent. - - -	9 12	10 4 dis.
Old 8 per cent. - - -	2 4	2 8 do.
Loans of Ap. and Nov. 1800 - - -	1 10	2 0 do.
Do. of Sept. 1801, and Aug. 1802 - - -	0 12	0 8 pm.
Twelve per cent. - - -	2 4	2 0 do.
Ten per cent. - - -	8 4	7 12 do.

Introduction of the Vaccine Inoculation amongst the Hindus.

Fort William, Dec 1, 1802.

The governor general in council is pleased to order—

1st. That the high approbation of his excellency in council be signified to doctor James Anderson, physician general and first member of the hospital board upon the establishment of Fort St. George, for the benevolent attention, assiduity, and skill, mani-

festes by him in promoting the introduction into these provinces for the benefit of the valuable and important discovery made by Dr. Jenner; and that this order be transmitted to the right honourable the governor in council of Fort St. George, for the purpose of being duly signified to Dr. Anderson.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

December 20.

	Buy.	Selling.
Six per cent. - - -	9 8	10 0 dis.
Old 8 per cent. - - -	2 4	2 8 do.
Loans of Ap. and Nov. 1800 - - -	1 10	2 0 do.
Do. of Sept. 1801, and Aug. 1802 - - -	0 12	0 8 pm.
Twelve per cent. - - -	2 4	2 0 do.
Ten per cent. - - -	7 12	7 0 do.

Melancholy Accident.

Dec. 28th. It is with extreme concern we have to state, that on Sunday the 23d instant, about eleven o'clock at night, as captain and Mrs. Lee, of the ship *Daniel*, were proceeding to town in a budge-row, from Diamond Harbour, accompanied by Mr. Money, one of the honourable company's supercargoes at Canton, the boat went athwart the cable of a river sloop laying at anchor off Moyapore, and instantly upset; and with pain we add, that captain Lee was drowned, and his body brought to town on Monday evening for interment. Mrs. Lee was providentially saved through the assistance of the crew of a paunchway: of Mr. Money, hitherto there have unfortunately been no tidings.

Funeral Pile.

Another poor deluded creature voluntarily sacrificed herself on the funeral pile of her husband, in the vicinity of Erodera, on the 19th

19th inst. She is represented to have been a good-looking young woman, not more than 18 years of age. The deceased was an elderly Bramin, about 50.

Another similar sacrifice is stated to have occurred on the 17th ult. in a letter from Poonah.

MADRAS

Occurrences for December.

Violent Tornado.

The *Centurion*, in her passage from Trincomalee to this place, experienced, on the 4th of December, a violent tornado, which left her without a mast standing but the bowsprit, and had nearly proved her destruction. During the preceding night the wind and sea rose gradually, with squally weather, until half past seven in the morning, when the main-tack breaking in a heavy squall, the courses were hauled up, and the remaining sail reduced to a close-reefed main-topsail, with the fore-topmast and mizen staysails. The top-gallant-masts were got on deck, jib-boom in, the storm sails were bent, and all other precautions taken against boisterous weather. In furling the courses, the main-sail split.

A little after eight the fore-topmast stay-sail blew from the ropes, and the ship being overpressed with sail, it was found necessary to clew up the main top-sail, which soon split to pieces, as did also the mizen stay-sail.

At nine the fore top-mast was carried away, and it was attempted to put before the wind, but in vain, as a cross sea prevented the ship from veering, and no sail

could be set to assist the operation.

Several of the fore-shrouds giving way, the foremast was secured with additional ropes and tackles.—At half past ten the main top-mast went over the side. At eleven the wind which, from the commencement of the storm, had been from N. N.W. to N. N. E. shifted to the southward, in a violent squall, and brought the foremast by the board, which, in its fall, tore away the best bower anchor, and the shank painter of the small bower breaking, it was cut from the bows.—The wreck of the foremast was scarcely cleared when the mizen getting partly loose, its mast went over the side. At half past eleven the mainmast going in the partners of the main deck, broke the supporters of the booms, which proved in one respect fortunate, as their fall into the waist secured them with the barge and launch, the only remaining boats; the cutters having been before lost overboard, and two smaller boats torn from the stern. The wreck of the mast laying across the deck disabled all the pumps on the main deck.

About this time five of the main-deck guns broke loose, but were quickly overset, and secured. At noon the gusts of wind were extremely violent, accompanied with a mountainous sea. The ship now laboured excessively, rolling the gunnels in. The water increased on the pumps, and much lodged on the decks.

At one the ship had 8 feet water in the hold, and the large engine pump was choked by the ballast, nor could it be cleared for a considerable time, in consequence of the position of the wreck of the mainmast being directly over it,
and

and the chain pump, which alone could be worked, was frequently out of order. The ship, water-logged, lay on a considerable careen, and rose with great difficulty to the impulse of the waves.

In this perilous situation, it was thought expedient to throw overboard the guns of the upper decks, which greatly relieved the ship; but she must soon have foundered, had not, providentially, the tempest in some degree subsided.

At about half past two the engine pump was again got to work, and the crew pumping and baling with great perseverance and exertion, at length gained on the leak so much, that at four only 5 feet water remained in the hold. At six the wind abated to a moderate gale, leaving a prodigious sea, and at nine the ship was cleared of water as far as the pumps would reach it.

On the following days jury-masts were got up, and the ship enabled to proceed on her voyage.

When the main-tack gave way, it carried overboard Mr. Thomas, the boatswain, whose activity and zeal in the execution of his duty made his death much regretted by his officers. The only fatal accident besides was a marine killed by one of the guns that broke loose, but many other less casualties occurred.

The damage done by the storm was very great, several beams of the decks, and timbers that supported them, were broken, and bolts for securing the guns torn out of the side, which was much stove by the fall of the masts. The seams of the decks and sides ad-

mitted a great quantity of water, and the sternpost was broken above and shattered several feet below the surface of the water.

All the arm and colour chests, hen-coops, &c. were lost from the poop, and the furniture of the officers, chests, and in short every thing moveable, was destroyed, that was capable of being so, by the quick and excessive rolling of the ship and the force of the wind.

During the preceding evening the sky was red and lowering; but not so much so as to raise any suspicion of the violent commotion of nature about to ensue, and the weather was as fine as it usually is off the great coast of Ceylon at this time of the year. It was the more unexpected from the season in which these tornados usually happen on the coast of Coromandel being considered as expired, and from their rare occurrence in that part of the bay of Bengal wherein the ship was situated, her latitude at noon being about $8^{\circ} 40'$ N. and Trincomalie above 40 leagues to the westward. The tempest broke up with rain and lightning in the western part of the horizon.

Notwithstanding the above disastrous event, the *Centurion* arrived in these roads on the 11th current, after a passage of only nine days from Trincomalie.

His majesty's sloop of war *Albatross* encountered a severe gale on the 5th instant, in which she lost her mainmast, fore-yard, and fore-topsail-yard, and sprung her fore-topmast, which forced her into Negapatam to refit.

BOMBAY

*Occurrences for December.**Daring Robbery.*

Dec. 8th. On Saturday evening, the 27th ult. a most daring robbery was committed in the house of Mr. Hungerford, near the two-mile stone. On that day Mr. Hungerford had a few friends to dine with him, and when they retired, the plate which had been in use was locked up in the place where it was usually deposited: the next morning the whole was missing, and the only person upon whom suspicion particularly rested was a Portuguese servant, who had been absent from his duty for some days, but had been seen loitering about the house on the very day the robbery was committed.—Application was accordingly made to Mr. Halliday, who, with his usual vigilance and attention, immediately took measures to find out the offenders and discover the property.

Much to the credit of the department under his superintendence, the whole was found on the succeeding day, and fully corroborated the suspicion which had been formed, as half of the property was found in the house of the servant at Mam, and the other half was concealed under a date tree in Mr. Hungerford's compound.

The prisoner confessed the fact of his having robbed his master, and was accordingly apprehended, and committed by the sitting magistrate to the town gaol, to take his trial at the ensuing quarter sessions.

Dec. 8th. We have received intelligence of the death of the late

mussaleem of Bussorah, Selim Beg, who was strangled at that city on the 17th ult. This personage, on the death of the late Bacha, his father-in-law, had been appointed kia. or prime minister, by his highness's successor, Ali Bacha, to whom he was also connected by marriage. His unsatiable ambition, however, unmindful of all ties of gratitude or relationship, soon overcame the small portion of common sense which he possessed, and led to his untimely fate.

The first act of his administration aimed at an attempt to obtain the bochalic for the son of the deceased, a youth of about fourteen years of age, with the view of ruling in his name. In consequence of this proof of his aspiring view, he was seized, and returned to Bussorah, where he was strangled; a fate which he perhaps would not have met with, had he not gained a few partizans, whose zeal in his cause threatened to disturb the tranquillity of the country.

CEYLON

*Occurrences for December.**Shipwrecks.*

The *Nautica*, captain Lindsay, was driven near her anchors in a gale of wind, on the 18th of September, and totally lost on the Grand Ladrone. A Chinese fishing boat saved the second mate and 18 of the crew, who were floating on the mainmast; the rest all perished.

The same gale of wind proved fatal to a Spanish register ship from Manilla, which was wrecked upon the coast of China, near Pedra Bianca,

Bianche, but the officers and crew were saved. She had on board a cargo of immense value—850,000 dollars belonging to the Manilla company, and 250,000, the property of private individuals. It was not expected that any of this treasure would be recovered by the proprietors.

When the mandarin of the province dispatched a courier to Canton with the news, upwards of 500 Chinese fishermen were employed diving for dollars, and plundering the wreck.

The English super-cargoes, upon hearing of her loss, immediately dispatched the *Coromandel* Botany Bay ship to her assistance.

The *Daniel* lost one of her top-masts by lightning, and was obliged to put into Malacca, to repair her damage.

When the *Carron* sailed from Whampoa, she left there 15 of the honourable company's ships, 16 Americans, 3 country ships, 2 Prussians, 2 French, 1 Dutch, and 1 Swede.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Delhi.

Dec. 1st. Shah Nuwaz Khan represented to his majesty that the Maharaja Scindeah Bahadoor, has actually marched with Rajah Umbajee six or eight miles from Oujein, and that the other chiefs are soon to meet him, in order to make a joint and formidable attack upon the Holkars. Jusuunt Rao Holkar has strongly fortified his camp at or near Jogeenugur, and is ready to engage Scindeah's troops.

VOL. 5.

Dec. 3d. Maharaja 'Sreemunt Bahadoor has gone somewhere to solicit assistance, but the troops he left at Kokan are engaged in constant skirmishes and warfare with the Holkars, who, having placed the son of Umrut Rao on the seat of the Poonah government, have usurped the whole authority in the city, and their troops have plundered and killed 40 or 50,000 men in that place and the adjacent country: in fact, nothing but terror and dismay reign in that distracted region of India.

Dec. 4th. Maharaja Scindeah's Vakeel has returned from Cabul, after having waited upon Mahmood Shah, the king of Eeran, and presented to him a message from his master; upon which his majesty expressed his great satisfaction, and promised to co-operate with Scindeah in reducing the seiks, after successfully terminating the campaign against the Putans of the Ghilchee nation or tribe.

It is stated in the Ukhbar that a dreadful mortality or plague has appeared in Oujein, where innumerable people are dying daily. The whole country has become almost a desert, owing to this fatal scourge among the people. A great part of Scindeah's troops have perished also in the same place, in consequence of this wide-spreading disease.

It also appears that Scindeah is resolved to leave general Perron in Hindustan, to secure the country, and to manage the affairs of his government; but all the regular troops under his command have been dispatched towards Poonah.

† E

Dec.

Dec. 18th. Mohunlal's brother represented to his majesty, that Maharaja Scindeah Bahadoor, and Rajah Umbajee, with their armies, had actually crossed the river Nurbada, and are now encamped on the other side of it. The other chiefs of the Dekan are proceeding towards Poonah, without the smallest loss of time; it therefore appears, that hostilities will soon be resumed with Jusunwt Rao Holkar.

It was related in the papers that Umeer Khan Afghan, with 10 or 12,000 troops of the Putan tribe, had gone to Burhanpoor, where a sharp action has been fought between him and Gopal Rao Bhao, and that nearly 100 men have been killed on both sides; but neither of the parties, it would appear, can claim the honour of a victory, as they both maintained their ground near each other when the last dispatches came away.

We may soon expect to hear of something more decisive, as Umeer Khan has the character of being a brave, active officer, who, with his hardy Putans, is not likely to leave the enemy long undisturbed in his neighbourhood.

Nawab Ulee Bahadoor deceased's Durbar.

Nawab Ghunee Bahadoor, the brother of the late Nawab, still continues the siege of Fort Kalinjur, but it is uncertain whether he will be fortunate enough to take that strong fortress or not, because the Qiladar is determined to hold out to the last extremity, and will rather sacrifice his life in its defence, than surrender it to his inveterate enemy, with whom he has been engaged in constant warfare for ten years past.

Dec. 19th. Shah Nuwaz Khan represented, that a man in the habit of a sepoy, had lately passed through the sitting-room or parlour of Sahib Sing, of Puteeala, with an intention to kill him. The assassin was armed with a knife; and, on being detected, he declared that he was sent by Goolab Sing, of Um-rutsur, on purpose to act so base and criminal a part.

This infamous conduct of Goolab Singh has created in the breast of the above-mentioned Sahib Singh the utmost detestation and rancour; he is, therefore, making every possible preparation for war with so mortal a foe, whom he is determined to punish severely for his perfidy.

It is stated in the papers, that general Perron has actually marched from Muthra, and is now encamped at Bhurutpoor, about 16 or 20 miles from Jypoor. The accounts add, that he will stay there for some time, to settle such public affairs with the Jypoor Rajah as have been entrusted to his management by Scindeah.

Dec. 20th. It appears that Gopal Rao Bhao, and the troops of Raghojee Ghonsla are encamped at the distance of 8 or 10 miles from Holkar's army, another decisive action is consequently very soon expected. It is moreover reported, that Ghonsla's army has intercepted the provisions and stores of Holkar's troops, who are thus exposed to so great distress that they may be forced to engage their enemy on very unequal terms.

Mohunlal's brother produced a newspaper to his majesty, in which it appears that Jusunwt Rao Holkar is looked upon as the common enemy of all the states in the Dekan,

kan, and is very apprehensive for the probable consequences of raising so many powers against him.

Dec. 23d. We learn by intelligence lately arrived from different places, that Muhmood Shah still continues in the same state of warfare, and daily skirmishes with the Putans of the Ghilchee tribe in the hilly countries, but it is probable, that this will be soon terminated by the total discomfiture of the latter, though they have assembled in very large bodies, from all quarters on this occasion. Muhmood Shah appears to be an excellent prince; he has taken possession of Eeran, Hirat, and many other countries in that part of the world, and reigns over them with great moderation and éclat. He has, by distributing impartial justice to every individual, gained the hearts of all his new and old subjects. The ancient sovereigns of that kingdom were always absolute and very despotic, but this generous prince follows the counsel and advice of his wise and humane ministers, in all respects, he has thereby

made himself feared and respected by various princes and powers in that quarter. The Vakeels on the part of the chiefs of Rohtus Gurhu, the hills of Kushmeer, Mooltan, and the sieks, with many others, are now in attendance with his majesty, and are always received by him in the most gracious manner.

Dec. 31st. It appears by the papers that Maharaja Scindeah Bahadoor was lately transporting 30 pieces of cannon across the river Nerbuda, in which one of them was lost. The river being very deep and rapid, nobody was able to recover it, though many people were ordered by the Maharaja for that purpose, but all their efforts proved abortive.

It is reported that the overtures of peace and reconciliation, lately made by the Holkars to the peishwa, have been received with contempt and disdain by his highness, who it seems never will forgive their outrageous conduct against himself and the peaceable subjects of his government.

BENGAL Occurrences for JANUARY, 1803.

Supreme Court.

Jan. 1st. On Friday last came on to be tried two indictments against Joseph Mari Leperrouse—one for the murder of captain Ivie Campbell, late commander of the *Sarah Margaretta*, near the coast of Pedier, on the 4th of September last, and the other for piracy. He

was found guilty on both, when the chief justice passed sentence of death upon him, which was carried into effect, at the usual place of execution, on Monday last, between three and four P. M. and his body afterwards hung in chains.

Narrative of the Loss of the Ship Nautilus, wrecked on the Ladrões on the 18th of September last.

"On the 16th of September we had fine pleasant weather, observed in 22° 15' N. At sun-set saw a ship bearing W. S. W.—pleasant throughout the night. On the 17th, in the morning, saw land, bearing W. S. W. soundings sandy bottom. At 11 A. M. saw Padra Branca, bearing N. W. by W.—from the fore-top, hazy-looking weather. At noon came on a hard squall—had no observation, ship steering to the northward and westward. At one o'clock the squall clearing up a little, saw Padra Branca bearing N. by E. about two or three miles distance; and also saw a great number of fishing-boats going in different directions, and seemingly in great confusion—hauled more to the westward, still squally, with heavy rain. At 8 o'clock at night the squall increasing, and dismal-looking weather, handed our topsails and courses, and lay to under the mizen stay-sail, heaving the lead throughout the night.

At midnight, blowing hard, with rain, the wind about N. E. At 3 o'clock the next morning wore ship to the southward and eastward, blowing very hard and a high sea. At 4 o'clock wore ship again. At day-light saw an island under our lee; let go both the bow anchors: but at this time, the wind being so very violent, the anchors had no effect on the ship, and she drove bodily on the island, and went to pieces shortly after she struck.

In the evening we mustered 18 men on shore: came to us two Chinamen from the top of the

island, and brought with them some roots; in return, we gave them some liquor. They behaved very well, and went again to the place they came from.

This night we remained among the rocks; the next morning found one lascar dead. This day went on the top of the island, where we found two or three huts, but no people: a little while after came some men, women, and children, and conducted us to a place where we found a mandareen and many inhabitants. This man treated us with great civility.

On the 21st, in the morning, sent us to Macao, where we arrived in the evening, but stayed in the boats all this night. The next day, about noon, I went with the gunner on shore, but the Chinamen would not allow the lascars to be landed.

I went and reported this circumstance to the governor, and he got them released by satisfying the Chinamen with some money; the sum I do not know.

I suppose 27 of the crew to be lost, together with the captain and chief mate: 19 are saved, including myself. The lascars remained at Macao: myself and the gunner got up to Whampoa, in the *Neptune*, captain Redder, where we met with every civility.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

January 3, 1803.

	Buying. Selling.			
Six per cent.	-	10 0 10	6 0 ds.	
Old 8 per cent.	-	2 8 2	2 1 do.	
Loans of April & November, 1800	-	1 8 1	4 1 do.	
Do. of Sept. 1801, & August, 1802	-	1 0 0	10 0 pm.	
Twelve per cent.	-	2 4 2	2 0 do.	
Ten per cent.	-	7 8 7	0 0 do.	
COMPANY'S				

COMPANY'S PAPER.

January 10.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent. - -	11 4	11 10dis
Old 8 per cent. - -	2 10	2 12 do.
Loans of April & November, 1800 -	1 8	1 12 do.
Do. of Sept. 1801, & Aug. 1802 -	1 0	0 10pm.
Twelve per cent. -	2 0	1 12 do.
Ten per cent. - -	8 0	7 8 do.

Fort William.

Jan. 20th. On Wednesday the 19th of January, being the day appointed by his excellency the most noble the governor general in council to be observed as a day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the great and public blessings of peace.

The honourable the chief justice, the members of the supreme council, the judges of the supreme court of judicature, the honourable the lieutenant governor of the ceded provinces in Oude, the judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the general officers, and all the civil and military officers at the presidency, assembled at the new government house at nine o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding with his excellency to the church.

His excellency proceeded in his carriage from the new government house to the church, at a quarter before ten o'clock, through the new street leading from the north portico, which was lined by the body guard, the native troops in garrison, and the Calcutta native militia: a detachment of the body guard, dismounted, lined the steps leading up to the north portico of the new government house, and the avenues into the streets through which his excellency passed were

guarded by parties detached from the above-mentioned corps.

His excellency the most noble the governor general was followed by all the public officers, civil and military, and at the entrance of the church was met by the chaplains attached to the presidency.

The prayers, which were selected for the occasion, were read by the reverend David Brown, senior chaplain, and the sermon was preached by the reverend Claudius Buchanan. *Te Deum* and appropriate anthems were sung.

Divine service being ended, his excellency the most noble the governor general returned in his carriage in the same manner in which he had proceeded from the government house to the church.

Three royal salutes were fired from the ramparts of Fort William: the first, on the governor general's setting out, the second, during the celebration of *Te Deum*, and the third, on his excellency's return.

A great concourse of native inhabitants of Calcutta were assembled in the streets, during the progress of his excellency the most noble the governor general from the new government house, and on his excellency's return.

At three o'clock in the evening divine service was performed in Fort William, for the European troops in garrison.

The European and native troops in garrison fired three volleys from the ramparts of Fort William at sunset.

Extra batta was served to the European troops on this occasion.

The colours continued hoisted day.

CALCUTTA.

Splendid Fête, given by Marquis Wellesley, in honour of the Peace of Amiens.

Jan. 27th. Yesterday evening a most splendid entertainment was given to about 800 ladies and gentlemen, at the new government house, in honour of the general peace.

The Nawab Delawur Jung, Yaru Dowlaw, the vakeel of his highness the Subahdar of the Decan, Khan Jehan Khan, late Foudjedar of Hoogly, and several of the principal native inhabitants of Calcutta, and the vakeels from the foreign native courts, were present on this occasion.

At an early hour of the evening the ramparts of Fort William, the shipping in the river, and all the principal buildings fronting the esplanade, were brilliantly illuminated. An extensive illumination, interspersed with a variety of beautiful transparencies, was at the same time exhibited in the environs of the new government house.

The company began to assemble about nine o'clock, and a little before ten his excellency the governor-general arrived at the new government house, from the fort, where he had dined with major Calcraft, the town major. A detachment of the body guard, with 50 men, and a colour from his majesty's 78th regiment, and a detachment of native infantry, formed a street from the north-west entrance to the north portico of the government house, and received his excellency with the usual military honours.

After holding a *darbar* in the northern verandah for the vakeels and natives, and receiving the ac-

customed compliments of ceremony from them, his excellency, attended by the stewards and by his suite, entered the ball-room, and took his seat in a chair of state at the upper end of the room. The chair was placed on an octagonal carpet, of rich workmanship, which had been the state carpet of Tippoo Sultaun, and had formed one of the ornaments of that prince's throne.

Chairs were likewise prepared to the right and left of his excellency, for the chief justice, the judges of the supreme court, and members of council. The governor of the Danish settlement of Serampore was present, and sat near the governor general.

Soon after his excellency had taken his seat, the dancing commenced, and continued till twelve o'clock. There were two sets, of about forty couple each.

At twelve o'clock the suite of apartments on the marble floor were thrown open for supper, and the whole of this numerous company was accommodated at five ranges of tables in the principal apartments, and another range in the north-east wing. The tables were covered with a profusion of every delicacy, and were ornamented in a style of superior taste and magnificence.

The governor general's band played a variety of martial airs, during the time of supper.

About one o'clock, a signal being made by the discharge of a rocket, the company dispersed themselves through the several porticos, corridors, and apartments (fronting the esplanade) of this spacious mansion, and were entertained till half past two o'clock, with a rapid succession of

of the most brilliant fireworks.— At half past two, a salvo from the fort terminated the firework, and served as a signal for returning to the ball room, when the dancing was renewed, and continued until near four o'clock, at which hour his excellency retired.

The arrangement of the ball was under the direction of captains Daniell, Bristow, Camac, White, and major Bradshaw, who were appointed by his excellency to act as stewards on this occasion.

The illuminations within the fort were under the superintendence of captain Blunt, and those in the environs of the government house were directed by major Calcraft, town major of Fort William. The fireworks were also under the general controul of captain Blunt, and were executed by artificers sent to Calcutta for the purpose, from Lucknow and Moorshedabad.

The following details will convey an accurate idea of the most striking parts of this splendid ceremony.

Decorations of the Supper Table.

The most remarkable objects were a galley bringing the intelligence of the peace; a frigate, decorated with colours; some curious Egyptian obelisks, covered with hieroglyphics; and a temple, emblematical of the peace, and of the gallant exploits of our naval and military commanders during the late war. The temple consisted of eight Corinthian pillars, supporting four pediments, the whole crowned by a light dome. The pediments were ornamented with paintings.

Of the action off Cape St. Vincent, on the 14th of February, 1798.

The battle of the Nile, 1st of August, 1798.

The storming of Seringapatam, 4th of May, 1799.

And the landing of the British army, under Sir R. Abercrombie, in Egypt, on the 8th of March, 1801.

The freezes of the temple were also decorated with the following appropriate mottos:—

I.

Placitam Paci, Nutritor Olivæ.

II. NELSON, August 1, 1798.

*Atq. hic undantem bello, magnum-
que fluentem,
Nilum, ac Naxii surgentes ære
columnas.*

III. MYSORE, May 4.

Harris,
Floyd,
Stuart,
Hartley,
Brydges,
Popham,
Baird.

*Addam urbes Asiæ domitas, pul-
sumq. Nephaten,
Et duo rapta manu diversæ en hoste
trophæa,
Bisq. triumphatus utroq. ab littore
Gentes.*

IV. EGYPT.

Abercrombie,
Hutchinson,
Coote,
Craddock,
Moore,
Cavan,
Ludlow,
Baird.

*Victor ab Auroræ vopulis, et littore
rubro,*

† E 4

Ægyptum,

*Ægyptum, viresq. Orientis, et ultima secum
Bactra, vehit*——

V. PITT.

*Te Copias, Te Consilium, et Tuos
Orabente Divos.*

VI. CORNWALLIS.

Idem Pacis, Mediusq. Belli.

VII.

Howe, *June 1, 1794.*

Duncan, *October 11, 1797.*

St. Vincent, *Feb. 14, 1798.*

Nelson, *August 1, 1798.*

*Tempora Navali fulgent rostrata
Coronâ.*

Illuminations.

Opposite the southern front of the government house was an illuminated facade, forty feet high, extending 350 feet on each side of a temple dedicated to Peace; in the lower part of which was a transparent painting 15 feet square—

“Britannia destroying the implements of war, and receiving the olive-branch from Peace.”

On one side, the temple of Janus, and on the other, the ocean, ships sailing, &c.

The royal arms were displayed in the pediment.

A range of double pilastres, of the Doric order, led to the temples of Fame and Valour; in the intervals of which, portraits of the following eminent statesmen and highly distinguished officers were displayed.

Right Hon. William Pitt,
Right Hon. H. Addington,
Lords Cornwallis,

Spencer,
Howe,
St. Vincent,
Duncan,
Bridport,
Hood,
Nelson,

Sir R. Abercrombie,
Sir S. Smith.

From the temples of Valour and Fame a chain of illuminations, rising in pyramidal forms, 36 feet in height, was continued to the Durumtollah on the left, and to Champaul Ghaut on the right, crossing the road to the fort, from the corners of which it extended to the crest of the glacis, and apparently connected with the illumination on the ramparts and the Calcutta gate.

Opposite to each wing of the government house were three lofty and illuminated arches (the arch in the centre rising 60 feet), crowned with appropriate ornaments.

Two transparencies were erected opposite to the east and west fronts of the government house. The transparency on the east side represented a battle: “LAKE,” in a wreath of laurel, on the top. On one side, the arms of general Lake; on the other, his crest, and under the whole, the word LINCELLES, and trophies in honour of the memorable success of the British troops at Lincelles, under the command of general Lake.

The other transparency represented a view of *Seringapatam*, portraits of *generals Harris and Baird*

Baird on each side, and on the top appropriate emblems.

Opposite the northern front of the government house was a transparency 40 feet high—

“Britannia supporting the world, to which she has restored peace.”

Arabesque scrolls of light connected the whole in one continued illumination, comprehending an extent of near three miles.

In the centre of the esplanade, an Hindostanee illumination of variegated colours, representing a temple of fire, appeared about ten o'clock, and afforded a pleasing contrast to the paler lights of the surrounding illumination.

Captain Grant's new ship, the *Marquis Wellesley*, was most ingeniously illuminated, and presented an appearance equally novel and beautiful. The *Soonamooky* yatch, and the government state boats, were also illuminated, and produced a most happy effect.

The whole range of buildings facing the esplanade was lighted in different manners.

The Treasury, inhabited by the governor general, attracted particular attention.

The appearance of the fort was beautiful and magnificent.

The Calcutta gateway was brilliantly illuminated, connecting on the one side, by arcades of lights, 30 feet in height, with the contiguous bastions and redans; from thence, in chequer-work, with the water-gate, and extending, on the other side, by ranges of lights intersected with stars and diamond lights, to the plassey and royal gateways, Clive's ravelin, and Cartier's counterguard,

Head quarters, the royal and water gateways, the arsenal, royal barrack, and flag-staff, were also illuminated with a brilliant display of lights.

Fireworks.

The fireworks afforded an abundant display of ingenious variety and execution. The most remarkable objects were, four figures of fire, representing the fight of the elephant, admirably conducted; a volcano fire, which continued for a considerable time, to discharge rockets and flames of different colours; two beautiful temples, some very fine fountains of fire and blue lights, and a great variety of stars, suns, &c.

Amongst other ingenious devices, was a globe, which, after discharging fire for some time, opened, and discovered a transparency in Persian characters to the following effect:—

“May your prosperity be perpetual!”

During the exhibition of the fireworks, flights of rockets and fire-balls were discharged from mortars on the esplanade, and continued salvos were fired from the saluting battery, Vansittart's, Clive's, and Ford's ravelins, and from Verelst's counterguard. The flag-staff, ramparts, and the most conspicuous buildings in the fort were illuminated at the same time with ranges of blue lights.

An immense concourse of people were assembled in the streets round the government house during the entertainment; but, owing to the precautions taken by the stewards, in posting guards, &c.

no

no accident of any kind occurred during the course of the night.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

January 31.

	Buying.		Selling.	
Six per cent.	11	4	11	10 dis.
Old 8 per cent.	3	0	3	4 do.
Loans of Ap. & Nov. 1800	1	12	2	0 do.
Do. of Sept. 1801, & August, 1802	0 12		0 6 pm.	
Ten per cent.	7	8	7	2 do.
Twelve per cent.	2	0	1	10 do.

MADRAS

Occurrences for January.

Masonry.

Jan. 1st. On Monday evening last, the provincial grand lodge, and lodge of perfect unanimity of free masons, gave a ball and supper to the ladies and gentlemen of the presidency, in celebration of the festival of St. John the evangelist.

The entertainment was prepared at the Pantheon, which was decorated for the occasion in a style of peculiar elegance.

A masonic throne was placed at the extremity of the long room, next the entrance, the ascent to which was over three steps of Mosaic painting. In the center was placed a superb chair, intended for the right honourable the governor, over which a canopy, supported by two columns, painted like the throne, in blue and gold. On each side of the canopy were placed three chairs, as we understand for his excellency the admiral, the members of council, and his Majesty's judges. On each of these chairs appropriate masonic emblems were elegantly carved.

The theatre was thrown open, and on entering it from the long

room, the *coup-d'œil* was truly magnificent.

The usual machinery of the stage was removed, except the ordinary supporters of the scenes, which were fitted up to resemble beautiful columns, fancifully entwined with wreaths of various colours, intermixed with artificial leaves of laurel.

From the stage the eye was attracted by three superb transparent paintings, eminently placed against the gallery, which was concealed by decorations, except the necessary space for the pictures.

On the center painting we observed a variety of typical designations allusive to royalty and masonry, of which we cannot undertake a correct detail, and dare not attempt an explanation.

Over the crest of his royal highness the prince of Wales, grand master of England, was the Masonic motto of

Sit Lux et Lux fuit,

and beneath we observed a scroll, containing the fundamental principles of masonry.

Amor. Honor et Justitia.

The right hand painting contained two elegant female figures, representing Faith and Hope, and on the left Charity was designed performing her maternal functions to two beautiful infants.

The pictures we understand were painted by Mr. Norris, aided by the judicious taste and pencil of a Brother, whose name we are not at liberty to mention, and unquestionably reflected infinite credit on the artists. The light behind the transparencies was happily placed, so as to produce the most striking effect.

The ceiling and windows of the theatre and stage were decorated with light blue festoons, and every other ornament that could be devised, giving to the whole the semblance of a magnificent saloon.

The elegant arrangement of the lustres, and the total exclusion of globe lamps, gave to the room an effect peculiarly light and airy.

About nine o'clock the company began to assemble, and shortly afterwards the right honourable the governor arrived with his suite. His lordship was received by the provincial grand master, and entered the room, attended by several members of the grand lodge, and the stewards for the evening, the music playing "God save the King."

His excellency the admiral was received in like manner, and on his entrance the band played "Rule Britannia."

About ten o'clock the long room and the stage of the theatre were completely filled, the country dances commenced with spirit, and continued till twelve o'clock, when the sound of a bugle horn announced the preparation for supper.

A temporary barrier, which divided the stage from the body of the theatre, being removed, discovered a platform erected over the auditory, leading towards the supper tents. On the second sounding of the bugle horn, the company proceeded to supper, preceded by the stewards, followed by his excellency the admiral, leading Mrs. Gahagan, the lady of the deputy provincial grand master; the chief officers of the provincial grand lodge attending the principal ladies of the settlement present at the entertainment.

Supper was laid for four hundred persons, and the tables displayed every fruit and delicacy that the season produced, and every sub-

stantial which the nature of the entertainment would permit.

The wines were of the best quality procurable in the settlement.

The stewards were distributed at the different tables, and walked round, endeavouring to anticipate the wants of the company.

The following toasts were drank during supper:

The King and the Craft.—God save the King.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of England. The Grand Lodge and other Lodges of Masons in England.—A masonic tune composed by Brother Linley.

The honourable East India Company, and their Governments in India.—The Duke of York's March.

The Navy and Army of Great Britain.—Rule Britannia.

When the company returned to the rooms, the dancing recommenced with a cotillon, consisting of two sets. When we say, that it was performed with ease, elegance, and without a single *faux pas*, we barely offer that tribute, which we are enabled to pay, without being invidious.

After the cotillon, country dances and reels continued with great spirit until near three o'clock in the morning, when the ladies all retired apparently satisfied with the attentions of the brethren.

We cannot undertake particularly to describe the ladies that honoured this masonic entertainment; but believe, that a more numerous assemblage of beauty has not been witnessed in this settlement. The Fair Sisters were distinguished by emblems embroidered on blue ribbon, and almost every lady honoured the Craft, by displaying in her dress, some attention to the masonic colours.

In addition to the high personages we have already noticed, we observed sir Henry Gwillim, sir Benjamin Sullivan, Mr. Petrie, Mr. Dick, general Baird, &c. &c. &c.

The right honourable the governor retired before supper.

After the departure of the ladies, the stewards and a few of the brethren proceeded again to the supper tents, where the tables were prepared for a second refreshment, to which a numerous party sat down. Several bumper toasts were drank, and, when exhausted, the majority of the company were well disposed for "sentiments." A variety of masonic, loyal, hunting, and other appropriate songs, contributed to the festivity and harmony of the morning, some of them peculiarly adapted to the temper of the moment.

The firing of the morning gun was the signal for singing "God save the King." The company rose, or endeavoured to rise. The song was given by one of the Brethren in an impressive manner, in which he was joined by every person at table. Three times three cheers announced the breaking up of the party, which separated after drinking the parting toast,

"Happy to meet, happy to part, and happy to meet again."

The grand master, grand officers and members of the grand lodge, and master and officers of the lodge of Perfect Unanimity, appeared in their respective insignia and jewels.

The stewards for the evening were brothers C. Smith, Compton, Lys, Roworth, Keble, and F. Gahagan.

Extraordinary Hurricane.

At Jaffnapatam on the 5th Dec. the sea was driven by the violence

of the wind into the Fort Ditch. The water on the bridge, and at the gate-way of the fort, was more than knee-deep, and the esplanade and glacis were covered with boats and rigging, driven there by the force of the torrent. Many of the largest trees were torn up by the roots, others were blown down, and several houses were untiled. Much damage has been done to the country, and it is feared the young crops of paddy will be materially injured in consequence of the sea. Many boats have been lost, and two square-rigged vessels appear to be stranded on the island opposite the fort. We have as yet only heard of one life being lost, which was occasioned by the fall of a palmyra tree.

The storm raged with equal violence at Kats. A brig at anchor in the bay parted two cables, and drove on shore. All the doneyes were driven on shore, or perished, and only two vessels weathered the storm.

The inhabitants say that no such tempest has taken place there since the year 1747, when a similar one occurred.

On the 7th instant, when the accounts came away, neither the mails from Columbo, or the coast, had arrived, and great apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the latter.

Advice has since been received from Point Pedro, that the mail, when left Negapatam the 4th instant, has been lost. The *Catamaran* was upset, and the packet of letters fell into the sea, but the lives of the men were saved.

Loss of the ship Generous Friends.

With much regret we announce the loss of the ship *Generous Friends*, captain Porter, on those destructive

destructive rocks, called the Paracelles, in the China seas. Captain Porter was on his return to Madras, and only six days from Canton, when the ship, in a violent gale of wind, struck, and was totally lost. Captain Porter, it appears, however, had opportunity to construct a strong raft, but which the Manila seacunnies (a description of inveterate villains, whom it is astonishing that any one will receive into their service) cut from the wreck, and went off with it. Another raft was afterwards constructed, on which captain Porter and 46 of the crew ventured at sea, but as they have not since been heard of, little hope is entertained of their safety. About 20 of the crew who remained on the wreck were picked up by fishermen, and conveyed to the port of Saygon, on the coast of Cochin China, and not far distant from the Paracelles.

New Launch.

On Saturday last was launched from the yard of Messrs. Gilmore and Wilson, a remarkably beautiful vessel of 272 tons, carpenter's measurement; she was named the "*Belle*," built purposely for the Bussorah trade, for Samuel Manesty, esq. resident at that place, and to be commanded by captain Alexander Fozgo.

BOMBAY *Occurrences for January.*

Extract of a Letter from Trincomalie, dated Dec. 6th.

"We have just experienced one of the greatest storms of wind and rain, and of the longest continuance, which has been witnessed here for many years past. It began about twelve o'clock at night

on the 3d, and did not cease till about four o'clock on the afternoon of yesterday, during which there was not five minutes intermission of heavy rain, you may therefore judge how much must have fallen.

"The wind came at first from the N. E. but it afterwards came from, and settled in the S. W. from whence it blew for the last eighteen hours almost a perfect hurricane, during which, early yesterday morning, the Malay hospital was completely blown down, and levelled with the ground. As the people I suppose had some warning of its fall, happily no lives were lost, a few being only slightly bruised.

"The shock from this storm has been such that almost every house in the place has suffered greatly from its fury, and none have altogether been proof against its effects. Of five square-rigged vessels lying in Ostenburgh harbour, four have gone on shore, two small vessels belonging to Mr. Bagshaw, a brig commanded by a Mr. Newbegging, and another brig commanded by a Frenchman, none rode it out but Mr. Marshall's sloop."

Daring Piracy.

Captain Fitzgerald of this establishment, and his lady, arrived last week in a Portuguese vessel from Diu, which had been appointed to convey them by the governor of that place, after their having suffered the most daring and pinatical attack near the harbour on their way to the coast in a Patamar boat, by a set of Cooly plunderers, who came up with them early in the morning after their departure. These desperate ruffians, not satisfied with robbing captain Fitzgerald and his lady of their money and effects, but treated them with the most wanton cruelty and

and barbarity until their arrival at Diu, to which place they had to find their way for 26 miles from the northward, where the inhumanity of the pirates had landed them, through an uninhabited country, and a sandy desert, in the heat of the sun, during a march of two days.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Delhi.

His highness the peishwa having settled some affairs with his ally, has embarked on board a ship, but will soon return to the camp of Maharaja Scindeah Bahadoor, who has dispatched a large detachment of regular troops to Poonah, and proceeding in person towards Burhanpoor, with an immense body of troops with the utmost dispatch.

Jypoor, Jan. 12th. Rajah Puttap Singh, alarmed at the approach of general Perron, was making every necessary preparation to secure his country, and to act as occasion might require, but he at last thought it most prudent to compromise matters by paying the tribute due from him. The general, it is supposed having settled his affairs with the rajah, will forthwith commence his march from Chaksoo, in order to overtake Scindeah before he can reach Poonah.

Jan: 20th. His majesty had been pleased to mention to his attendants, that Meer Khan Puthan, with a division of troops, was dispatched by Juswunt Rao, to bring his highness the peishwa to Poonah.

His party happened to be met with by some forces of Maharaja Scindeah Bahadoor, on the road, when an action immediately commenced, but Meer Khan not being able to cope with Scindeah's troops on this occasion, he was obliged to flee towards Poonah with only 50 or 60 troopers.

Mohunlal observed, that Juswunt Rao Holkar having been severely wounded in one of his arms in the last battle, had since resolved not to venture his person again in the action, but to exert himself as an able statesman, in providing against the alarming consequences of having made so many powers inimical to him, who can bring very large armies into the field, and may probably ruin him for ever.

Jan. 22d. Maharaja Scindeah Bahadoor is arrived at the fort of Undoor. Rajah Umbajee pitched his tent on the banks of a Jheel, at the distance of 18 or 20 miles from Undoor, and the forces of Ghonsal are encamped in a wood near the same place.

Khizur Khan and Mulhoo Khan, the jumudars of some Rohilla tribes belonging to Holkar's army, having been very much distressed from a want of necessary provisions, and a general scarcity of grain, had applied to Maharaja Scindeah Bahadoor for admission into his service, but the Maharaja thought it advisable not to place any confidence in these overtures, and consequently refused compliance with their requests. The above intelligence so far confirms the disaffection which we formerly stated to have existed among certain divisions of Holkar's large army, and which must doubtless embarrass that chieftain much.

Jan. 29th. Syiid Rusee Khan states, that Sirjee Rao Ghatka, who was trusted by Scindeah with the management of all his public and private affairs, now refuses to obey his master's orders. He has even had the temerity to erect the standard of rebellion in Ougein; but Scindeah, having been informed of this circumstance, has dispatched a sufficient force from Undoor, to chastise the insurgents, and to secure the city, with as much care and celerity as possible, from the fatal effects of their hostility.

Jan. 30th. The forces of several chiefs of the Decan are now in the field against the Holkars, but the commencement of hostilities is postponed by the interference of some respectable statesmen, who are actually negotiating a peace between the Holkars and Scindeah, with the most sanguine expectation of

success. The various surmises with which the Delhi papers are filled, on this extraordinary event in the political world, are too vague and unsatisfactory to submit at this early period to our readers. We nevertheless may venture to predict, from the general complexion of the newspapers in question, that all the great powers of India seem very averse to the continuation of a destructive war, and that the whole are now in earnest in their wishes for the general tranquillity of India. Time, we fondly hope, will not contradict this auspicious presage, to every benevolent mind, when we conjecture that the gates of Janus will soon be shut, both in Europe and Asia, for some years at least to come, and that the principal states in both quarters of the globe will now direct all their attention to cultivate the milder arts of commerce and peace.

BENGAL Occurrences for FEBRUARY, 1803.

Feb. 1st. On Monday se'n- night about five o'clock, his excellency the most noble the governor general, attended by the gentlemen of his lordship's suite, went on board the *Marquis of Wellesley*, captain John Grant, laying off the esplanade; when his lordship was pleased to visit every part of the ship, and to notice in very high terms of approbation, the apparent superior workmanship, and uncommon fine materials of this noble vessel.

The yards of the *Marquis of Wellesley* were completely manned upon this occasion, and with the peculiar elegance of the ship, afforded a very

gratifying sight to a numerous assemblage of spectators.

The union flag was hoisted at the main-top gallant-mast head of the *Marquis Wellesley*, during the time his excellency the most noble the governor general was on board.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Feb. 16, 1803.

	Buying.	Selling.
Six per cent. . . .	11 4	12 10da.
Old 8 per cent. . . .	2 4	2 8 do
Loans of Apr. & Nov. 1800	1 12	2 6 do.
Do. do. of Sept. 1801,	} 1 0	0 3pin.
and Aug. 1802 . . .		
Ten per cent. . . .	7 8	7 0 do.
Twelve per cent. . .	1 8	1 0 do.

Extra.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Allahabad, dated 26th February, 1803.

"We had to-day about ten A. M. a most violent thunder storm, during which lieutenant Gulland was struck dead by the lightning in the camp, close to my house. It appears he was walking to and fro in his tent, and as the rain fell pretty smartly, he desired his bearer to let down the purdah, which he had scarcely done, when the lightning struck the iron spindle of the pole, and he fell dead at its foot. I have seen the tent: the pole is shivered at the top, a large piece drove through the outside, and many small splinters stuck on the cloth of the inner lining; the iron band which unites the pole, appears to have conducted it at the moment of passing, against his right side; his hat was torn to pieces, as was also the boot on his right leg, and he was stretched lifeless. The people round the tent, who had taken shelter from the rain, were unhurt."

Particulars of the loss of the ship Anna Maria, captain Gordon, near Ceylon.

The *Anna Maria* made the land of Ceylon, on lat. $9^{\circ} 5'$, on the 14th of February. At midnight sounded, 20 fathoms, steering along-shore course: soon after the wind came round to the E. N. E. blowing a gale, with a high sea: about two o'clock, found the water shoaled to 11 fathoms, when the ship was attempted to be tacked without effect.

At three A. M. having shoaled to 7 fathoms, captain Gordon anchored in $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, hard ground. The ship rode heavily, and shortly after drifted on a rock, where,

striking violently, she lost her rudder, and finally bilged, and upset on her larboard side.

Two seamen were unfortunately drowned; the rest of the crew got on shore on spars and hen-coops, and on the 16th arrived at Trincomalie, after a march of 35 miles.

On their arrival, captain Bagshaw, the master attendant, instantly proceeded to the wreck, with a schooner, sloop, and two large launches, but on his arrival found that no part of the cargo could be saved, the whole, except a few spars, being destroyed, and the larboard side of the ship, with her masts, completely under water.

MADRAS

Occurrences for February.

Review of the Madras European Regiment.

Feb. 1. Lieut.-col. Campbell was extremely gratified this morning at the general good appearance of the 1st division Madras European regiment, which was highly military, and reflects much credit on major Dighton, and the other officers of that corps, the lieutenant-colonel particularly remarked their steadiness, correct levelling, and close firing when halted, and their just time and well-regulated step when marching, as well as the precise distances of the division in column, which was evinced by the correct formation of the line.

The regulations of the interior economy of the corps laid down by their most respectable and experienced colonel general Braithwaite, appear to be strictly enforced and executed in every department. The lieutenant-colonel derived particu-
lar

lar pleasure in inspecting the hospital, to find the men so perfectly clean and comfortable, and so well provided with every thing their situation requires, in a manner highly honourable to Mr. surgeon Fleeming. Lieutenant-colonel Campbell requests major Dighton will assure the corps, that he will lose no time in communicating these his sentiments to his excellency the commander in chief.

The corps after the review gave a splendid breakfast and dinner, the whole of which was conducted with great regularity and good order. Several loyal toasts were drank after dinner, when the merry dance commenced, which continued with great glee and harmony till past the hour of twelve.

BOMBAY *Occurrences for February.*

Extract of a Letter from the Supreme Government, to the Governor in Council at Bombay.

Feb. 3d. Para. 6th. "The governor general in council desires that his approbation may be signified to colonel sir William Clarke, of that officer's ready compliance with the honourable the governor of Bombay's requisition, for the aid of the forces stationed at Goa, in suppressing the commotion excited by the rebellion of Mulhar Row, and of the energy and military skill manifested by sir William Clarke, in conducting the operations in the field, which have terminated so successfully for the interests of the British nation, and honourably to the reputation of the British arms."

7th. "The governor general in council also desires, that his thanks may be signified to major Walker,

for his distinguished exertion of military talents, in the contest in which he was unavoidably engaged with the superior force of the rebel Mulhar Row."

8th. "The governor general in council further desires, that his thanks may be signified to the officers and soldiers composing the army under the command of sir William Clarke and major Walker, for the zeal, valour, and discipline manifested by them during the late service in Guzerat."

Extract of a Letter from the Supreme Government, to the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated the 15th of December, 1802.

"His excellency in council desires that you will communicate to captain Bethune, and to the officers and men composing the detachment which was employed in the reduction of the fort of Sunkeira, his excellency in council's high approbation of the military skill and gallantry which distinguished their conduct on that occasion."

Dreadful Fire.

Feb. 19th. On Thursday last, a most dreadful and alarming fire broke out in our crowded and populous bazar, the ravages of which, though it is not yet quite extinguished, it is impossible to relate. The extent of the devastation may be somewhat conjectured by those who are acquainted with Bombay, when we say that about three-fourths of the bazar are destroyed, including perhaps about 1000 houses, and when the nature of these dwellings is considered, having many families under one roof, the number of the unfortunate sufferers must be proportionally greater. We are at a loss to state with certainty where the fire originated.

It is said to have been in a stable on the morning of Thursday, where some valuable horses became its first victims. Unfortunately the wind continued rather high the whole day, which encreased the flames in the progress of its direction with astonishing rapidity, and so great and violent was the conflagration at sun-set, that the destruction of every house in the fort was to be apprehended. All the records and papers in the secretary's office were early removed, and the houses of business followed the example. Indeed every inhabitant, however remote, took the precaution to remove his furniture and effects.

Beyond the bazar the flames extended to the king's barracks, which are mostly destroyed. The custom-house also is in ruins, proceeding from thence to the range of houses called the Tank Barracks, where it was stopped by the prudent precaution of using artillery to beat down the contiguous buildings. During the whole continuance of this awful destruction, every effort was used to oppose its progress, but the fury of the flames, aided by the wind, rendered all attempts vain.

Anecdote of a Shark.

John Walker, boatswain's boy of the *Ganges*, aged 13, swimming alongside of the ship when at anchor, and at a few yards distant from the ship's boat with 3 seamen in it, was discovered by a shark, who immediately approached him, and independent of the exertions of the boat's crew to intimidate the hungry monster, he laid hold of the unfortunate boy, by grasping in his mouth the whole of the right leg and more than half the thigh, pulling him beneath the water close

alongside the ship, when upwards of 100 men were spectators of the scene, and kept him below for near two minutes, in which time he had tore off the leg and thigh to the extent above mentioned. The boy once more made his appearance on the surface of the water, and the shark upon his back with his jaws once more extended to make a finish of his prey; when a lad from the boat struck him with the boat-hook, and by the same instrument laid hold of the boy, and brought him on board. The boy had lost a vast deal of blood, the stump was dreadfully lacerated, and the bone splintered near one and a half inch, which required an amputation of the thigh close to the hip joint. Under all these untoward circumstances the boy has quite recovered within three months from the date of the operation. The fleet, as it was an extraordinary case, have subscribed upwards of 280l. for him.

Naval Court Martial.

On Monday the 14th of February, a court martial was assembled on board his Majesty's ship *Trident*, in Bombay harbour, for the trial of Mr. John M'Ghee, surgeon of his Majesty's ship *Fox*, on a charge of ungentlemanlike behaviour, abusive language, and for striking Mr. Blake, the master.

PRESIDENT.

Captain Thomas Surridge.

MEMBERS.

Captain John Spratt Rainier,

Captain John Surman Carden,

Captain James Giles Vashon,

Captain Robert Evans.

Judge Advocate, Mr. Goodwyn.

Sentence: Dismissed from his Majesty's service, rendered incapable of ever again serving, with imprisonment for six months in the marshalsea.

CEYLON

CEYLON Occurrences for February.

Presentation of Colours.

Feb. 10th. This day his excellency the governor presented its colours to his Majesty's regiment of Ceylon native infantry.

At day-break his excellency came upon the ground where the regiment was drawn up, accompanied by major-general Macdowall, and preceded by the officers of his staff, and took post opposite to the centre of the line where the colours were placed. The grenadier company advanced in slow time near to the colours, when the Rev. Mr. Cordiner consecrated them, and pronounced the following prayer:

"Most blessed and most gracious God, who hast impressed upon every soul which thou hast created sentiments of devout veneration towards thy all-glorious Majesty, with the humblest sense of our own unworthiness we prostrate ourselves before thee, praying that thou would inspire us with those virtues which animate the breasts of gallant soldiers, pour down thy blessing upon these sacred banners, and grant that we may ever consider it as our pride and glory to honour and defend them.

"Long may we behold them raised as ornaments to a prosperous and peaceful land; and whenever they shall appear displayed as ensigns of war, may the strength of the God of armies surround them, and lead them on to victory and triumph.

"All we ask is through the mediation of Jesus Christ thy Son, our only Saviour. Amen."

His excellency then delivered the colours to captain Kerr, the

commanding officer, and addressed him as follows:

"Captain Kerr and Officers of his Majesty's Regiment of Ceylon Native Infantry.

"I am happy in delivering these colours to soldiers, whose martial appearance and rapid advance in discipline, correspond so entirely with the generous spirit which prompted them to embrace a military life.

"I sincerely hope that a long continuance of peace on this island will not give me an opportunity of seeing the idea which I have formed of their merit confirmed by their active service in the field; but should the case prove otherwise, I shall call on them with the greatest confidence to protect against unjust aggression the persons and property of the people committed to my care, and the safety of the country which they have adopted as their own."

Captain Kerr, upon receiving the colours, made the following reply:

"Sir,

"It is with real pride I receive his majesty's colours from the hands of your excellency, and I beg leave, on the part of the regiment, to return you our humble thanks for the very handsome manner in which you have been pleased to confer on us that honour.

"Permit me, Sir, to express my ardent hope that in all situations in which we may hereafter be placed, and in all duties to which we may be called, whether in the field or garrison, our conduct shall be such as to command your excellency's further approbation, and prove us worthy of the distinguished honour and good fortune which attends us, in being the first regiment

ment formed from natives of British India, which has been embodied for the service, and in the name of our sovereign."

After which he delivered the colours to the officers appointed to receive them, by whom they were unfurled, and saluted with presented arms by the whole regiment. They were then marched along the front of the line, after which they took post.

This ceremony being concluded, the regiment was reviewed by his excellency, who was pleased to express the highest satisfaction at its fine appearance, and the great precision, correctness, and steadiness, with which the different manœuvres were performed. As soon as the review was finished, all the ladies and gentlemen present were invited by captain Kerr, to a range of tents pitched in the field, where a most plentiful breakfast was provided. The tables were afterwards removed, and dancing commenced, which was kept up for some time with great spirit.

Feb. 15th. G. O. By Major-general Macdowall.

Major-general Macdowall deferred expressing his sentiments on the appearance of the Ceylon native infantry, at the inspection on Wednesday last, until they had been reviewed by his excellency the governor. He is now happy in having it in his power to declare, from the display of this morning, that he is fully confirmed in the opinion he had originally entertained of their steadiness and discipline, and although, to the eye of military criticism, the performance of this day was perhaps in some points inferior to that which took place on the 5th instant, there was still much to applaud, and nothing to condemn.

The major-general naturally ex-

pected a great deal from his personal knowledge of the ability, energy, and experience of captain Kerr, but he was not sanguine enough to suppose that in a short period of about three months, the part of the regiment under arms, and which is chiefly composed of recruits, could have attained the apparent efficiency of the trained soldiers, and he is convinced they only required active service in the field to prove that gallantry and good conduct of which they gave so fair a promise.

Captain Kerr will be pleased to accept and convey to the corps the major-general's approbation and thanks. To that zealous and excellent officer every praise is due, for the skill and perseverance he has shewn in improving the regiment intrusted to his care, and the major-general has much satisfaction in contemplating an old brother officer placed in the temporary command of a battalion, on which, if called into action, he should place the most perfect reliance, and which he is confident will, on all occasions, do honour to his majesty's army.

At the earnest intercession of the native officers of Ceylon infantry, in favour of a gallant and respectable captain now under suspension, the major-general Macdowall has thought proper to remit the remaining part of the sentence passed upon Manarloo by a general court martial, and he is directed to join his company from this day.

WAR IN CEYLON.

*Capture of the City of Candy.
To Robert Arbuthnot, Esq. Chief
Secretary to Government.*

Sir,

Please to inform his excellency
the

the governor, that about three o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th, as my detachment approached the great Candian river, I found the opposite bank, the village of Wallapoaloo, and the neighbouring hills, occupied by the enemy in force; a few minutes fire from two mortars and one six pounder obliged them (after expending much of their ammunition without effect) to retire, and the detachment crossed the river this morning. The report of the country is, that the enemy lost fifteen killed. At present we are posted at Wallapoaloo, within one English mile and an half of Candy, and are in hourly expectation of being joined by major-general Macdowall.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your very obedient servant,
B. G. BARBUT,

Lt. Col. commanding the Detachment,
Camp, Wallapoaloo.
20th Feb. 1803

Cottoos of the Pearl Fishery, near Chilow,
Feb. 22, 1803.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this day received from Major-general Hay Macdowall, commanding the forces in Ceylon, by his excellency the governor.

One Mile East of Giriagamme,
Feb. 19, 1803.

Sir,

It is with great pleasure I inform your excellency, that the advance under lieutenant-colonel Logan of the 51st regiment, attacked, this morning, and carried the two strong posts of Galle Gederah and Giriagamme.

At the first, (in which the enemy abandoned three very curious brass cannon) no resistance was made: at the last, a heavy fire commenced, the moment the grenadiers of the

19th, under captain Honner, which led, appeared, and which was maintained, though with little effect, until the assailants entered the battery.

From their contemptible mode of defence, the enemy I presume have not suffered much loss; on our side, one sergeant, and one private of the 19th regiment, are severely wounded.

From the steepness and narrowness of the paths, had the Candians behaved with common resolution, this conquest would have cost us the lives of many brave men.

The adigar, it is said, has fled into the Four Corles, and the troops who were lately under his command are dispersed in the woods, or have retired towards Candy.

The road to the capital is now open. I shall reach Katoogastotte on the Mahaville Genga to-morrow, and next day have it in my power to march into it.

I have no news of lieutenant-colonel Barbut's detachment.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HAY MACDOWALL.

Extract of a Letter from Candy, the Capital of Ceylon, dated the 23d of February, 1803.

"Since I wrote you last we have had many difficulties to surmount. Our roads have been troublesome, nothing less in fact than constantly ascending and descending immense mountains, with some bush-fighting, but of no great consequence. The country in which we now are, has, however, amply repaid us for all our troubles. It is undoubtedly one of the finest countries in the world, and well deserves the name of *Paradise*.

"Mountains cultivated to their summits, and interspersed with rivulets,

vulets, villages, and cattle; with well-trodden foot-paths crossing them in all directions, fruitful valleys with groves of areca, jack, cocoa-nut, limes, orange, plantains, and pumple-nose trees, with fine villages and fields of paddy, raggee, natchenee, and other grain. The paddy fields well watered by the streams rushing down from the mountains, altogether forming such striking scenery as is but seldom seen.

"We marched into Candy on the evening of the 20th, and found it wholly deserted, the king having removed all the treasure from the palace, and the inhabitants from their houses. The palace, when we entered it, was partially on fire; it is an immense pile of building, and perhaps only inferior to that of Seriggapatani. The town is about two miles long, and consists of one principal street terminated by the palace at the upper end; there are also many lesser streets branching off on both sides, but of no great length. The houses are chiefly of mud, and raised above the level of the street about five feet, you ascend to them therefore by steps.

"A few of the houses at the upper end of the street, belonging to the principal inhabitants, are tiled and white washed. The palace is built of a kind of chunam, or cement, perfectly white, with stone gateways. It is a square of immense extent, one face of which is new, and not yet finished. In the centre is a small square inclosure, which is a cemetery, and contains the tombs of the kings of Candy. The palace contains a great number of rooms, the walls of which are painted in the most grotesque manner you can imagine, and covered with a multiplicity of inscriptions. Many of the walls

are covered with immense pier glasses of about seven feet by four. In one room is a gigantic brass image of Budha, in a sitting posture, with two smaller ones at his feet.

"The river of Candy is a very noble one, and swarming with fish, as the king would never allow them to be molested. We saw five beautiful milk-white deer in the palace, which was noticed as a very extraordinary thing.

"We are now encamped about two miles from the capital, on the other side of the river, and colonel Barbut has been detached with the Malay regiment, for the purpose of escorting, it is said, a successor to the throne.

"As the king had removed all his treasure before our arrival, we have not got any prize money. A few officers have found some painted bows and arrows."

Colombo, 26th February.

G. O. BY THE GOVERNMENT.

His excellency the governor is happy to congratulate major-general Macdowall on the possession of the capital of the kingdom of Candy by his majesty's troops, and on the speedy and successful advancement of the important business with which he is charged, the progress of which, his excellency is persuaded, would have been very different, had it not been for the energy, activity, and judgment displayed by the major-general, and the excellent discipline and spirit maintained by him in the army.

His excellency requests major-general Macdowall to accept of his thanks, and to communicate them to colonel Bailie, lieutenant-

nant-colonel Barbut, and all the officers who have so meritoriously seconded him; and at the same time to express to the non-commissioned officers and privates his high approbation of their good conduct and intrepidity.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Delhi.

Feb 19th. Muhmood Shah has been for a long time engaged in warfare with the Putans of the Ghilchee tribe, whose inaccessible situation on the hills gave little opportunity to his majesty for carrying on his operations against them with success. The king, under such embarrassing circumstances, had recourse to the bravery of his officers, who made a last and formidable attack upon the Putans, by ascending the hills with a select body of troops, and surprising them.

The Putans, after a very obstinate and bloody action, were driven from their station, with great slaughter. His majesty immediately detached some bugades (*dustu*) of his army, as a reinforcement, to support the storming party, who completely routed the Putans, and pursued them as far as the extensive woods of Roh, in which the remains of that warlike tribe are now dispersed and concealed.

Muhmood Shah having thus obtained a signal victory over his most inveterate enemy, was pleased to celebrate a grand festival on the day of Eedool Fitr, and bestowed very superb honorary dresses on all his noblemen and ministers, as also on all the ambassadors and vakeels from the several princes

who are on terms of amicable intercourse with his majesty, agreeably to their respective ranks.

Feb. 21st. Surjee Rao Ghatka having entered into a plan of confederacy with Hurnath, the Chela of Juswunt Rao Holkar persists in committing outrages against Maharaja Scindeah, and thereby greatly disturbs the peace of the country.

Some loyal zemeendars of Soon-dura, under the shew of friendship, invited the chiefs of the insurgents to a feast, at which they were both surrounded and seized. The zemeendars, by this stratagem, also secured all their effects, with a number of horses and elephants, &c.

Surjee Rao Ghatka having thus been reduced to a due sense of his crime, humbly addressed Scindeah, imploring pardon. Scindeah, with great indignation, ordered the bearer of the letter to be driven from his presence, without deigning to pay the smallest attention to its contents.

Feb. 28th. Meer Khan Putan, one of Juswunt Rao Holkar's principal officers, having been mortally wounded in some of the late skirmishes with the enemy, languished for a considerable time, and at last died of his wound.

Rajah Umbajee and Mr. James have commenced their march also towards Poonah, carrying with them a number of cannon, and other warlike stores.

It is supposed that colonel Collins, at the desire of Scindeah, is repairing to him from Kona, in which place he halted for some time, on his way to Scindeah's camp.

Feb. 30th. The following circumstance has excited a great deal of attention: a person, of a respectable appearance, came lately to the royal mosque at Delhi, and began to say prayers, with others who were assembled there for that purpose.

While the stranger seemed wholly abstracted in the performance of his devotion, he suddenly resigned

his life into the hands of his Creator, and expired, without a groan, on the spot.

The multitude observing this wonderful and unexpected scene, were struck with the apparent composure of the deceased, whose pure spirit thus left this world of woe and sorrow to enjoy the eternal happiness prepared in the next for every true believer.

BENGAL Occurrences for MARCH, 1803.

March 6th. His excellency the most noble the governor general having reviewed the artillery at Dum Dum, on Friday the 4th instant, proceeded, early on Saturday morning, to Barasut, accompanied by Mr. Barlow, member of council, colonel Green, and the officers of his lordship's staff.

Captain Richardson, commanding the company of gentlemen cadets, and lieutenant Broughton, adjutant of the corps, met his excellency at a distance from the cantonment, and conducted his excellency to the head quarters of the station, where the company, under the command of ensign Oliver, was drawn up to receive his excellency.

Messrs. Craigie, Roberts, and Sneider, had the honour of being selected to mount (the first as orderly sergeant, and the latter as sentries) over his excellency.

Breakfast being announced, the company lodged their arms, and had the honour of breakfasting with his lordship: immediately after breakfast, the gentlemen cadets were assembled for the purpose of being examined in the

Hindustanee language, Messrs. Harrington and Colebrook, judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and Mr. Gilchrist, Hindustanee professor at the college of Fort William, were nominated as examiners.

The whole being in readiness, his excellency entered the examination room, accompanied by Mr. Barlow, and all the officers of his lordship's staff. His excellency remained during the examination of the first class; and on receiving the report of the examiners on the progress of each gentleman, his excellency addressed them individually, and expressed his approbation at their different degrees of proficiency; and on the conclusion of the examination of the first class his excellency expressed his approbation in terms highly flattering to captain Richardson, and to Messrs. Craigie, Roberts, and Sneider, who composed the first class.

His excellency now retired, and until the conclusion of the examination Mr. Barlow presided.

In the evening his excellency reviewed the company. They performed

formed the manual and platoon exercise, marched to the front, then facing outwards, filed in two divisions to the rear, where they piled their arms, and fell in as officers and serjeants with the sepoy detachment, through the remaining part of the review, which being finished, Messrs. Craigie, Roberts, and Sneider, were ordered to the front, and adverting to the examination report of these gentlemen's proficiency in the Hindustanee language, and of an equally favourable one by captain Richardson, of their military acquirements, in the short period of five months, his excellency expressed his approbation of their merit; and informed them that they should immediately be ordered to join their corps in the line, and be recommended to the notice of the officer in command of the corps to which they might be nominated: and, as a further mark of his excellency's approbation, and their merit, his excellency was pleased to order that each of these gentlemen should be presented with a regimental sword, and 500 rupees.

In the evening his excellency, the officers of his excellency's staff, the cadet company, and a large party of gentlemen were entertained at dinner by captain Richardson.

His excellency slept that night at Barasut, and proceeded to Barrackpoor at an early hour the next morning.

Report on the Examination of the Cadet Company in the Hindustanee Language, holden at the Cantonment of Barasut, on the 5th Day of March, 1803, in the Presence of his Excellency the

most noble the Governor General, and Mr. Barlow, Member of Council.

FIRST CLASS.

Messrs. Craigie, Roberts, and Sneider.

These gentlemen had the honour of being examined in the presence of his excellency the most noble the governor general, and manifested a degree of proficiency which obtained them the distinguished honour of his excellency's highest approbation.

Messrs. Gerrard and Oliver.

These gentlemen manifested a degree of proficiency which entitled them to be advanced from the second to the first class.

SECOND CLASS.

Mr. Tydd.

On the Bombay establishment, but examined at his own request, and shewed a proficiency which entitled him to be placed at the head of the second class.

Messrs. Kirchoffer, Gage, Baber, Lyall, and Young.

These gentlemen, although inferior to those of the first class, acquitted themselves much to the satisfaction of the examiners, and in a manner which affords a well-grounded expectation that they will distinguish themselves considerably at the next examination.

THIRD CLASS.

Mr. Meyrick.

This gentleman was examined at his own request, and if he had been capable of reading the Persian character, would have been entitled to be advanced to the second class.

Messrs.

Messrs. Engleheart, Woollocombe, Barlow, Fluker, Blott, Costley, and Williamson.

These gentlemen did not express a desire to be examined.

(Signed)

J. H. HARRINGTON,
H. COLEBROOKE,
J. GILCHRIST,
Examiners.

Calcutta Pic-Nics.

The spirit of gaiety which, from the rapid approach of the hot season, had begun to droop, was re-animated by an elegant entertainment, given on Wednesday last, at the house formerly the commander in chief's, by the society of Calcutta Pic-Nics.

The dinner party was limited to one hundred persons, comprising all those ladies and gentlemen who were present at or had been invited to join a Pic-Nic meeting, assembled at Chinsurah, on the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th ultimo, as a return to which, indeed, this entertainment was principally intended.

It would be the height of injustice to the gentlemen who officiated as stewards on this occasion, to omit stating that, notwithstanding the comparative smallness of the room allotted to the dinner, by the judicious arrangement of the tables, and considerate introduction of punkahs, this numerous company was amply and coolly accommodated; and the repast, consisting of every delicacy of the season, served in a style of ease and elegance that reflected the greatest credit on their taste and management. The wines were various, and excellent of their kinds.

After dinner, Pic-Nic toasts were given by the president, and done justice to, in bumpers, by the united members of the Chinsurah and Calcutta Pic-Nics.

At about half past nine, the company increased to near three hundred persons, and including most of the principal ladies and gentlemen of the settlement, assembled in the ball-room.

Here we are again called upon to notice and applaud the taste, contrivance, and activity of the stewards, who, in the short period of a week (the whole interval between the projection and accomplishment of the entertainments) found means to light and decorate as well this apartment, as the whole of a dismantled house, in a manner not to have been improved by any length of preparation. The front of the house was splendidly illuminated with variegated lamps, as was the whole of the courtyard, on each side of which blazed the word PIC-NIC, in large and brilliant characters.

Shortly afterwards, the country dances commenced with the true Pic-Nic gaiety and spirit; the effect of the *coup d'œil* being considerably heightened by the irregular interspersions of the lively uniform in which most of the Pic-Nic ladies and gentlemen were attired, and which gave a novel and almost romantic air to the appearance of the dance in general.

It had been previously understood that marquis Wellesley would honour the assembly with his presence: accordingly, about ten o'clock, his excellency, attended by his lordship's personal staff, entered the ball room.

After the second dance, the president and the stewards, followed by the principal gentlemen in company

pany, approached his lordship, and in a neat and appropriate address conveyed the high sense entertained of the honour conferred on the party by his lordship's condescension, and intreating his excellency's acceptance of two entertainments proposed to be given by the settlement at large, in further testimony of their admiration of his lordship's government and respectful attachment to his person, on the 4th of May and 22d of October.

To this request his excellency was pleased to return a qualified assent, in an extemporary answer, of which we regret our inability to give a copy.

The rooms not being sufficiently spacious to accommodate so large a party at supper, tents had been pitched for that purpose, to the southward of the house. At about half past one o'clock the tents were thrown open, and displayed a sumptuous collation, decorated with elegant and ingenious devices, in which due attention was paid to Pic-Nic costume.

During the repast, the band of his majesty's 22d regiment executed with considerable skill a succession of animated and martial airs.

Supper concluded, the company returned to the ball-room, where the dances were resumed, and continued with unabated spirit and vivacity till three o'clock in the morning: at that hour the ladies retired; but most of the gentlemen again resorted to the social board, at which hilarity and harmony presided; and crowned with genuine mirth the festivity of this magnificent and admirably conducted entertainment.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. the Governor in Council of Bombay, to his Excellency Vice-Admiral Peter Rainier, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East Indies.

Public Department.

To his Excellency Vice-Admiral Rainier, &c. &c.

Sir,

It is a duty which we owe to your excellency, to express the very high sense we entertain of the particular and most useful assistance derived from the presence of your excellency, on the occasion of the calamitous event of the 17th instant, and of the captains, officers, and men, of his majesty's squadron under your excellency's command; from whose active interposition and uncommon exertions every practicable opposition was made to the extension of the conflagration, but for which we might yet have had to lament far greater devastation than has unhappily occurred.

Under the most grateful impressions, from the zeal and cordiality of the aid thus experienced, we have the honour to offer to your excellency, personally, our most heartfelt acknowledgments of the advantage thus derived to our capital, by your excellency's presence in it, at the season of this disaster, and to request that your excellency will be pleased to convey to the commanders, officers, and men, who excited themselves so meritoriously on this awful occasion, our sincerest thanks, for the great fatigue they so cheerfully underwent, the memory of which must be coeval, in this settlement,

tlement, with its duration as a British possession.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your excellency's most obedient and humble servants,

(Signed) JON. DUNCAN.

J. H. CHERRY.

THO. LICHMERE.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

March 7, 1803.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent. -	10 0	10 8 dis.
Old 8 per cent. -	2 0	2 4 do.
Loans of Ap & Nov. 1800	1 4	1 8 do.
Do of Sept 1801, Aug. 1802, & Feb. 1803.	1 0	0 8 pm.
Twelve per cent. -	1 8	1 0 do.
Ten per cent. -	6 8	5 0 do.

March 14.

Six per cent. - - -	9 4	10 0 dis.
Old 8 per cent. - -	1 12	2 0 do.
Loans of Ap. and Nov. 1800	1 0	1 4 do.
Do. of Sept 1801, Aug. 1802, and Feb. 1803.	1 0	0 8 pm.
Twelve per cent. - -	1 8	1 0 do.
Ten per cent. - - -	6 8	5 0 do.

March 19.

Six per cent. - - -	9 4	10 0 dis.
Old 8 per cent. - -	1 8	2 0 do.
Loans of Ap. and Nov. 1800	0 12	1 0 do.
Do. of Sept. 1801, Aug. 1802, and Feb. 1803.	1 0	0 8 pm.
Twelve per cent. - -	1 8	1 0 do.
Ten per cent. - - -	0 0	0 0.

March 28.

Sixes	Discount	9 0	9 8
Old Eights	ditto	1 10	2 0
Loans of Ap. & Nov. 1800, do.		0 12	1 0
Do. of Sept 1801, Aug. 1802, and Feb. 1803, pm.		1 0	0 8
Twelves	ditto	1 8	1 0
Tens	ditto	7 0	6 8

CEYLON

Occurrences for March.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN CEYLON.

March 21.

A Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been received this Day by the Chief Secretary of Government, from Captain Herbert Beaver, of his Majesty's 19th Regiment, Commandant of Negombo.

To Robert Arbuthnot, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Colombo.

Sir,

Having been informed that a large body of Candians had built a redoubt, and taken post at Moo-hooroogampelle, I determined to march with the little force I could collect, to drive them away. I had only with me 1 sergeant and 12 men of the 65th regiment, 1 havildar, and 12 sepoy, and a few lascorvins.

We arrived within a mile and a half of the fort about one in the morning, and thought it best not to wait for day-light, but to advance without delay.

We passed a picquet of the enemy, which fled at our approach, and then proceeded to the attack. Not a shot was fired at us; we were merely challenged by a sentry, who immediately afterwards alarmed the Candians, and they escaped into the Jungle.

From the best information we could get from the natives, their number was about 600.

The tom toms beat twice before we reached the fort, which made us expect a more serious resistance; but I suspect the information they had from their picquets

quets had pre-determined their conduct.

This post, which the Candians chose to abandon, is a remarkably strong one by art and nature. On the south of this fort there is a complete square redoubt, which might have been defended against almost any force of mere musketry: it is a parapet, not meanly constructed of fascines and earth, with embrasures, or rather loopholes.

I cannot conclude, without saying how much I feel obliged to the sergeant and men of the 65th grenadiers, who only regret there was no fighting. The sepoy's behaved very well.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient and
most humble servant,

HERBERT BEAVER,
Commandant of Negombo.

Moochooroogampelle Fort,
March 20, 1803.

March 31st. An expedition had been undertaken under the command of colonel Baillie and lieutenant-colonel Logan, to take possession of the palace of Hambar-amkette, which completely succeeded, although the troops met with considerable opposition.

We are sorry to hear that lieutenant Frederic Hankey, of the 51st regiment, brigade major of the king's troops, and lieutenant Edw. Graham, of the Bengal artillery, have been severely wounded upon this occasion.

Intelligence having been received that the Dassave of the four Corles Leuke Ralehami had entered the British territory with a tumultuary force of several thou-

sand men, and had established himself at the village of Attagalla, where he was endeavouring to seduce the subjects of this government from their allegiance, Alexander Wood, esq. agent of revenue and commerce for the district of Colombo, marched against him, with a sergeant and twelve men of the 65th regiment, twenty-four free Malays, and about a hundred armed lascoryns and moormen. Mr. Wood was joined upon the road by most of the headmen of the district and a number of inhabitants.

As soon as the Dessave heard of their approach, his party dispersed, and all fled in confusion, leaving behind them two Singaleze guns and a bronze image of Boudhou, which we hear is to be presented by government to the temple of Calanie.

We have since been informed that the Dessave continued his flight beyond Rowenelly, several miles within the Candian limits.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Delhi.

March 3d. Humeed Khan, zeemendar of Roohtuk, has voluntarily surrendered his fort to col. Lewis Bourquin, but Munsa, the chief of the Goojurs, has, at the instigation of some other insurgents, dared to rebel, and take the field against his majesty.

March 4th. It is reported that a division of the Nagpoor Rajah's troops have invaded the district of Jhunna Punna, and taken possession of two villages belonging to the Ranees of the place.

On

On receiving this information, Nuwab Ghunee Bahadoor dispatched a large body of his own troops to drive the invaders from that place.

March 9th. Jusuunt Rao Holkar is encamped on the banks of Kesurtal with 30 or 40,000 troops, and Rajah Umbajee, with a large

army, is at present near the Manohur Jheel, an extensive lake.— It is supposed that a very bloody and obstinate battle will be the consequence between them, unless their inveterate animosity be diverted or suspended for some time by the intervention of other counsels and measures, on the part of Scindeah and his allies.

BENGAL Occurrences for APRIL, 1803.

FORT WILLIAM, April 1.

On Tuesday the 29th instant, a dispatch was received by his excellency the most noble the governor general, from lieutenant-gen. Dundas, lieutenant governor of the Cape of Good Hope, dated the 1st of January, 1803, communicating the receipt, on the preceding day, of his majesty's commands, directing lieutenant-general Dundas to suspend the restitution of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope to the Batavian republic.

His excellency in council is pleased to direct that the following copies of a joint proclamation issued on this occasion by lieutenant-general Dundas, and by the commissary general of the Batavian republic, and of the general orders issued by lieutenant-general Dundas to the British troops in garrison at the Cape of Good Hope, be published for general information.

By his honour lieutenant-general Francis Dundas, colonel of his majesty's Scotch brigade, governor of Carrickfergus in Ireland, lieutenant-governor, and

acting governor, and commander in chief of his majesty's castle, town, and settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa, and of the territories and dependencies thereof, and ordinary and vice-admiral of the same; and his excellency J. A. de Mist, commissary general from the Batavian government.

Whereas instructions have this day arrived from his majesty's principal secretary of state, stating that the restitution of this colony to the Batavian republic should be for a time delayed, on account of circumstances having occurred to render it advisable; we, the undersigned, in order to obviate and do away any suspicion or alarm that might arise between the troops of his Britannic majesty and those of the Batavian republic at this place, have found it expedient to publish this general notice and proclamation, warning all persons whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, by any false or forged representations, or by any other act, not to interrupt the good understanding that has happily been re-established

re-established between his Britannic majesty and the Batavian republic.

(Signed) FRANC. DUNDAS,
Lieutenant-General.
J. A. DE MIST,
Commis. General.

Given at the castle of Good Hope, 31st December, 1803.

(Signed) A. BARNARD,
Secretary.

A. G. O. 31st Dec. 1803.

Colonel Hamilton is to take the duty of Cape Town and Lines this evening, and to visit the guards and posts as usual.

Lieutenant-general Dundas having this day received instructions from his majesty's secretary of state, that the restitution of this colony should be delayed, judges it necessary to communicate this information to the troops under his command; but at the same time to inform them that the good understanding which has been established between his majesty and the Batavian government has suffered no interruption; consequently the same attentions and respect as have hitherto been paid the officers and soldiers of the Batavian troops at present at the Cape, will continue to be shewn: the lieutenant-general being confident that both officers and men will be cautious of committing any act likely to prevent a continuance of that harmony and good-will which has hitherto prevailed between the troops of the two nations.

ROBERT Mc'NAB,
Town Major.

By command of his excellency the most noble the governor general in council.

J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

April 10th. The honourable the governor in council has been pleased, under the authority of his excellency the most noble the governor general in council, to appoint Edward Galley, esq. to be commissioner on the part of the British government for conducting the restitutions at Surat, incident to the treaty at Amiens, by which a permanent good understanding has been happily concluded with the French and Batavian republics, and with his most Catholic majesty.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

April 4, 1803.

	Buying.	Selling.
Six per cent.	8 8	9 0dis.
Old 8 per cent.	1 8	1 12 do.
Loans of Ap & Nov. 1800	0 12	1 0 do.
Do. of Sept. 1801, Aug. 1802, & Feb. 1803	1 0	0 8pm.
Twelve per cent.	1 8	1 0 do.
Ten per cent.	6 8	6 0 do.

April 11.

Six per cent.	8 4	8 8dis.
Old 8 per cent.	1 4	1 8 do.
Loans of Apr. & Nov. 1800	0 12	1 0 do.
Do. of Sept. 1801, Aug. 1802, & Feb. 1803	1 0	0 12pm.
Twelve per cent.	1 8	1 0 do.
Ten per cent.	6 8	6 0 do.

April 18.

Six per cent.	7 0	7 8dis.
Old 8 per cent.	0 6	0 10 do.
Loans of April & November, 1800	0 0	0 0
Do. of Sept. 1801, Aug. 1802, & Feb. 1803	2 0	1 8pm.
Twelve per cent.	1 14	1 8 do.
Ten per cent.	7 8	6 8 do.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

April 25.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent. - -	5 0	5 8dis
Old 8 per cent. - -	0 2	0 6 do.
Loans of April & November, 1800 -	0 8	0 4 do.
Do. of Sept. 1801, Aug. 1802, & Feb. 1803	2 4	2 0pm.
Twelve per cent. - -	2 4	2 0 do.
Ten per cent. - -	7 8	6 8 do.

MADRAS

*Occurrences for April.**The real Hyderabad Nick-Knack.*

April 30th. By a most splendid and elegant entertainment, given to the gentlemen at the residency, and the society at the cantonment, by the real Nick-Knack, the evening of April 18th, 1803, an æra now memorable in the annals of Golconda, was eminently distinguished.

Among the numerous confederations and societies which have been instituted and maintained throughout the wide extent of the British possessions in the east, many have deservedly been celebrated; and we have recently read of a certain Pic-Nic, but we feel no hesitation in thus publicly declaring that by the real Nick-Knack they all are far transcended and eclipsed.

The entertainment on the evening of April the 18th principally consisted of a ball and supper; and to observe that, under the patronage of Mrs. Richardson, it was conducted and arranged by the taste and ability of three managers, were the expression of an adequate encomium.

At an early hour the assembly rooms were thronged by a concourse of elegance, of beauty, and of fashion; and the lively furni-

ture with which the dancing-room was decorated, derived additional ornament and lustre from the gay and tasty uniform in which the ladies were attired.

The various groups were finely contrasted, and their style, which was quite "*a la Paysanne*," gave a most romantic appearance to the assembly. A white round dress, trimmed with a marone vandyke, sufficiently deep to mark the uniform, without encroaching on the simplicity best adapted to the season and the occasion; and a cottage bonnet of white crape, edged and studded with pearls, and decorated at the left side by a single damask rose, formed the order of the night. And to describe the enhancement of female beauty by the judicious selection of colour, and the elegant costume of the dress, were only to enumerate one among the various instances in which the taste and the fashion of the lady patroness were so eminently conspicuous.

But it is indispensable to observe, that amid the blaze of jewels by which the entertainment was distinguished, the Opal, the characteristic gem of Hyderabad, was peculiarly remarkable by the variety of its hues, the chasteness of its colour, and the brilliancy of its lustre.

Shortly after the collection of the party, the ball was opened by the lady patroness, and the dancing continued, with unabated spirit, until the hour of twelve, when, instead of the ancient, and now common custom, of "*receding curtains*," or "*expanding doors*," appeared, through an open avenue, a tent, illuminated by a multitude of lights, and adorned with every elegance which fancy could devise, or skill execute.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY Occurrences for April.

Important Intelligence.

April 2d. The return of the honourable company's cruiser *Ternate*, under the command of lieutenant Dobie, of his majesty's navy, on Sunday last, affords us an opportunity of stating such particulars as have come to our knowledge of the very gallant and spirited exertions of the commanders, officers, and crews of the several vessels who lately left this harbour on a cruise to the northward.

The principal object of the expedition has been most fully and completely effected in the destruction of every vessel and boat to be found in the harbours and recesses of these piratical plunderers, who have so long annoyed and interrupted the merchandize of this coast.

The subsequent attack on the fort of Bate, whilst it displayed the most heroic and determined courage of the small party by whom it was undertaken, was at last obliged to be abandoned, from the advantageous position of a numerous enemy, who could not however prevent our troops from a regular and orderly retreat, and even keeping them in check while they withdrew.

The first service performed by the ships was on the 28th of February, under the walls of the castle of Bate Island, where they effected an anchorage through the narrow channel between the point of Somia Island, and Sandy point off Artura Island.

In this passage, the enemy fired at the ships from a gun on a little sandy hillock, to the northward of Bate Town, and afterwards from

another gun on the opposite shore. The gun on the Artura shore was silenced after a few shot from the ships, while the other continued, and lodged one shot under the main chains, and another cut the main topsail sheet of the *Ternate*. A third gun afterwards opened from a rocky hill above the fort, close to the water-side.

Here, however, the ships anchored, and having opened a heavy fire on the hill, the enemy were soon obliged to desert the post.—The *Teignmouth* and pattamar anchored abreast of the fort, and opened a fire on it. Boats manned and armed were then dispatched to burn some boats hauled up under the rocky hills, while the ships kept firing in such directions on the fort and hill as were calculated to cover the boats, which soon returned, after fully performing the service, without loss.

The boats were again dispatched to destroy several more vessels hauled up under the walls of the fort, while the fire from the ships was directed at the fort, to cover the operations of the boats.

At this time the enemy opened and kept up a very heavy discharge of musketry on the party belonging to the boats, who, notwithstanding, proceeded in their object of burning the vessels, consisting of a brig and 22 or 23 small craft of various descriptions.

In this service one man belonging to the *Fox* was killed, and four wounded. Mr. Peter Rainier, and acting lieutenant Maughan were of the number of the latter.

On the 1st of March another dispatch of boats was ordered to destroy six or seven vessels still remaining under the walls of the fort. The enemy opened their fire of musketry and one gun, but

the service was performed by burning all the craft to be found under the fort, which, including those destroyed on the last occasion, makes the number of 30 vessels, of various descriptions.—Several of the men were here wounded.

After cruising for some time off the islands, it was resolved to make an attack on the fort of Bate, and for that purpose, the ships having come to an anchor under the walls, a raft was constructed to convey the artillery destined for the service on shore, which was effected.

The party which landed with the field-pieces consisted, in the whole, of 237, officers, seamen, and sepoys included, drawn from the ships *Fox*, *Teignmouth*, and *Ternate*, and the armed pattamar; the whole under the command of captain Vashon, of the *Fox*, and the following officers:—lieutenants Dobie, Henderson, Davis, Flint, and Collier; Messrs. Rainier, Cameron, and Grist, midshipmen of the navy; and lieutenant Hepburn, of the Bombay marine.

The party marched up the brow of the hill, with their field-pieces towards the fort, under an incessant fire of musketry from the enemy, which was opposed from the ships keeping a constant and well-directed fire on the fort; but in addition to the defence from the walls, such must have been the numbers of the enemy, that they made a sally upon the party, who were obliged to retire, effecting their retreat in good order, and afterwards directing their field-pieces upon the sallying party, which compelled them to give way in their turn.

Among the party who sallied from the fort, one European was

discernible, who appeared to have been wounded in the action; and it was afterwards known that four or five Frenchmen were within the fort, and directed their operations.

—
*Extract of a Letter, dated off
Bate, 1st of March.*

“ We were employed until the 26th ult. in sounding, to find out a channel for the vessels up to the town of Bate, during which service the natives fired a few shot at the boats without effect: we at last succeeded in finding a channel with sufficient depth of water for the brigs at high water, but could not get the *Fox* in.

“ At three o’clock in the afternoon the two brigs, pattamar, and all the boats got under weigh, in doing which the *Ternate* parted her cable, and consequently took the lead in standing in.

“ As we approached the town, they saluted us with a few ineffectual shot from three different places, where they had two or three guns mounted; but by five o’clock we were all at anchor abreast of the fort, about four hundred yards from the shore, and had silenced their guns, and obliged them to take refuge behind the walls. The boats were then dispatched on shore to burn the vessels which were hauled up, and completely succeeded in destroying two or three and twenty, under a very heavy fire of musketry from the fort.

“ By nine o’clock the boats returned on board. In the execution of this duty we had one man killed, and five or six wounded; amongst the number are lieutenant Maughan, of the honourable company’s marine, and Mr. Peter Rainier, of the navy: the former has

has a musket ball in his thigh, the latter a slight wound on the knee.

"During the night we occasionally amused them with a few shot. In the forenoon of the 28th our shot must have done them very considerable mischief.

"At two o'clock the boats were again dispatched to burn seven or eight boats that still remained close under the walls of the fort, the vessels opening the whole of their fire to cover them.

"The service was performed with great promptitude, and completely effected, when, about three o'clock, the boats returned. During this time the enemy kept up a constant discharge of musketry from the walls and loop-holes of the fort, and got one gun to work, but only fired it three times, till it was either dismounted, or the place too hot for them, as our fire was principally directed at it.—The loss of the enemy must have been very great.

"A party, headed by an European, came down the first afternoon on our people, whilst employed burning the craft, but were repulsed, with an estimated loss of 20 of their party; and great numbers must have fallen in the fort, as we frequently saw our shot fall amongst the thickest of them.

"On these two occasions there has been a grab brig, and about 10 other vessels, of various descriptions, destroyed."

Extract of a Letter, dated Camp, Soopara, 26th March, 1803.

"We have just been paying a formal visit to his highness the peishwa. Agreeably to a previous invitation, the undermentioned gentlemen proceeded from camp yesterday, about one o'clock, to Colonel Close's tent, in order to

accompany him on a visit to his highness the peishwa, at his house at Bassein:—

"Colonel Close, the British resident.

"Colonel Murray, commanding the detachment.

"Lieutenant-colonel Coleman, his majesty's 84th regiment.

"Major Spens, deputy quartermaster general.

"Captain Powell, of artillery.

"—— Daubeny, of his majesty's 84th regiment.

"Captain Llewellyn, 1st battalion 7th regiment N. I.

"Lieutenant Dale, 84th regiment, brigade major.

"Doctor Robert Drummond.

"On our arrival at the gateway, we alighted from our palanquins, and proceeded in files, and in this manner we were conducted up stairs to a Veranda, where we were met by Ragoonath Row, the prime minister, to whom we were introduced in form by colonel Close.

"He informed us of a necessary piece of etiquette previous to our entering the saloon where the musnud is placed, of taking off our shoes, which was immediately complied with: he then conducted us into a long room covered with white dungaree, and variously ornamented, where stood the musnud, surrounded by an armed guard.

"We were here desired to seat ourselves on the floor, in the Asiatic style, and in that position we waited the arrival of his highness.

"The moment he made his appearance, we immediately rose up. He walked straight forward to the musnud, where we were individually introduced to him by colonel Close. On the conclusion of this ceremony.

ceremony, he seated himself, and we followed his example.

"Some conversation took place between his highness, colonel Murray, and the resident, through the medium of the prime minister, who speaks English remarkably well; during which, beetle-nut and spices were distributed to the company, with a profusion of rose-water: after this, a man entered, bearing a tray loaded with different kind of cloths, and presented to each of us two pieces of muslin, two shawls, and one piece of kingoob; colonel Murray receiving a double quantity of each article, with a further addition of an ornament called a *jagga* and *surpeece*, made up of stones of various kinds and colours, which were fastened to the colonel's hat by the prime minister, assisted by colonel Close, the resident, which concluded the ceremony.

"His highness appeared highly pleased upon the occasion, and shortly after took his leave in the most affable manner.

"Our party then proceeded to colonel Close's tents, where an elegant dinner was provided for the company, and where the ease and affability of our host gave a particular zest to the entertainment."

BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th April.

The honourable the governor in council has much satisfaction in directing the following extract of a letter from the honourable the court of directors, under date the 10th of December, 1802, to be published in general orders.

"We have to inform you that his majesty has been graciously pleased to grant permission to the several regiments of his army

which served during the last campaign in Egypt, to assume and wear in their colours a badge, as a distinguishing mark of his royal approbation, and as a lasting memorial of the glory acquired to his majesty's arms, by the zeal, discipline, and intrepidity of his troops in that arduous and important campaign.

"We have also the pleasure to inform you that such corps of the company's army as bore a part in that honourable campaign are to be allowed to participate in this honour.

"A pattern of the badge approved by his majesty, will be procured, and forwarded by a subsequent conveyance."

Bombay Castle, 13th April.

Resolved,

That captain Young be provisionally appointed to assist the garrison storekeeper in receiving and delivering stores and provisions at Panwell.

J. A. GRANT,
Secretary to Government.

The following Letters are published by Order of Government.

*The Honourable J. Duncan, Esq.
Governor in Council, &c. &c. &c.
Honourable Sir,*

It affords me great satisfaction to convey to you the information contained in the enclosed letter, addressed to me by lieutenant Gil-mour, commanding the honourable company's cruiser *Viper*, giving cover to a copy of one addressed to him by Mr. Faithful, a volunteer of the marine. The very modest account given by the latter officer of a gallant action performed by a pattamar boat under his orders, renders it incumbent on others, honourable sir, to bring to your
notice

notice the great inferiority of force Mr. Faithful's boat was of, when compared with that of the pirates. On this subject the superintendant of the marine will be able to give you better information than I can.

I shall have the honour to write to you further to-morrow on the subject of the prize and re-capture made by Mr. Faithful.

I have the honour to be, most respectfully,

Honourable sir,

Your most humble, and

Most obedient servant,

WILLIAM CLARKE.

Goa, 5th April, 1803.

Extract from a Letter from Lieutenant Gilmour, to the Envoy at Goa, dated the 4th April, off Rary.

"I have the honour to enclose you a letter from the officer belonging to the *Viper*, stationed off Malwan, and to acquaint you that I send in the boats therein mentioned, viz. a piratical gallivat, mounting one carriage gun, and one swivel and 13 muskets, besides a number of other arms, such as swords, arrows, &c. I am at the same time happy to inform you that only one of our men is wounded; but I fear his wound is dangerous. The other boat, a Bombay merchant-man, was taken by the pirates three days ago.

"P. S. There only remains four of the pirate's crew, three were killed, and the rest jumped overboard."

To Lieutenant Charles Gilmour, commanding the Honourable Company's Brig Viper.

Sir,

At one P. M. having hailed a boat from Bombay, the *Tindal* informed me that there were three pirate's boats coming down. Stood out to sea, and at three P. M. fell

in with them, and after an engagement of one hour and half, took one of them and a merchant-boat that had been taken by them two days before; the other run aground a little below Malwan. One sepoy is wounded. I have sent him in the boat. I have detained Rambant Pattimar to bring the things out of the boat that is run on shore. I understand from the pirate that there are two more out, and that they are coming into the Southern Malwan river.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) F. FAITHFUL, Lieut.

Extract from a Letter from the Secretary to Government, to the Envoy at Goa, dated 13th April, 1803.

"I am directed by the honourable governor in council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, with its accompaniments; and to request that you will be pleased to inform volunteer Faithful that government highly applauds his gallant and very meritorious conduct on the occasion there alluded to."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Delhi.

April 21st. Surjee Rao Ghatka, Scindeah's late grand factotum, was assassinated lately by some zemeendars, who had treacherously seized him at the village of Udhar, where he found means to make his escape from Oogain. All his equipage, horses, and elephants, &c. were taken by these people, to a considerable amount. We formerly stated that this man had rebelled against his master, our readers will not therefore regret when they perceive treason so justly rewarded.

April 22d. On the 8th Zeehijju, or the 1st of April, Maharaja Scindeah Bahadour ordered some of his forces to march towards Poonah, and accordingly they arrived, after some days journey, at a village called Bhuga, where they are as yet encamped. It is reported, that Utul Rao, a principal officer of Scindeah, has reached the camp with a body of 500 horses, and Gopal Rao has halted at Ruhum Nugur. Gungarum Pundit and Prem Rao waited upon the Maharaja, who received them with great joy, and ordered them also to remain in his camp. Shah Nuwaz Khan represented to his majesty, that his highness the peishwa has actually marched from Kokun, and pitched his tents upon the banks of a river, with a respectable number of auxiliary troops. The space betwixt his and Scindeah's troops, was stated by the postmen to be about 50 kos, or 100 miles, and a regular correspondence is kept up between them.

On the 5th of April a battle was fought between the forces of Suda-sheo Rao and Meer Khan Puthan, at Ruhum Nugur, which lasted for four hours; after which they desisted by mutual consent, and neither of them can claim the victory. The former lost about 200 men, and the latter about 500; nevertheless, many mediators are still negotiating for peace, which almost every one wishes to be concluded, in order to prevent the further effusion of human blood, and all the calamities of a civil war.

Rules and Regulations necessary for carrying into Execution that Part of the Resolutions of the Honourable the Court of Directors, constituting the Basis of a final Arrangement for the Regulation of

the Private Trade between India and Great Britain, which relates to the Employment, for eight Voyages, of Ships to be built in India.

Rules and regulations for building in India, and freighting ships of the burthen of between 500 and 550 tons (builder's measurement) for the purpose of carrying sugar, saltpetre, and other goods from India to England, and bringing out goods from England to India, for eight voyages certain

1st. That the ships be built at Bombay or Surat; the building of the ships to be subject to the approbation of the marine board of Bombay, or of such persons as the said marine board may appoint to inspect the same.

2d. That the ships be built of the dimensions and scantlings, and in every other respect according to the particulars in the statement hereunto annexed; and it shall be in the discretion of the marine board aforesaid to reject any ship whose builder's measurement shall exceed 550 tons; the measurement to be determined by the honourable company's master builder, or such other person as the marine board may appoint for that purpose.

3d. That the ships be built according to a draft which will be exhibited at the office of the superintendant, and that the ships be surveyed, coppered, fitted, and stored, under the inspection of the superintendant of the marine, or his deputies or delegates, according to an inventory to be seen at his office; and that the superintendant, or his deputies or delegates, shall have a right to object to such articles as shall, in their judgment, appear not to be sufficiently good, and shall report thereon to the marine board for their decision.

4th. That each ship permitted to be built, shall be launched between the first of November, 1803, and the first of February 1804, and be ready to receive cargo immediately.

5th. That the ships shall on each voyage after their arrival in England be inspected and surveyed in a dry dock, by the company's officers, and also repaired, equipped, fitted, and stored, under the orders of those officers, both in time of peace and of war.

6th. That the owners be at liberty to carry kentledge, if they choose it; but that the company be not required to pay freight for the same.

7th. That each ship carry eighteen twelve pounder carronades on the upper deck.

8th. That each ship carry a stand of arms and a cutlass for each man on board.

9th. That each ship carry not less than thirty rounds of gunpowder and shot.

[The three preceding articles are conditionally modified as to the first voyage to England, in the manner stated in the inventory mentioned in the third article].

10th. That the crew of each ship, on her departure from India, shall be composed of two-thirds at least of European British seamen, provided they can be procured in India; and if not, the owners shall complete their crew to that number on the first arrival of the ship in England, and keep up the same during the remainder of their engagement. Should any part of the crew consist of lascars, they are to be reckoned in the proportion of forty-five lascars to thirty European seamen.

List of the number of officers and seamen, required to navigate each ship;

1 commander,
1 chief mate,
1 second ditto,
1 third ditto,
1 surgeon,
1 boatswain,
1 gunner,
1 carpenter,
2 midshipmen,
1 cooper and steward,
1 captain's cook,
1 ship's cook,
1 boatswain's mate,
1 gunner's mate,
1 carpenter's ditto and caulker,
2 quarter-masters,
2 commander's servants,
30 European foremastmen, being
— British seamen, or 45 lascars;

50

—

11th. That the ships be commanded and officered by persons to be selected by the owners, which persons are to be qualified according to the following regulations, viz.

12th. That the master shall be of the age of twenty-three years and upwards, and shall have performed one voyage to and from England as commander, or as chief or second mate in the company's employ in their regular ships.

13th. That the chief mate shall have attained the age of twenty-two years, and have performed one voyage to and from England, or been six years at sea. That the second mate shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and been five years at sea. That the third mate shall have attained the age of twenty years, and been four years at sea. But in case no persons of the above descriptions can be obtained by the owners in time for the ship's departure from India, a temporary commander or mates for the voyage home may be admitted,

† G 4

mitted, and on the appointment of a commander or mates in England, qualified agreeably to these regulations, the temporary commander or mates shall be permitted to return to India without prejudice to their free mariners indentures.

14th. That the masters, chief and second mates, be examined by the marine board, or by such persons as the marine board may appoint for that purpose, and when approved of, be sworn in before the governor in council, and that masters and mates, who may be appointed in England be examined by the committee of shipping, and the masters, chief and second mates, when approved of, be sworn in before the court of directors.

15th. That the surgeon to be entertained as required by article 10th, shall be previously examined by the medical board of Bombay, and must be qualified to act as surgeon's mate of a regular ship in the company's service, and that such person after having performed a complete voyage to and from England in any ships engaged under this advertisement, shall be considered eligible to proceed as surgeons in the company's regular ships, if upon the usual examination respecting his abilities he shall then appear qualified for the same. But if a surgeon, as above required, be not procurable in India, a medical person, a native of India, must be entertained, who shall have been previously examined and approved of by the medical board, and on the ship's arrival in England the owners must immediately engage, in the place of such native medical person, a surgeon who shall have been previously examined and found qualified in the usual manner to act as surgeon's mate of a regular ship in the company's service.

16th. That the several persons

who may belong to the ships engaged under this advertisement do enter into the usual contracts for the performance of the voyage, similar to those signed by the commanders, officers, and mariners of the regular ships.

17th. That the masters and mates be entitled to indulgences in private trade, in the proportion of five tons per cent. on the builder's measurement to England, and the same from England.

18th. That the ships shall be surveyed by the superintendent, or his deputy, or delegates, within fifteen days from the day of their being launched, and if reported by him in fit condition to take in cargo, they shall be loaded and dispatched to England within forty days from the time of their being so reported, and if detained by the company beyond that time, demurrage will be allowed to the owners at the rate of six pence per ton per day on the builder's measurement for the period of such detention, and if detained beyond that time by any default on the part of the owners or commanders, the owners shall pay demurrage to the company at the rate above mentioned for the period of such detention.

19th. That the ships after their arrival at Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, on their return from their first, and every succeeding voyage, during the continuance of their respective contracts, may be detained by the governments in India for a period of three months from the time of their being repaired and reported by their commanders to be ready and fit to receive cargo for England; and within fifteen days after the expiration of the said period of three months, the said ships shall be surveyed by the superintendent, or under his order, and if reported by him in fit condition

dition to receive cargo, they shall then be loaded and dispatched within 40 days from the time of their being so reported by the superintendant; and if they should be detained by the governments in India beyond that time, demurrage will be allowed at the rate of six pence per ton per day on the builder's measurement during such detention. If the ships should be detained by the default of the owners beyond the 40 days before mentioned, the owners shall pay to the company demurrage at the rate above specified.

20th. That the ships shall proceed with or without convoy, at the option of the company. If detained for convoy, demurrage at the rate of six pence per ton per day shall be allowed, until the masters of the ships shall receive their sailing orders and signals from the commander of the convoy.

21st. That the company be entitled to occupy four-fifths of the builder's measurement from England, freight free; and that on exceedings of that tonnage, the company shall pay freight at the rate of five pounds per ton.

22d. That if the ships should not be able to load on the company's account from England to the extent of their builder's measurement, the owners shall be liable to a penalty of ten pounds per ton, for such tonnage as shall be deficient of the builder's measurement.

23d. That the company's governments in India shall have liberty, if they see fit, to send the ships on their homeward-bound voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, or St. Helena; and that the court of directors shall have liberty, if they see fit, to send the ships on their outward bound voyage to Madeira,

Teneriffe, St. Helena, or the Cape of Good Hope, on making the usual allowance of demurrage.

24th. That the company shall be at liberty to consign the ships to any port or ports in India, with their outward bound cargo; and that the company, or their governments in India, shall have liberty to direct the ships to proceed from the port to which the ships may be so consigned to any other port or ports for their homeward bound cargo, with the liberty of landing four-fifths of their builder's measurement from their first to their second port, but so as such ships be not employed beyond this service, and the conveyance of their outward and homeward cargo.

25th. That provided the ships shall arrive at their consigned port in England without any delay on the part of the owners or masters, and shall within fifteen days after the delivery of their cargo, be reported by the master attendant, or other proper officer, to be ready and fit to receive their cargoes, the ships shall be loaded within one calendar month from the time of their being so reported, and if detained by the company in the river Thames beyond that period, demurrage shall be allowed at the rate of six pence per ton per day on the builder's measurement, during such detention.

26th. That the ships be dispatched within five days after their arrival in the Downs, or at Portsmouth, and that they proceed with or without convoy at the option of the company.

27th. That if the ships should be detained in the Downs, or at Portsmouth, or at any other ports in England, or in Ireland, more than five days by the company, demurrage shall be allowed at the rate of six-

six pence per ton per day on the builder's measurement, during such detention; and if detained for convey by the company's orders, demurrage shall be allowed at that rate until the masters of the ships shall receive their sailing orders and signals from the commander of the convoy.

28th. That the company shall not be obliged to lade any goods either in India or in England until the ships be reported by the master attendant, or other proper officer, to be ready and fit to receive their cargoes.

29th. That the owners shall be liable to a penalty of 200l. for each officer who shall be engaged in England, and shall leave the ship in India, or at any place within the limits of the company's exclusive trade, without permission from the company, or their governments in India.

30th. That the ships shall not touch at any other port or place on their passage to England, or on their passage back to India, than such to which they shall be consigned, or such others where they may be permitted or directed by the company, or their governments in India, to call; and in case the ships shall put into any port or place on their voyage to England, or on their voyage back to India, without such permission or direction, demurrage will not be allowed by the company, but the company shall be at liberty to charge demurrage to the owners for any improper delay or deviation at the rate of six pence per ton per day on the builder's measurement.

31st. That the ships, if required, shall carry to, or bring from England, any passengers the company, or their governments in India, may direct, on the same terms as are

allowed for passengers proceeding in the regular ships. But that no passenger shall be received on board of any of the ships either in India, or at St. Helena, or elsewhere on the voyage to England, or in England, or elsewhere on the voyage back to India, except by the express order of the company's governments in India, or of the governor and council of St. Helena, or of the court of directors, under a penalty of 500l. sterling for every passenger so carried without order.

32d. That special care be taken that the cargo be properly dunnaged, both to and from England, at the owner's expence.

33d. That such ships as load at Bengal shall receive their cargoes abreast of the town of Calcutta, if practicable, or as near thereto as in the opinion of the master attendant they may safely and conveniently receive the same.

34th. That one-third at least of the builder's measurement shall consist of sugar, saltpetre, or such other articles of dead weight, as will sufficiently ballast the ships; and the remainder of the cargo, of those articles, or any other goods, which the company's governments in India shall think proper to lade on the ships,

35th. That whole freight be paid by the company in India, for sugar in bags, saltpetre, and other goods (sugar in boxes excepted) whether packed in bales, bags, or cases, for as much as can in the opinion of the superintendant, or other proper officer, be conveniently and safely taken on board, and stowed in any part of the ship, under the lower deck; sufficient room being, in the opinion of that officer, reserved under the upper deck for the accommodation of the crew and the stowage of the cables, provisions,

visions, and stores, and the draft of water being approved of by the said officers.

36th. That an additional freight of one pound ten shillings per ton be allowed for sugar in boxes.

37th. That the freight on the cargo to England be paid on such goods only as shall be delivered into the company's warehouses in London.

38th. That the tonnage of the cargo be calculated agreeably to the annexed table, and in all other instances according to the established custom of the company.

39th. That the wastage on salt-petre be calculated according to the established custom of the company; and that an allowance, at the rate of two per cent on the weight, be made to the owners for wastage on sugar, provided the same shall amount to that tonnage; but that the owners be not entitled to this allowance if the deficiency by waste should not be equal to that tonnage.

40th. That if any of the cargo should be lost, damaged, or not delivered to the company, except by wastage as before mentioned, the owners shall pay the full prime cost of such goods so lost or undelivered, together with 30l. per cent. on such prime cost, except there should happen to be a total loss of ship and cargo. But if such ships as load at Bengal, should be detained there by the governor general in council after the 1st of April, and be dispatched from thence before the 1st of September in any year, the owners shall, in that case, be exonerated from any damage that may happen to the cargo, provided it shall be clearly ascertained that the same has arisen from the lateness of the season, and

that due care has been used in the stowage of the cargo.

41st. That the owners shall not be answerable for such damage and short delivery to a greater amount than shall be equal to five pounds per ton on the builder's measurement.

42d. That if by reason of the late arrival of the ships from England, it should not be practicable to dispatch them until after the 1st of April in any year, they nevertheless may be loaded and dispatched between that period and the 1st of September following, on the requisition of the owners of the cargo assigned to any ship, provided the said owners of the cargo will come under the usual covenant of being liable to all consequent damage.

43d. That if the ships should not be able to receive the tonnage appropriated to them by the company's governments in India, the owners shall be paid for such tonnage only as shall actually be laden on the ships; but if from a deficiency of cargoes in India, the company's governments there should not be able to load the ships to the extent of the tonnage which it may appear to the superintendent, or other proper officer in India, the ships are able to receive, the company shall be liable to pay freight for such deficiency, upon proper certificates being produced, signed by the officers above mentioned, of that circumstance.

44th. It is the intention of the court of directors to give an equal participation on equal terms to the Indian and to the British-built ships in carrying private trade from India to England; if the ships sent from England, and those engaged in India under this advertisement, cannot, for want of sufficiency of private

private trade in the company's warehouses, be loaded at one and the same time, they shall be loaded alternately, first a British and then an Indian ship, and so in continuation, commencing with that British ship which shall have reached India the earliest, and with that Indian ship which shall have been first engaged by the company's governments in India.

45th. That if any lascars, or other natives of Asia or Africa, shall be carried to England, on ships taken up under this advertisement, the owners shall be at the expence of their maintenance in England, and also of their return to England in the usual manner, under a penalty of five hundred rupees for each person, over and above the expence of maintaining and sending them back to India.

46th. That if the cargo shall not be landed within twenty-two days after the ships shall have been reported at the custom-house in London, demurrage shall be paid by the company for every day exceeding that time, at the rate of three pounds per day.

47th. That the freight be paid as follows, viz.

48th. One moiety upon the ships being cleared of their cargo on their return to India, and the remainder in ninety days afterwards; and if the latter payment should be delayed, the company shall pay interest on the same at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.

49th. The owners of some of the ships heretofore engaged for the company's service, having expressed a desire, that the company should bear a proportion of a general average on loss or damage of ships and cargoes, it is judged expedient to declare by this public notice that the company will not

consent to be parties to any loss, damage, or expence, incurred under the usual denominations of general average, particular average, or any other average whatsoever; and the owners are required to signify their assent to this condition in their respective tenders, in order that a clause may be inserted in the charter-parties to that effect.

50th. That an impress be allowed at the rate of two pounds ten shillings per ton, on the builder's measurement, in time of peace; with an addition of one pound ten shillings per ton to the peace impress, in time of war, in part of the war contingencies: the amount to be paid in India previously to the departure of the ships from thence.

51st. That such demurrage as may become due to the owners of the ships shall be paid in India, or in England, according as the same shall have been incurred in either country respectively.

52d. That the tenders do express a permanent peace freight, which must be the same from all parts of India, wherever the ships may be loaded for England, without knowledge, at a rate per ton, for as much as the ships can bring conformably to the conditions prescribed in clause 35th, for eight voyages certain, if the ships, in the opinion of the company's surveyors, shall be competent to perform that number of voyages.

53d. That the company will allow the sum of three pounds per ton for the extra expence of building in time of war, or such and every other allowance made to British ships, if the said (Indian) ships be built like them during war.

54th. That such further war contingencies be allowed for each voyage in war, as, on consideration of

of the circumstances of the case, the court of directors, or their governments in India, shall think proper to allow.

55th. That in case of any saving to the owners, from an alteration in the situation of public affairs, after such war allowance is settled by a reduction in the rate of insurance, or in the prices of stores and provisions, or upon any other account, before the ships departure from India, the owners shall deliver an account upon honour of such savings, and make an allowance to the company accordingly.

56th. That agreeably to the 5th section of the 13th chapter of the company's bye-laws, no tender of any ship will be accepted unless the same be made by one or more of the owners in writing, nor unless the names of all the owners be expressed therein.

57th. That the owners shall give security for the performance of their proposals for building, and letting their respective ships, in the sum of 3000l. sterling.

58th. That the persons contracting with the company for the building or letting of any ship or ships, if they shall transfer their right of building, or their interest in the ship, to other persons, previously to the signing of the charter-parties, shall nevertheless oblige themselves to take and execute the several obligations and oaths intended to prevent the sale of commands.

59th. That every ship shall carry free of charge all such packets as the company's governments in India may be desirous of sending by her to St. Helena, or to England; and also all such packets as the governor and council at St. Helena may be desirous of sending by her to England; likewise all such pack-

ets as the court of directors may think proper to send on her to St. Helena, or India.

60th. That every ship taken up under this advertisement, shall be registered in Bombay, previously to her commencing loading for her first voyage.

61st. That with a view to prevent as much as possible casualties during the voyage, from the employment of lascars in an unhealthy state, previously to the dispatch of every ship, the lascars shall be brought upon deck, and undergo an inspection by the superintendent, or his deputies or delegates, and by the medical person who may be appointed by government to superintend this duty; and all lascars who in the judgment of the said inspectors shall not appear in a fit state of health to be employed as mariners for the voyage to England, shall be forthwith discharged and sent back at the expence of the owner, to the place at which they were engaged, and other lascars or European seamen shall be sent on board to complete the crew to the number of seamen required by the 10th article, and until this be done, the ship will not be permitted to proceed on her voyage, and the owners shall not be allowed demurrage, for such time as the ship may be so detained.

62d. That the rate of exchange between the pound sterling and the Indian currency, shall, in the settlement of all accounts at any of the presidencies in India, be regulated by the rate at which the governments at those presidencies respectively may grant bills on the court of directors at the time.

63d. That in all other respects not particularly provided for in any of the foregoing rules and regulations, the charter-party be
drawn

drawn out as nearly as circumstances will admit of, in conformity with the charter-parties for the regular ships in the company's service. A draft of a charter-party will be prepared as soon as possible, and sent to the superintendant's office for general inspection.

64th. The following particulars are required to be stated in the tenders, in addition to those specified in articles 52d and 56th.

Builder's name,

Keel when to be laid,

Burthen by builder's measurement,

When the ship will be ready to be launched.

65th. Scaled tenders for building and freighting ships under this advertisement, will be received at the office of the secretary to government, on or before the 1st of February, 1803.—The tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for building and freighting ships."

66th. It is requested that the tenders be made out in the following form :

To J. A. GRANT, Esq.

Secretary to Government.

Sir,

1. In pursuance of the advertisement of government bearing date the 7th January, 1803, respecting the building and freighting of ships to carry cargoes from India to England, and from England to India, under the terms of this advertisement, I hereby propose to build a ship of the burthen of () tons, and subjoin the further several particulars required.

Owners ()
 Inhabitants of ()
 Builder ()
 To be built at ()
 Keel to be laid on the ()

Burthen by builder's measurement ()

Will be ready to be launched on the ()

Freight — 1. sterling per ton. Permanent peace freight, without kentledge, the rate to be the same from all parts of India, wherever the ship may be loaded for England.

2. I assent to the condition in the 49th article, wherein it is stipulated, that the company will not consent to be parties to any loss, damage, or expence incurred under the usual denominations of general average, particular average, or any other average whatsoever; and I agree to all the other conditions in the advertisement above-mentioned, and to the several conditions contained in the charter-party.

3. As securities for the performance of my engagements, I tender the under-mentioned persons, whose declaration of their assent to be my securities is hereunto subjoined.

I am, Sir, &c.

Bombay (or Surat),
 the — of —, 180

We agree to be securities,

*Principal Dimensions and Scantlings for
 a Ship of about 544 Tons Burthen.*

PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS.

	Feet.	In.
Length of the keel for tonnage	100	
Breadth extreme to a 4-inch plank	32	
Burthen, in Tons 544 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Depth in hold from the top of		
lumber strake	16	
Height between decks	6	6
Ditto of waist	1	6
Ditto of round house	6	4
abait	6	6
Room and space of timbers	2	5
SCANT		

	SCANTLINGS.	
	Sided. Ft. In.	Moulded. Ft. In.
Main keel	1 1½	1 2½
Kelson	1 2	1 2
Stem at the head	1 1½	1 2
Sternpost at wing		
transom	1 2	1 2
Wing transom	1 1½	1 4
	<i>On the keel. At the head.</i>	
Floor timbers	1 1	1 1
Lower futtocks	1	10½
Middle ditto	11½	9½
Upper ditto	11	9½
Top timbers	10½	5½

Plank without Board.

Main wales, 5 strakes of 5 inches thick.
Thick stuff under ditto, 1 strake of 4½,
and 1 of 4¼ inches thick.
Plank of the bottom 4 inches thick.
Topside above the main wales 1 strake 4½
inches, one 4, and one 3½ inches thick.
Above that to the sheer strake 3 inches
thick.
Sheer strake 11 inches broad, 5 inches
thick.
Plank above the sheer strake 2½ inches
thick.

Inside Plank.

At the lower futtock heels, 2 strakes, 4
inches thick.
At floor heads, 4 strakes, 4 inches thick.
To shut in between the limber strake and
thick stuff at the floor heads, 3 inches
thick.
Orlop clamps, 2 strakes, 4 inches thick.
Lower deck clamps, 2 strakes, 5 inches
thick, 1 strake of 4½, and 1 strake of
4 inches thick.
To shut in between the lower deck
clamps and thick stuff at floor heads, 3
inches thick.
To bolt the frame lower futtocks to the
floor timbers with 3 bolts in each, of 1½
diameter.
To have a bolt in every lower futtock
and floor timber through the limber
strake, of 1½ inch diameter.
Lower deck spirketting 2 strakes, 4 inches
thick.
To shut in between the lower deck spir-
ketting and upper deck clamps, 3 inches
thick.
Upper deck clamps, 2 strakes 4 inches
plank.
Ditto spirketting, 2 strakes 3 inches plank.
Round house clamps, 2 strakes 3 inches
plank.
To shut in between the upper deck spir-
ketting and round house clamps, 2½
inches.

To have 8 orlop beams, the same size as
the lower deck beams, kneed with two
lodging knees at each end.

	Sided.		Moulded.	
	Ft. In.		Ft. In.	
Lower deck beams	1 1½		1 1½	
Upper ditto	10½		9	
Round house ditto	10½		4½	
Lower deck lodging				
knees	8			
Upper ditto ditto	7			
Plank thick of upper				
and lower deck			3	
Ditto of round house			2½	

Iron Knees, Standards, &c.

	cwt. gr. lb.	
Wing transom knees	4	3
Tilling ditto ditto	3	2
Lower deck transom knees	3	2
Transom knees under the		
lower deck	2	2 14
Crutches	1	2
Breast hooks in hold and be-		
tween decks	5	1 10
Lower deck hanging knees	1	3
Ditto standards	1	3
Upper deck hanging knees	1	1 14
Ditto standards	1	2
Upper deck transom knees	1	
Round house hanging knees	0	2 10
Ditto transom knees	0	3 10
Standard on lower deck		
against transoms	3	3

*Rates of Tonnage, according to the usage
of the Company, at which the following
articles, commonly constituting the
Cargoes of their Ships, are calculated
at per Ton.*

	A	cwt.
Aloes Cicotrina	-	16
Assafetida	-	20
Aloes Hepatice	-	16
Alum	-	20
Arrango Beads	-	20
	B	
Benjamin	-	20
Borax	-	20
Ditto unrefined (is Tincal)	-	16
Buffalo Hides	-	20
Bud of Bloom of Cassia	-	12
Bark	-	8
	C	
Cassia Lignia	-	8
Cambogium	-	20
Coffee	-	18
Camphire	-	16
Camphire unrefined	-	20
Cinnabar	-	16
Cotton Yarn	-	16
Cowries	-	20
Cakelack	-	16
	Cardemums	

Cardamoms	-	cwt.	Oil Cinnamon	-	20
Chassum Silk	-	12	Opium	-	14
Carmentia Wool	-	10	P	-	
Cochineal	-	10	Pepper	-	16
Cloves	-	20	Pimento, alias Allspice	-	16
Columbo Root	-	12	Pepper, Long	-	11
Cinnamon	-	16	R	-	
Coral rough	-	8	Rhubarb	-	8
Clove Bark	-	20	Rice	-	20
China Root	-	8	Raw Silk	-	10
Cotton, measurable at 50 cubical feet to the ton.	-	11	Redwood	-	20
D	-		S	-	
Dragon's blood	-	16	Spikenard	-	10
Drugs unknown	-	16	Shellack	-	16
E	-		Sticklack	-	16
Elephant's Teeth	-	16	Seedlack	-	18
Ebony Wood	-	20	Sugar	-	20
Extract Rhubarb	-	20	Ditto Candy	-	20
F	-		Saltpetre	-	20
Fossil Alkali	-	20	Sago	-	16
Flax (Sunn) measurable at 50 cubical feet to the ton.	-		Sandal, or Sapan Wood	-	20
G	-		Sal Ammoniac	-	16
Galbanum	-	16	Safflower	-	14
Green Ginger	-	20	T	-	
Gum Arabic	-	16	Tincal	-	16
Gum Elemic	-	16	Turnerick	-	16
Ditto Myrrh	-	16	Tutenague	-	20
Ditto Sarcocolla	-	18	Tea, Black	-	10
Gum Lack	-	16	Ditto, Green	-	8
Ditto Ammoniacum	-	16	V	-	
Ditto Tragacanth	-	16	Vermillion	-	20
Ginger	-	16	Vermicelli	-	16
H	-		<i>Mem. Piece goods, and all other goods, not included in the preceding account of rates, to be calculated according to the computation of tonnage used by the company.</i>		
Hemp (Paut) measurable at 50 cubical feet to the ton.	-		Published by order of the Governor in Council, J. A. GRANT, Sec. to Gov.		
I	-		REGULATION OF THE PRIVATE TRADE.		
Indigo, measurable at 50 feet to the ton.	-		<i>The Resolutions of the Honourable the Court of Directors, constituting the Basis of the final Arrangement for the Regulations of the Private Trade between India and Great Britain.</i>		
Japan Copper	-	20	Rules and regulations for freight-		
Iron	-		ing ships built in India within the		
Ditto ordnance	-	20	territories of the honourable com-		
Ditto shot and shells	-		pany, of the burthen of 500 or 600		
L	-		tons (builders measurement), for		
Lead	-	20	the purpose of carrying sugar, salt-		
Lapis Lazuli	-	20	petre, and other goods from India		
Lack Lake	-	16	to		
Lacquered and china ware, measurable at 50 cubical feet to the ton.	-				
M	-				
Mother of Pearl shells	-	20			
Ditto Drops	-	20			
Mother of Pearl	-	20			
Myrrh	-	16			
Mace	-	8			
N	-				
Nutmegs	-	15			
Ditto Candied	-	20			
Nux Vomica	-	15			
O	-				
Olibanum	-	18			

to England, and bringing goods from England to India.

1st. That the tenders express the place where ships were built respectively, also the time when each ship was built, and the place where each ship actually is at the date of the tender.

2d. That the ships shall have three flush decks, or two complete decks and a poop; that the ships shall be coppered and will be engaged for two or more voyages, not exceeding eight, as in the opinion of the superintendent of the marine, or such proper officers whom the superintendent of the marine may appoint to inspect the ships, they shall be thought competent to perform; and that the tenders express the number of voyages, being not less than two, nor more than eight, for which the owner may wish to engage their ships, together with the rate of freight required for the performance of such number of voyages respectively.

3d. That previously to the acceptance of the tender of any ship, the superintendent of the marine shall cause her to be surveyed by the master attendant, or other proper officer, and if she be not approved of, the governor in council shall, on the report of the superintendent of the marine, be at liberty to reject her.

4th. That in the event of any ship, after survey by the master attendant, or other proper officer, being approved of by such officer, she shall be repaired, fitted, and stored (agreeably to an inventory, to be seen at the office of the superintendent of the marine), under the orders of the superintendent of the marine, or other proper officer, who shall have a right to object to such articles as shall, in his judgment, appear not to be sufficiently good,

and shall report thereon to the governor in council for his decision.

5th. That after the conclusion of the first, and previously to the commencement of every succeeding voyage of a ship engaged under this advertisement, she shall be surveyed by the superintendent of marine, or other proper officer; and in like manner, as is provided for under the preceding article, be repaired, coppered, fitted, and stored, under the direction of the superintendent of the marine, or other proper officer.

6th. That the ships shall, on each voyage after their arrival in England, be inspected and surveyed in a dry dock, by the company's officers, and also repaired, coppered, fitted, and stored under the orders of those officers, both in time of peace and of war.

7th. That the ships be taken up to proceed on their first voyage, at the option of the governor in council, at such time as the company's want of tonnage, and the several circumstances of the ships, may render necessary, so that the commencement of the loading of any ship shall not be protracted beyond four months after she is contracted for, provided she be ready and competent to receive a cargo.

8th. That the owners be at liberty to carry kentledge if they chuse it, but that the company be not required to pay freight for the same.

9th. That the ships be armed as follows, viz.

10th. Not less than sixteen caronades, twelve pounders to a ship of 500 tons.

11th. Ditto eighteen do. to a ship of 600 tons.

(To be mounted on the upper deck.)

12th. That each ship carry a stand of arms and cutlass for each man on board.

13th. That each ship carry not less than thirty rounds of gunpowder and shot.

(The three preceeding articles are modified as to the first voyage to England. See inventory mentioned in article 4.)

14th. That the crew of each ship, on her departure from India, shall be composed of two-thirds at least of European seamen, provided they can be procured in India; and if not, the owners shall complete their crew to that number on the first arrival of the ship in England, and keep up the same during the remainder of their engagement. Should any part of the crew consist of lascars, they are to be reckoned in the proportion of forty-five lascars to thirty European seamen.

List of the number of officers and seamen required to navigate each ship :

- 1 commander,
- 1 chief mate,
- 1 second ditto,
- 1 third ditto,
- 1 surgeon,
- 1 boatswain,
- 1 gunner,
- 1 carpenter,
- 2 midshipmen,
- 1 cooper and steward,
- 1 captain's cook,
- 1 ship's cook,
- 1 boatswain's mate,
- 1 gunner's ditto,
- 1 carpenter's ditto and caulker,
- 2 quarter-masters,
- 2 commander's servants,
- 30 European foremastmen, or
- 45 lascars.

50

15th. That the ships be commanded and officered by persons to be selected by the owners, which

persons are to be qualified according to the following regulations, viz.

16th. That the commander shall be of the age of twenty-three years and upwards, and shall have performed one voyage as commander of an extra ship to and from England, or as chief or second mate in the company's employ in their regular ships.

17th. That the chief mate shall have attained the age of twenty-two years, and have performed one voyage to and from England, or been six years at sea. That the second mate shall have attained the age of twenty one years, and been five years at sea. That the third mate shall have attained the age of twenty years, and been four years at sea. But in case no persons of the above descriptions can be obtained by the owners in time for the ship's departure from India, a temporary commander and mates for the voyage home may be admitted, and on the appointment of a commander and mates in England, qualified agreeably to these regulations, the temporary commander and mates shall be permitted to return to India without prejudice to their free manners indentures.

18th. That the commanders, chief and second mates, be examined by the marine board, or by such persons as the said marine board may appoint for that purpose, and when approved of, be sworn in before the governor in council; and that commanders and mates, who may be appointed in England be examined by the committee of shipping, and the commanders, chief and second mates, when approved of, be sworn in before the court of directors.

19th. That the surgeon to be entertained as required by article 14th, shall be previously examined by

by the medical board, and must be qualified to act as surgeon's mate of a regular ship in the company's service, and that such person after having performed a complete voyage to and from England in any ship engaged under this advertisement, shall be considered eligible to proceed as surgeons in the company's regular ships, if upon the usual examination respecting his abilities he shall then appear qualified for the same. But if a surgeon, as above required, be not procurable in India, a medical person, a native of India, must be entertained, who shall have been previously examined and approved of by the medical board, and on the ship's arrival in England the owners must immediately engage, in the place of such native medical person, a surgeon who shall have been previously examined and found qualified in the usual manner to act as surgeon's mate of a regular ship in the company's service.

20th. That the several persons who may belong to the ships engaged under this advertisement do enter into the usual contracts for the performance of the voyage, similar to those signed by the commanders, officers, and mariners of the regular ships.

21st. That the commanders and mates be entitled to indulgences in private trade, in the proportion of five tons per cent. on the builder's measurement to England, and the same from England.

22d. That if the ships shall not be loaded and dispatched to England, on their first voyage, within forty days from the time of their being ready for the reception of cargo, in consequence of the orders of the governor in council for that purpose, demurrage will be allowed to the owners at the

rate of six pence per ton per day on the builder's measurement, for every day the ships may be detained beyond that time; and if detained beyond that time by any default on the part of the owners or commanders, the owners shall pay demurrage to the company at the rate above mentioned for the period of such detention.

23d. That the governor in council shall have the power of ordering any ship taken up under this advertisement to proceed to any other port or ports in India for the purpose of receiving a cargo on her first voyage to England, any thing contained in the preceding article notwithstanding; provided, that in the event of any ship being sent to any other port or ports in India, for the purpose of being loaded for England, she shall be dispatched from such port or ports within forty days from the expiration of four months after the ship shall have been contracted for. If detained beyond that time, demurrage shall be allowed as in the preceding article.

24th. That if the ships, after arrival at Bengal, Fort St. George, or Bombay, on their return from then first, and every succeeding voyage, during the period of their respective contracts, should be detained by any of the company's governments in India beyond the period of three months from the time of their being reported by the commanders to be repaired, and ready and fit to receive cargo, demurrage shall be paid by the company, at the rate of three pence per ton per day on the builder's measurement, until the ships shall be ordered by any of the company's governments in India to be in readiness for the reception of cargo; and if the ships

shall not be loaded and dispatched within 40 days from the time of their being ready for the reception of cargo, in consequence of such orders, demurrage shall be paid by the company at the rate of six pence per ton per day for every day the ships are detained beyond that time. If the ships should be detained by the default of the owners or commanders beyond the 40 days above mentioned, the owners shall pay to the company demurrage at the rate above specified.

25th. That the ships shall proceed with or without convoy, at the option of the company. If detained for convoy, demurrage at the rate of six pence per ton per day on the builder's measurement shall be allowed, until the commanders of the ships shall receive their sailing orders and signals from the commander of the convoy.

26th. That the company be entitled to occupy four-fifths of the builder's measurement from England, freight free; and that on exceedings of that tonnage, the company shall pay freight at the rate of five pounds per ton.

27th. That if the ships should not be able to load on the company's account from England to the extent of their builder's measurement, the owners shall be liable to a penalty of ten pounds per ton, for such tonnage as shall be deficient of the builder's measurement.

28th. That the company's governments in India shall have liberty, if they see fit, to send the ships on their homeward-bound voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena; and that the court of directors shall have liberty, if they see fit, to send the ships on their outward bound voyage to Madena,

Teneciffe, St. Helena, and the Cape of Good Hope, on making the usual allowance of demurrage.

29th. That the company shall be at liberty to consign the ships to any port or ports in India, with their outward bound cargo; and that the company, or their governments in India, shall have liberty to direct the ships to proceed from the port to which the ships may be so consigned to any other port or ports for their homeward bound cargo, with the liberty of lading four-fifths of their builder's measurement from their first to their second port, but so as such ships be not employed beyond this service, and the conveyance of their outward and homeward cargo.

30th. That provided the ships shall arrive at their consigned port in England without any delay on the part of the owners or commanders, and shall within fifteen days after the delivery of their cargo, be reported by the master attendant, or other proper officer, to be ready and fit to receive their cargoes, the ships shall be loaded within one calendar month from the time of their being so reported, and if detained by the company in the river Thames beyond that period, demurrage shall be allowed at the rate of six pence per ton per day on the builder's measurement, during such detention.

31st. That the ships be dispatched within five days after their arrival in the Downs, or at Portsmouth, and that they proceed with or without convoy at the option of the company.

32d. That if the ships should be detained in the Downs, or at Portsmouth, or at any other port in England, or in Ireland, more than five days by the company, demurrage shall be allowed at the rate of
six

six pence per ton per day on the builder's measurement, during such detention; and if detained for convoy by the company's orders, demurrage shall be allowed at that rate until the commanders of the ships shall receive their sailing orders and signals from the commander of the convoy.

33d. That the company shall not be obliged to lade any goods either in India or in England until the ships be reported by the master attendant, or other proper officer, to be ready and fit to receive their cargoes.

34th. That the owners of every ship shall be liable to a penalty of 200l. for each officer who shall be engaged in England, and shall leave the ship in India, or in any place within the limits of the company's exclusive trade, without permission from the company, or their governments in India.

35th. That the ships shall not touch at any other port or place on their passage to England, or on their passage back to India, than such to which they shall be consigned, or such others where they may be permitted or directed by the company, or their governments in India, to call; and in case the ships shall put into any port or place on their voyage to England, or on their voyage back to India, without such permission or direction, demurrage will not be allowed by the company, but that they shall be at liberty to charge demurrage to the owners for any improper delay or deviation at the rate of six pence per ton per day on the builder's measurement.

36th. That the ships, if required, shall carry to, and bring from England, any passengers the company, or their governments in India, may

direct, on the same terms as are allowed for passengers proceeding in the regular ships. No passenger shall be received on board of any of the ships either in India, or at St. Helena, or elsewhere on the voyage to England, or in England, or elsewhere on the voyage back to India, except by the express order of the company's governments in India, or of the governor and council of St. Helena, or of the court of directors, under a penalty of 500l. sterling for every passenger so carried without order.

37th. That special care be taken that the cargo be properly dunnaged, both to and from England, at the owner's expence.

38th. That such ships as load at Bengal shall receive their cargoes abreast of the town of Calcutta, if practicable, or as near thereto as in the opinion of the master attendant, or other proper officer, they may safely and conveniently receive the same.

39th. That one-third at least of the builder's measurement of ships loading in India, shall consist of sugar, saltpetre, or such other articles of dead weight, as will sufficiently ballast the ships; and the remainder of the cargo, of those articles, or any other goods, which the company's governments in India shall think proper to lade on the ships.

40th. That whole freight be paid by the company in India, for sugar in bags, saltpetre, and other goods (sugar in boxes excepted) whether packed in bales, bags, or cases, for as much as can in the opinion of the master attendant, or other proper officer, be conveniently and safely taken on board, and stowed in any part of the ship, under the middle deck, of three deck ships; sufficient room being, in the opi-

nion of that officer, reserved under the upper deck for the accommodation of the crew and the stowage of the cables, provisions, and the draft of water being approved of by the said officers.

41st. That additional freight of one pound ten shillings per ton be allowed for sugar in boxes.

42d. That the freight on the cargo to England be paid on such goods only as shall be delivered into the company's warehouses in London.

43d. That the tonnage of the cargo be calculated agreeably to the annexed table, and in all other instances according to the established custom of the company.

44th. That the wastage on salt-petre be calculated according to the established custom of the company; and that an allowance, at the rate of two per cent. on the weight, be made to the owners for wastage on sugar, provided the wastage shall amount to that tonnage; but that the owners be not entitled to this allowance if the deficiency by waste should not be equal to that tonnage.

45th. That if any of the cargo should be lost, damaged, or not delivered to the company, except by wastage as before mentioned, the owners shall pay the full prime cost of such goods so lost or undelivered, together with 30l per cent. on such prime cost, except there should happen to be a total loss of ship and cargo. But if such ships as load at Bengal, should be detained there by the governor general in council after the 1st of April, and be dispatched from thence before the 1st of September in any year, the owners shall, in that case, be exonerated from any damage that may happen to the cargo, provided it shall be clearly

ascertained that the same has arisen from the lateness of the season, and that due care has been used in the stowage of the cargo.

46th. That the owners shall not be answerable for such damage and short delivery to a greater amount than shall be equal to five pounds per ton on the builder's measurement.

47th. That if by reason of the late arrival of the ships from England, it should not be practicable to dispatch them from Bengal until after the 1st of April in any year, they nevertheless may be loaded and dispatched between that date and the 1st of September following, on the requisition of the owners of the cargo assigned to any ship, provided the said owners of the cargo will come under the usual covenant of being liable to all consequent damage.

48th. That if the ships should not be able to receive the tonnage appropriated to them by the company's governments in India, the owners shall be paid for such tonnage only as shall actually be laden on the ships; but if from a deficiency of cargoes in India, the company's governments there should not be able to load the ships to the extent of the tonnage which it may appear to the superintendent of marine, or other proper officer in India, the ships are able to receive, the company shall be liable to pay freight for such deficiency, upon proper certificates being produced, signed by the officers above mentioned, of that circumstance.

49th. It is the intention of the court of directors to give an equal participation on equal terms to the Indian and to the British-built ships in carrying private trade from India to England; if the ships sent from England, and those engaged in

in India under this advertisement, cannot, for want of sufficiency of private trade in the company's warehouses, be loaded at one and the same time, they shall be loaded alternately, first a British and then an Indian ship, and so in continuation, commencing with that British ship which shall have reached India the earliest, and with that Indian ship which shall have been first engaged by the company's governments in India.

50th. That if any lascars, or other natives of Asia or Africa, shall be carried to England, on ships taken up under this advertisement, the owners shall be at the expence of their maintenance in England, and also of their return to India in the usual manner, under a penalty of five hundred sicca rupees for each person, over and above the expence of maintaining and sending them back to India.

51st. That if the cargo shall not be landed within twenty days for ships of 500 tons, builder's measurement; twenty-two ditto 550 ditto; twenty-four ditto 600 ditto; after the ships shall have been reported at the custom-house in London, demurrage shall be paid by the company for every day exceeding that time, at the rate of three pounds per day.

52d. That the freight be paid as follows, viz.

53d. One moiety upon the ships being cleared of their cargo on their return to India, and the remainder in ninety days afterwards; and if the latter payment should be delayed, the company shall pay interest on the same at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. If any ship on her return to India, in any voyage, should be consigned by the company to the presidencies of Fort St. George or of Bombay,

and should be cleared of her cargo at either of those presidencies, it shall be at the option of the owners to receive the first moiety of the freight at Bengal, instead of at either of those presidencies, on notification of their desire of receiving it at Bengal being made by them, or by their agents, to the government of such presidency respectively. The second moiety of the freight shall be paid only at Bengal.

54th. The owners of some of the ships heretofore engaged for the company's service, having expressed a desire, that the company should bear a proportion of a general average on loss or damage of ships and cargoes, it is judged expedient to declare by this public notice that the company will not consent to be parties to any loss, damage, or expence, incurred under the usual denominations of general average, particular average, or any other average whatsoever; and the owners are required to signify their assent to this condition in their respective tenders, in order that a clause may be inserted in the charter-parties to that effect.

55th. That an impress be allowed at the rate of two pounds ten shillings per ton, on the builder's measurement, in time of peace, with an addition of one pound ten shillings per ton to the peace impress, in time of war, in part of the war contingencies: the amount to be paid in Bombay, previously to the departure of the ships from thence, whether on her voyage to England, or to any presidency to which she may be sent, for the purpose of being loaded for England.

56th. That such demurrage as may become due to the owners of the ships shall be paid in India, or

in England, according as the same shall have been incurred in either country respectively; the Indian demurrage to be paid at the presidency at which it may be incurred.

57th. That the tenders do express a permanent peace freight, which must be the same from all parts of India, wherever the ships may be loaded for England, without knowledge, at the rate per ton, for as much as the ships can carry conformably to the conditions prescribed in article 40th. This freight to be the same for all the voyages for which the ships may be engaged.

58th. That such war contingencies be allowed for each voyage in war, as on consideration of the circumstances of the case, the court of directors, or their governments in India, shall think proper to allow.

59th. That in case of any saving to the owners, from an alteration in the situation of public affairs, after such war allowance is settled in England, or in India, by a reduction in the rate of insurance, or in the prices of stores and provisions, or upon any other account, before the ships departure from England, or from India, respectively, the owners shall deliver an account upon honour of such savings, and make an allowance to the company accordingly.

60th. That agreeably to the 5th section of the 19th chapter of the company's bye-laws, no tender of any ship will be accepted unless the same be made by one or more of the owners in writing, nor unless the names of all the owners be expressed therein.

61st. That the owners shall give security for the performance of their proposals for letting their respective ships, in the sum of 3000*l.* sterling.

62d. That the persons contracting with the company for the letting of any ship or ships to freight, it they shall transfer their right or interest in the ship or ships to other persons, previously to the signing of the charter-parties, they shall nevertheless oblige themselves to take and execute the several obligations and oaths intended to prevent the sale of commands.

63d. That every ship shall carry free of charge all such packets as the company's governments in India may be desirous of sending by her to St. Helena, or to England; and also all such packets as the governor and council at St. Helena may be desirous of sending by her to England; likewise all such packets as the court of directors may think proper to send by her to St. Helena, or India.

64th. That every ship taken up under this advertisement, if not already registered either in England or in India, shall be registered in Bombay, previously to her departure from Bombay on her first voyage.

65th. That with a view to prevent as much as possible casualties during the voyage, from the employment of lascars in an unhealthy state, previously to the dispatch of every ship from Bombay to England, or to such presidency to which she may be sent, for the purpose of being loaded for England, and also previously to her being dispatched from such presidency to England, the lascars shall be brought upon deck, and undergo an inspection by the superintendent, or his deputies or delegates, and by the medical person who may be appointed by the government of those presidencies respectively to superintend this duty; and all lascars

cars who in the judgment of the said inspectors shall not appear in a fit state of health to be employed as mariners for the voyage to England, shall be forthwith discharged and sent back at the expence of the owners to the place at which they were engaged, and other lascars or European seamen shall be sent on board to complete the crew to the number of seamen required by the 14th article, and until this be done, the ship will not be permitted to proceed on her voyage, and the owners shall not be allowed demurrage, for such time as the ship may be so detained.

66th. That the rate of exchange between the pound sterling and the Indian currency, shall, in the settlement of all accounts at any of the presidencies in India, be regulated by the rate at which the governments at those presidencies respectively may grant bills on the court of directors at the time.

67th. That in all other respects not particularly provided for in any of the foregoing rules and regulations, the charter-party be drawn out, as nearly as circumstances will admit of, in conformity with the charter-parties for the regular ships in the company's service. A draft of a charter-party will be prepared as soon as possible, and sent to the superintendent's office for general inspection.

68th. The following particulars are required to be stated in the tenders, in addition to those specified in articles 1st, 2d, 57th, and 60th.

- Name of the Commander,
- Name of the builder,
- Time when the ship will be ready to commence loading,
- Names of securities for the performance of engagements.

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69th. Sealed tenders for freighting ships under this advertisement will be received at the office of the secretary to government, on the 1st of July, 1803.—The tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for freighting ships."

70th. It is requested that the tenders be made out in the following form:

To J. A. GRANT, Esq.

Secretary to Government.

Sir,

1. In pursuance of the advertisement of the governor, bearing date the 23d of April, 1803, respecting the freighting of ships to carry cargoes from India to England, and from England to India, I hereby tender the slip (), and subjoin the further several particulars required.

Number of voyages for which the ship is tendered,	()
Owner,	()
Inhabitant of	()
Commander	()
Built at	()
In the year	()
By	()
Burthen by the builder's measurement, tons	()
Place where the ship now is	()
The ship will be ready to commence loading by the	()

Freight 1. sterling per ton. Permanent peace freight, without kentledge; the rate to be the same from all parts of India, wherever the ship may be loaded for England.

2. I assent to the condition in the 54th article, wherein it is stipulated

pulated, that the company will not consent to be parties to any loss, damage, or expence incurred under the usual denominations of general average, particular average, or any other average whatsoever; and I agree to all the other conditions in the advertisement above-mentioned, and to the several conditions contained in the charter-party.

3. As securities for the performance of my engagement, I tender () whose declaration of their assent to be my securities is herunto subjoined.

I am, Sir, &c.

Bombay,
the of , 1803.

We agree to be securities,

()
()
Published by order of the
Governor in Council,
J. A. GRANT,
Sec. to Gov.

Bombay Castle,
25d April, 1803.

*Rates of Tonnage according to the usage
of the Company, at which the following
articles, temporarily constituting the
Cargoes of their Ships, are calculated
at per ton.*

	A	cut.
Aloe Crotina	-	16
Asiatica	-	20
Aloe Hepatic	-	16
Alum	-	20
Arrango Beads	-	20

B

Benjamin	-	20
Borax	-	20
Ditto unrefined (as Tincal)	-	12
Buffalo Hides	-	24
Buds or Blossom of Cassia	-	12
Bark	-	8

C

Cassia Lignia	-	8
Cambogium	-	20

Coffee	-	cut.	18
Camphor	-		15
Camphor unrefined	-		20
Cinabar	-		16
Cotton Yarn	-		10
Coarces	-		20
Cake-lack	-		16
Cardamome	-		12
Chassum S. k	-		10
Carmoua Wool	-		10
Cochinical	-		20
Cloves	-		12
Columbo Root	-		16
Cinnamon	-		4
Coral rough	-		20
Clove Bark	-		8
China Root	-		11
Cotton, measurable at 50 cubical feet to the ton.	-		

D

Dragon's blood	-	20
Drugs unknown	-	16

E

Elephant's Teeth	-	16
Ebony Wood	-	20
Extract Rhubarb	-	20

F

Fossil Alkali	-	20
Flax (Sunni) measurable at 50 cubical feet to the ton.	-	

G

Galbanum	-	16
Green Ginger	-	20
Gum Arabic	-	16
Gum Elemi	-	16
Ditto Myrrh	-	16
Ditto Sarcocolla	-	18
Gum Lack	-	16
Ditto Ammonium	-	16
Ditto Tragacanth	-	16
Ginger	-	16

H

Hemp (Taut) measurable at 50 cubical feet to the ton.	-	
---	---	--

I

Indigo, measurable at 50 feet to the ton.	-	
Japan Copper	-	20
Iron	-	
Ditto ordnance	-	20
Ditto shot and shells	-	

L

Lead	-	20
Lapis Lazuli	-	20
Lack Lake	-	16
Lacquered	-	

Lacquered and china ware, measurable at 50 cubical feet to the ton.

	cwt.
M	
Mother of Pearl shells -	20
Ditto Drops -	20
Mother of Pearl -	20
Myrrh -	16
Mace -	8
N	
Nutmegs -	15
Ditto Candied -	20
Nux Vomica -	15
O	
Olibanum -	18
Oil Cinnamon -	20
Opium -	14
P	
Pepper -	16
Pimento, alias Allspice -	10
Pepper, Long -	12
R	
Rhubarb -	8
Rice -	20
Raw Silk -	10
Redwood -	20
S	
Spikenard -	10
Shellack -	16
Stucklack -	16
Seedlack -	18
Sugar -	20
Ditto Candy -	20
Saltpetre -	20
Sago -	16
Sandal, or Sapan Wood -	20
Sil Annomiac -	16
Safflower -	14
T	
Timcal -	16
Tinmuck -	16
Tutenague -	20
Tea, Black -	10
Ditto, Green -	8
V	
Vermillion -	20
Vermicelli -	16

Mem. Piece goods, and all other goods, not included in the preceding account of rates, to be calculated according to the computation of tonnage used by the company.

Published by order of the
Governor in Council,
J. A. GRANT,
Sec. to Gov.

Bombay Castle,
23d April, 1803.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 1st of May next, the treasury will be opened for the receipt of cash for bills upon Bengal, upon the following terms.

The bills to be drawn in equal proportions at thirty and sixty days sight—Those at thirty days sight at the exchange of 360 arcot rupees per 100 pagodas—And those at sixty days sight at the exchange of 365 arcot rupees per 100 pagodas.

The regulations for the conduct of the office appointed for registering and transferring the company's bonded debts at this presidency, published under date the 12th of June, and 1st of December last, appearing not to have been properly understood, and having been represented upon their present footing to interfere in some respects with the negotiation of the public securities, to which it is the first wish of government to give every possible facility, consistent with the principles on which the office in question was established, the following amended regulations have been resolved upon, and are to take effect from this date.

1st. That any creditor or creditors possessing an unregistered bond in his, her, or their name, and producing the same at the register office, shall, on application for that purpose, have credit given upon the books for the amount, upon payment of a fee of one pagoda per 1000; and that any creditor or creditors, to whom an unregistered bond shall have been regularly endorsed, shall, upon producing the original bond with such endorsement, have a new bond issued in his, her, or their name for the same, and on application for the purpose, shall in like manner have credit given

given upon the books for the amount, paying the same fee.

2d. That no fee be charged upon the first issue, or payment in company's paper of any demand upon government, if not required to be registered.

3d. That any creditor or creditors possessed of a bond registered in his, her, or their own names; and wishing to transfer the full amount thereof in the books, may do so personally, or by his, her, or their attorney or attorneys, either by attendance at the office for the purpose, or optionally by assignment on the bond, in the form hereafter prescribed; in the former case the party or parties must produce the bond, when the transfer shall forthwith be made, and having been signed by himself, herself, or themselves, or by regular constituted attorney or attorneys, the bond shall be endorsed accordingly, and the endorsement witnessed by the transfer accountant. If a part of a bond is only to be transferred, the transfer shall in like manner be made by attendance at the office for the purpose, or optionally by endorsement; in the latter case, the form hereinafter prescribed must be observed. The original bond shall be deposited in the office, the persons interested having new bonds granted for the amount of their respective proportions of the bond so lodged in the office, and such persons will have the option of registering these bonds or not, as they may think proper.

4th. That in the event of only a part of the bond being transferred in the name of another, and the remainder being renewed in that of the proprietor applying to make the partial transfer, no fee be charged upon that proportion which is so renewed.

5th. That in the case of transfer of registered bonds by the proprietor or proprietors themselves, by endorsement on the bond, the form of assignment to be as follows. "I (or we) A. B. do hereby assign over all my (or our) right and interest on the within bond to C. D. and empower the said C. D. to dispose of the same, and to do all other acts and deeds necessary for the transfer thereof for me (or us) or in my (or our) name."

Signature, date, and place.

Witnesses,

E. F.

T. A.

6th. That in the case of transfer of registered bonds by attorney, the assignment to be endorsed thereon shall be in the following form:

"I (or we) A. B. do hereby assign over to C. D. under the competent authority vested in me (or us) for the purpose, the within bond; and I (or we) do hereby empower the said C. D. to dispose of the same, and to do all other acts and deeds necessary for the sale or transfer thereof."

Signature, date, and place.

ATTS.

7th. That in case of transfer, as above provided for by attorney, the power for that purpose shall be made by the proprietor or proprietors in the following words: "I (or we) A. B. do hereby empower C. D. to sell and dispose of a bond, No. standing in the books of the honourable company's debt in my (or our name) dated and bearing interest at the rate of per cent. per annum, and to do all other acts and things necessary for the transfer thereof for me (or us) or in my (or our) name."

Signature, date, and place.

8th. That in case of the partial transfer of a registered bond, the following

following must be the endorsement, "I (or we) A. B. do hereby assign over to C. D. all my (or our) right and interest in [or if the assignment is made by attorney, "I (or we) A. B. do hereby assign over to C. D. under the competent authority vested in me (or us) for that purpose] pagodas of the within bond, and do desire the accountant general will issue new bonds, one (or more) in the name of A. B. or his, her, or their order for the above sum, and one (or more) in the name of the proprietor, or such other person or persons as may be directed."

Signature, date, and place.

9th. In the event of distance, or other circumstances preventing the transmission of a power in the above form, the transfer may be made upon a letter of instructions, under a general power of attorney from the proprietor, or proprietors, directing the sale, and transfer of the bond, specifying the same by No. date and amount, with the rate of interest.

10th. That every assignment of a registered bond shall be dated, (specifying the place, and date of assignment) as provided in the above forms, and that no other form of transfer of registered paper will be admitted as valid at the office of transfer, from the date of this publication.

11th. That in cases of assignment by endorsement on the bond, according to the option allowed in the third article, it shall not be necessary for the parties to attend at the office to make a transfer in the books; but in order to ascertain the due authority for each transfer, reference must be made in every instance of such assignment to the transfer accountant, and his certificate be annexed as

necessary to establish its validity, he in such cases making the necessary transfer in the books to the credit of the assignee, or assignees, upon the said authority, which, if required by the transfer accountant, shall be lodged in the office, he granting in return an attested copy.

12th. That a fee of one sixth per cent. or $7\frac{1}{2}$ fanams per 100 pagodas, payable by the seller upon all future actual transfers of property in the books of the office, whether by attendance of the parties, or by assignment on the bond, shall be allowed to the person acting as register, and transfer accountant for his trouble.

13th. That after the transfer, for which the above fee is allowed, shall have been made, the party or parties purchasing may exercise the option provided by the 3d article to continue the bond on the register or not; if continued to be subject to the register fee of one pagoda per 1000, as provided in the 1st paragraph, if not, a new bond to be granted to the said party or parties free of all charge.

14th. That no interest will be paid upon paper registered in the office of the transfer accountant, except to the person or persons in whose name it is registered or transferred, or to his or their constituted attorney or attorneys, and that the same rule shall obtain in regard to the payment of the principal of the company's registered securities of every description, which will render it necessary that the person purchasing the registered bond shall, before he can consider his security as complete, have it endorsed over to him in the prescribed form, and witnessed by the transfer accountant.

15th. That it is to be perfectly understood, that it is optional with persons

persons holding the public securities of this government, to register the same at the office hereby established, or not; and that all such paper as shall not be registered, is negotiable the same as if no such establishment existed without the necessity of any reference to, or being under the least restriction from the said office. Further, that any holder or holders of registered paper, standing in his, her, or their own name, may at his, her, or their option, withdraw it from the register, on payment of the transfer fee of 1-6th of one per cent. and performing the other acts provided in the foregoing articles of these regulations for the necessary adjustment of the books, and may demand a new and unregistered bond, in his, her, or their own name.

16th. The object and intention of this establishment, are effectual security to all proprietors of the public paper in question, who may wish to avail themselves of the means thereby afforded of registering their property, free from alienation without their express consent, and of easy renewal in the event of loss by fire, theft, or otherwise; and it has been suggested as particularly desirable, as well by the public agents as individuals, these fees have been regulated upon a principle of moderation with a view to obviate all objections on the score of expence by the proprietors.

Public Department.

1st. The public are hereby informed, that the sub-treasurer at the presidency, the residents of Mysore and at Hyderabad, the several collectors of the revenue, and the paymasters at the several stations, have been authorized to re-

ceive, until further orders, any sums of money in even hundreds (not being less than star pagodas five hundred, which may be tendered on loan to the honourable company, at an interest of eight per cent. per ann. as hereafter specified.

2d. The above mentioned officers have been authorised to receive in transfer to this loan all accepted bills of exchange, drawn on the governor in council, and generally all authorised public demands, after deducting interest at the rate of one fanam per 100 star pagodas per diem, for the period which the bills, &c. may have to run.

3d. Subscriptions in cash, and bills of exchange, will be received at a discount of two per cent. that is, for every subscription of 102 star pagodas, a receipt will be granted, entitling the subscriber to a promissory note for 100 star pagodas to be issued on the terms of the present loan.

4th. All the duennial loan certificates of this government bearing an interest of ten per cent. per ann. will be received at *par*; the interest which may be due thereon at the period when such certificates may be subscribed, to be added to the principal, or discharged in cash, at the option of the subscriber.

5th. A receipt will be granted for each subscription, bearing interest at the rate of one fanam per 100 star pagodas per diem, from the date of such receipt until the 1st of September next.

6th. The interest which may be due on that date, on receipts granted for subscriptions to this loan, will be paid in cash at the general treasury; and for the principal, a promissory note or notes will be granted, bearing date the 1st of September, 1803, and be numbered and registered in the order in which

which the receipts may be presented at the accountant general's office.

7th. The principal of the promissory notes shall be payable either in Madras, under the rules established for the payment of the register debt now existing, or by bills to be drawn by the governor in council on the honourable the court of directors, at the exchange of eight shillings the star pagoda, payable twelve months after sight, which bill shall be granted at any time, on the application of the proprietor of the notes, either when the principal shall have become payable in Madras, or at any earlier period, and any bills which may be so granted will, if the proprietor desire it, be forwarded by the deputy accountant general, in the public packets, to him or his agent or assign, according to the instructions which may be given for this purpose.

8th. The interest of the promissory notes shall be payable half yearly, viz. on the 1st of march, and the 1st of September, from year to year, until the principal shall be discharged, and it shall be at the option of the proprietor of the notes, to receive payment of such interest, either in cash at the general treasury of the presidency, or by bills to be drawn by the governor in council on the honourable the court of directors, at the exchange of eight shillings the star pagoda, payable twelve months after sight; provided always, in the latter case, that the interest for which bills may be so required, amount to the sum of 50l. sterling at the least, and no bills will be granted for a smaller amount.

9th. For the accommodation of persons returning to Europe, the subscribers to this loan, their executors, administrators, and assigns,

shall be entitled, on application to the governor in council, to have their promissory notes (provided they amount to the principal sum of star pagodas 3000), deposited in the charge of the sub-treasurer for the time being, at the risk, and under the security of the company. An acknowledgment will be granted by that officer for the promissory notes to be deposited with him, and the interest accruing thereon will be remitted as it shall become due by bills, on the terms above mentioned, which bills will be forwarded by the deputy accountant general to the proprietor, his agent or assign, according to the instructions which may be given for these purposes.

10th. All applications to the governor in council, to have promissory notes deposited in the treasury, must be accompanied by the notes so to be deposited; and directions must be written in the following terms, on the face, and across the lines of each note, and be attested by the signature of the proprietor, or his constituted attorney or attorneys.

"The interest accruing half yearly on this promissory note, and the principal, as it shall become payable, according to the order established for the discharge of the register debt, are to be remitted (unless it shall be hereafter directed to the contrary) by bills to be drawn on the honourable the court of directors, pursuant to the tenor of this promissory note, and the other conditions of the loan, published in the Madras Gazette of the 1803, payable to and to be forwarded to

But this promissory note shall not be pledged, sold, or in any manner negotiated, or delivered up to any person whomsoever; nor

are these directions, with respect to the mode of payment of the interest or principal, to be in any manner altered, except on application to the governor in council, to be made by myself, my executors, or administrators, or under the authority of a special power of attorney, specifying the number, date, and amount of this promissory note, to be executed by me, or them, for that purpose."

11th. For the satisfaction of persons who may propose to return to Europe, before the period prescribed for the final adjustment of the accounts of this loan, and who may be desirous of availing themselves of the accommodation offered them under the foregoing article; the deputy accountant general will, on their part, write the declaration above prescribed on the promissory notes, provided he shall receive instructions for this purpose, by an indorsement to be executed on the receipt or receipts, under the signature of the proprietor, or his constituted attorney or attorneys. The deputy accountant general will also make the necessary application to the governor in council for an order to the sub-treasurer to receive the promissory notes in deposit, and will forward the acknowledgment of that officer to the proprietor of the notes, or to his agent or assign, according to the instructions which may be furnished him for this purpose.

12th. A receipt will be granted in the following form, for the subscriptions which may be made at any of the public treasuries.

Form of Receipt.

"I do hereby acknowledge, that A. B. has this day paid into the honourable company's treasury, the sum of star pagodas , which

is to be accounted for to him, or order, as follows:—Interest on the principal will be paid to him at the general treasury at the presidency , at and after the rate of one fanam per 100 star pagodas per diem, from this date to the first of September, 1803; and for the principal a promissory note, to be dated on the first of September, 1803, will be granted, on application to the accountant general, payable conformably to the conditions of the loan, published in the Madras Gazette of the 1803.

(Signed) "C. D.
"Sub-Treasurer.
" of , 1803."

13th. When subscriptions may be made by the transfer of the duennial loan, certificates of this government, the date and number of the certificate or certificates are to be specified in the receipts, and the certificates are to be cancelled, and forwarded to the office of the accountant general.

14th. Promissory notes under the signature of the secretary to the government will be granted on the following form, in exchange for the receipts.

"FORT ST. GEORGE, 1803.

"*Promissory Note for Star Pags.—*

"The governor in council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of star pagodas , as a loan to the honourable the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and does hereby promise, and in behalf of the said united company, to repay and discharge the said loan, by paying unto the said A. B. his executors, or administrators, or his or their order, the principal sum of star pagodas the

— aforesaid, at the presidency of Fort St. George, agreeably to the order in which this note may stand on the general register of notes and bonds of this presidency, payable according to priority of date and number; unless the same shall have been previously discharged by bills drawn on the honourable the court of directors, according to the conditions of the plan for a loan, published in the Madras Gazette of the and by paying the interest accruing thereon at the rate of eight per cent. per ann. by half yearly payments. viz. on the 1st of March and the 1st of September following, from year to year, until the principal shall be discharged, at the option of the lender, his executors, administrators, or assigns, either in cash at the general treasury, at the presidency, or by bills to be drawn by the governor in council, on the honourable the court of directors, at the rate of eight shillings the star pagoda, and payable twelve months after sight.

“ Signed by the authority of the governor in council.

“ E. F.

“ Sec to Gov. Pub. Dept.

“ Accountant-general's office.

“ Registered as No. of .”

15th. The accounts of this loan are not to be made up until the 1st of September next; but it is hereby notified that the loan will be closed at any earlier period, should the governor in council deem it expedient to give directions for that purpose.

Published by command of the right honourable the Governor in Council.

JOHN CHAMIER,

Chief Sec. to Government.

Fort St. George, April 21, 1803.

VOL. 5.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COW-POX IN INDIA.

To his Excellency the most noble the Governor General.

“ It is with the highest satisfaction I do myself the honour of acquainting your excellency that, after repeated disappointments, we have at last, through the benevolent attention of Dr. Anderson, at Madras, been so fortunate as to obtain the recent matter of the cow-pox; and that we have thereby been enabled to introduce the practice of vaccination into this settlement.

“ I herewith enclose the letter with which I was favoured by the doctor on the subject, together with one which I have received from captain Anderson, commander of the ship *Hunter*, whose assiduous attention to ensure success to the important commission with which he was entrusted, is very meritorious.

“ John Norton, the boy vaccinated by captain Anderson on the 12th instant, arrived in Calcutta on the 17th, with such evident and decisive marks on his arm of being infected with genuine cow-pox, as left no room for doubt or hesitation.

“ As the matter was already ripe for communicating the infection, three children, born of European parents belonging to his majesty's 10th regiment, were vaccinated by Mr. William Russel on that day; and on the day following, the operation was performed on eight others: among these were two children of Mr. Barlow, one of colonel Dyer, one of Mr. Birch, one of Mr. Trail, and one of Mr. Binny,

† 1

Binny, in all of whom, as well as in the three children of the 10th regiment, I had an opportunity of observing the progress of the infection; and, from comparing the symptoms and appearances produced by it, with the minute and circumstantial descriptions given by Dr. Jenner, Mr. Aiken, and Dr. De Carro, and with the coloured plates, by which their descriptions are illustrated, I am perfectly satisfied that it was the true vaccine disease. Messrs. Russells, Hare, Shoolbred, and other medical gentlemen, who had an opportunity of seeing the children, are fully impressed with the same conviction.

"In confirmation of this important fact, I think it proper to mention that three children who were inoculated with the thread sent me by captain Anderson from Kedgerce, as mentioned in his letter, received the infection, and shewed, in the progress of the disease, the same characteristic symptoms and appearances on the arm as those that were inoculated from Norton.

"The same satisfactory result was experienced in respect to two children inoculated by Mr. Shoolbred on the 20th, and two others on the 21st, from matter taken from Norton's arm on the 19th; all of whom, he assures me, exhibited, in the most unequivocal manner, the distinguishing symptoms of the genuine cow-pox.

"The settlement being now, as I conceive, in complete possession of the benefit derived to mankind from Dr. Jenner's celebrated discovery, I take the liberty of submitting to your excellency's consideration my opinion on the best mode of preserving the continu-

ance of so great a blessing, and spreading it as rapidly as possible throughout the provinces.

"For attaining the first of these important objects, I would recommend that a surgeon of approved skill and assiduity should be appointed to the charge of preserving a constant supply of recent genuine matter, for the use of the metropolis and the subordinate stations; and that it should be a part of his duty not only to vaccinate the children of such of the natives as might apply to him, but also to take every opportunity to instruct the Hindu and Mahomedan physicians in the proper mode of performing the operation, and to give them precise and clear information respecting those symptoms and appearances by which the specific genuine cow-pox may be distinguished from other eruptions.

"To facilitate the general adoption of the practice of vaccination by the natives, I beg leave to suggest that a notification should be published in the Persian, Hinduee, and Bengalese languages, and also in the Sanscrit, giving—

"1. A succinct history of the discovery, in which the curious, and, to the Hindus, very interesting circumstance, that this wonderful preventive was originally procured from the body of the cow, should be emphatically remarked.

"2. An explanation of the important and essential advantages which vaccination possesses over the small-pox inoculation, and

"Lastly, an earnest exhortation to the natives of these provinces to lose no time in availing themselves of this inestimable benefit, scarcely inferior to any that ever was communicated

communicated by one nation to another.

" I have the honour to be,

" With the greatest respect,

" My Lord,

" Your excellency's

" Most obedient humble servant,

" J. FLEMING,

" 1st Mem. of the Med. Board."

Calcutta,

Nov. 29, 1802.

(COPY.)

Fort St. George, Oct. 11, 1802.

" Dear Sir,

" Not having heard of the Bombay cow-pox matter succeeding in Bengal, I take the opportunity of the ship *Hunter* sailing to inoculate two boys born of European parents at Botany Bay (where the small-pox has never appeared), belonging to the ship, by whom captain Anderson, the commander, hopes of being able to continue the disease in succession, until his arrival at Calcutta.

" The matter with which these two boys have been inoculated was taken, last night, from the arm of a healthy child inoculated at Chingleput on the 1st instant, with threads sent on the 9th ultimo from Trincomalee, by Mr. Rogers.

" The disease appears to all here to be of the genuine kind; and confident of your attention to promote the benefit of this invaluable discovery,

" I am, very truly, your's,

(Signed) "J. ANDERSON."

JOHN FLEMING, esq.

Calcutta.

(COPY.)

JOHN FLEMING, esq.

" Sir,

" Agreeably to your desire, I

have the pleasure of sending you the following memorandums respecting the persons I inoculated for the cow-pox during my passage from Madras.

" John Cresswell, a boy born at Port Jackson, of European parents, aged about 13 years, inoculated at Dr. Anderson's house, at Madras, on the 10th of October, from a native child, who had arrived that day from Chingleput.

" As the disease made its appearance rather late, and afterwards advanced very slowly, I did not take matter from him till the 22d ultimo, when I inoculated M. A. an European child, aged 18 months: from her I inoculated Harry, a Malay boy, aged about 7 years, on the 2d of November; and on the 12th, Charles Norton, a boy born at Port Jackson, of European parents, aged about 15 years, was inoculated from Harry. The disease having made its appearance in due time, as soon as the ship arrived at Diamond Harbour, I sent him to town, where he arrived on the 19th instant, and was disposed of as you directed.

" The cotton threads which I sent you from Kedgerree were strongly impregnated with vaccine matter taken from the European child and the Malay boy on the 2d and 12th instant, as particularly marked on each.

" I have the honour to be,

" Sir,

" Your most obedient

" Humble servant,

(Signed) "WM. ANDERSON."

Calcutta,

Nov. 27, 1802.

The governor general in council is pleased to order—

† 1 2

1st.

1st. That the high approbation of his excellency in council be signified to Dr. James Anderson, physician general and first member of the hospital board, upon the establishment of Fort St. George, for the benevolent attention, assiduity, and skill manifested by him in promoting the introduction into these provinces of the benefit of the valuable and important discovery made by Dr. Jenner; and that this order be transmitted to the right honourable the governor in council of Fort St. George, for the purpose of being duly signified to Dr. Anderson.

2d. That the chief secretary do signify to captain Anderson, commander of the ship *Hunter*, the thanks of the governor general in council, for his assiduous attention in insuring the success of the important commission with which he was entrusted.

3d. That the chief secretary do signify the approbation of the governor general in council to John Fleming, esq. and to Messrs. Russell, Hare, and Shoolbred, and the other medical gentlemen employed on this important occasion, for their diligence and ability, in promoting at this presidency the successful introduction of Dr. Jenner's discovery.

4th. That Mr. William Russel be appointed to superintend the further promotion of the benefits of Dr. Jenner's discovery throughout the provinces subject to the immediate government of this presidency.

5th. That a notification be prepared and published in the Persian, Hinduee, Bengalese, and Sanscrit languages, a cording

to the suggestion of Dr. Fleming.

By command of his excellency the most noble the governor general in council.

J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

10th July, 1802.

	Rs.	Q.	R.
Cotton, per Surat candy of 2r			
Maunds, or 7 cwt. 1st sort	120	to	140
Rice unboiled, 1st sort per bag	8	0	00
Ditto Moongey per ditto	7	0	00
Ditto Roddy per ditto,			
no demand	5	0	00
Ditto cargo per ditto,			
no demand			
Sugar Bengal, real 1st sort per bag	20	0	00
Ditto ditto 2d do. per do.	17	0	000
Ditto Batavia, in cannisters per Maund of 4½ seers, 1st sort	4	3	00
Ditto China, in chests per Surat Maund of 41 seers	4	3	00
Ditto ditto, in Dupotas per do.	4	2	00
Sagar candy, 1st sort, per Surat Maund of 43½ seers	7	2	00
Ditto ditto, 2d do. per do.	7	0	00
Ditto ditto, 3d do. per do.	6	2	to 7
Raw silk China, 1st sort, per pucca seer, 15 seers to a Bombay Maund, no demand	10	2	00
Ditto ditto, 2d do. per do.	10	0	00
Ditto ditto, 3d do. per do.	9	1	00
Saltpetre, per bag	20	0	00
Gunnies, per 100	20	to	26 0 00
Benjamin, 3d sort, per Surat Maund of 40 seers, or 37½ lbs.	13	to	14
Ghee Caranchy, per Sur. Maund of do.	6	2	50
Ditto Bengal, per do. no demand			
Wheat Jambooser, per candy of 8 Parals	26	0	00
Gram Bengal, no demand			
Ditto Surat, per candy of 8 Parals	27	to	28 0 00
Paddy, per Moora	33	0	00
Cocoa-nut oil, per Bomb. Maund	3	2	00
Jingerly ditto, per do.	4	0	00
Wood ditto, per do.	8	0	00
Pepper			

Pepper Tellicherry, heavy, per candy of 4 Robins	170 to 165	0 00	Black cloves	—	85 0 00
Ditto ditto, light, per do. of 20 Parahs	—	160 0 00	Red do. per Surat Maund of 42 seers (or 39½ lbs.) nom. price	100 0 00	
Ditto eastern, heavy, per do. of 21 Maunds	—	145 to 150	Mace, per lb. no demand	7 2 00	
Ditto ditto, light, do.	—	140 0 00	Cassia, per do. no demand	—	
Cardamums, 1st sort, per Surat Maund of 42 seers	—	85 0 00	Coffee Mocha, per Sur. Maund of 44 seers, no demand nomi- nally	—	10 0 00
Ditto, 2d do. per do	—	67 0 00	Almonds, per Surat Maund of 44 seers	—	5 0 00
Ditto, 3d do.	—	50 0 00	Kissmisses, per do.	—	6 0 00
Sandal wood, 1st sort, at 40 to 50 lbs. to a candy, of 21 Bomb. Maunds, or 58½ lbs.	—	200 0 00	Dates, dry, per candy of 22 Sur. Maunds	—	35 0 00
Ditto, 2d. per do.	—	180 0 00	Ditto, wet, per do.	16 to	22 0 00
Ditto, 3d. per do.	—	160 0 00	Hing, per Surat Maund of 44 seers	—	65 0 00
Beetlenut, white, per Sur. candy of 21 Maunds	—	50 0 00	Brimstone, per 22 Surat Maund for 2 candy	—	40 0 00
Ditto, red, per do.	—	55 0 00	Cochineal, per lb.	—	9 to 10 0 00
Calicut timber, 1st sort, per co- vit	—	50 0 00	Saffron, free of oil, per lb.	—	20 0 00
Ditto ditto, 2d sort	—	25 0 00	Iron, per Surat candy (3 candy to a ton)	—	82 0 00
Ditto ditto, 3d sort	—	19 0 00	Steel, per cwt.	—	16 0 00
Ditto planks, per 100 Guz	—	55 0 00	Pig lead, per do.	—	13 2 00
Coir Lacadiva, per candy of 21 Bombay Maunds	75 to	80 0 00	Copper, in heavy sheets, per Surat Maund seers, or 37½ lbs.	21 0 00	
Copra new, per candy of 4 Ro- bins	—	30 0 00	Ditto plate, per do.	—	22 0 00
Cocoa-nuts, wet, per mille of 1250	—	25 0 00	Copper nails, per Bomb. Maund of 28 lbs.	—	22 0 00
Ditto, dry, per do.	—	23 0 00	Canvas, per bolt	—	30 0 00
Dammer Malacca, per Surat candy of 22 Maunds	—	70 0 00	Tar, per barrel	—	25 to 30 0 00
Sago, per Maund	—	4 0 00	Red lead, per cwt.	—	12 0 00
Quicksilver, per Surat Maund	—	105 0 00	White lead, per do. no demand	18 0 00	
Vermillion, per bundle	—	2 1 00	Arrack Batavia, per gallon	—	1 2 00
Camphor, per Maund of 42 seers, nominal	—	65 0 00	Ditto Columbo, per ditto, 1 rup. 7 annas to	—	1 0 00
Tin, in large slabs, per Maund 40 seers	—	10 2 00			
Ditto, in small pieces, per do.	—	—			
Tutenague, per Surat Maund	—	8 1 00			
Elephants' teeth, 1st sort, per Sur. Maund	—	70 0 00			
Cinnamon, per lb.	—	0 3 00			
Nutmegs, per lb.	4 1 to	4½ 0 00			

Rates of Exchange.

On Bengal, at 31 days sight, 109 per
100 sicca rupees.

On Madras, variable from 340 to 360
Bombay rupees, per 100 star pagodas, at
30 days sight.

On Surat, 106 Bombay per 100 Surat,
at 8 days.

- CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c,

BENGAL.

MAY, 1808.

Mr. Francis Macnaghten, to be standing counsel to the honourable company
 Mr. J. W. Sherer, to be head assistant in the office of the accountant general.
 Mr. George Ravenscroft, to be deputy paymaster and commissary of bazars, at the station of Berhampoor, in the room of Mr. C. T. Clarke, appointed collector of Berboom.
 Mr. Christopher Oldfield, to be third judge of the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit for the division of Moorshadabad.
 Mr. John Rawlins, to be third judge of the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit for the division of Patna.
 Mr. W. W. Massie, to be judge and magistrate of the zillah of Nuddeah.
 Mr. W. Cowell, to be judge and magistrate of the zillah of Shahabad.
 Mr. J. Deane, to be judge and magistrate of the zillah of Juanpore.
 Sir A. Seton, bart. to be judge and magistrate of the zillah of Berboom.
 Mr. D. Campbell, to be judge and magistrate of the zillah of Rajeshahee.
 Mr. J. B. Laing, to be register to the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit for the division of Dacca.
 Mr. W. Brodie, to be register to the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit for the division of Moorshadabad.
 Mr. E. Parker, to be register of the Dewannee Adawlut, and assistant to the magistrate of the zillah of Saun.
 Mr. R. Martin, to be register of the Dewannee Adawlut, and assistant to the magistrate of the zillah of Ramghur.
 Mr. G. Oswald, to be register of the Dewannee Adawlut, and assistant to the magistrate of the zillah of Burdwan.
 Mr. J. M. Rees, to be register of the Dewannee Adawlut, and assistant to the magistrate of the zillah of Dacca Jelalpore.
 Mr. H. Somerville, to be register of the

Dewannee Adawlut, and assistant to the magistrate of the zillah of Rungpore.
 Mr. C. Trower, to be register of the Dewannee Adawlut, and assistant to the magistrate of the zillah of Behar.
 Mr. C. F. Fergusson, to be register of the Dewannee Adawlut, and assistant to the magistrate of the city of Benares.
 Mr. E. Watson, to be register of the Dewannee Adawlut, and assistant to the magistrate of the zillah of Shahabad.
 Mr. S. T. Goad, to be assistant to the register to the court of Sudder Dewannee Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.
 Mr. W. Spedding, to be register of the Dewannee Adawlut, and assistant to the magistrate of the zillah of Moorshadabad.
 Mr. R. O. Wynne, to be register of the Dewannee Adawlut, and assistant to the magistrate of the zillah of Backergunge.
 Mr. R. Turner, to be assistant to the register of the Dewannee Adawlut, and second assistant to the magistrate of the zillah of Behar.
 Mr. C. T. Clarke, to be collector of Beerboom.
 Mr. J. Miller, to be collector of Nuddeah.
 Mr. C. R. Blunt, to be collector of Dacca Jelalpore.
 Mr. J. Pattle, to be collector of Rajeshahee.
 Mr. G. C. Master, to be assistant to the collector of Benares.

JUNE.

Mr. Edward Cuthbert, to be head assistant in the office of secretary to the government in the revenue and judicial department.
 Mr. Cudbert Sealy, to be register to the Dewannee Adawlut, and assistant to the magistrate of the city of Moorshadabad.
 Mr. John William Paxton, assistant to the commercial resident at Luckipore and Chittagong.
 Mr. C. R. Crommelin, to be commercial resident at Benares.
 Mr. Thomas Philpot, to be secretary to the

the government in the public department.

Mr. Thomas Abraham, to be commercial resident at Santipore.

Mr. John Haldane, to be commercial resident of Luckipore and Chittagong.

Mr. John Taylor, to be member of the board of trade.

Mr. John Cotton, to be assistant under the secretary to government in the revenue and judicial department.

JULY.

Mr. Samuel Swinton, to be commercial resident at Etawah, in the ceded provinces.

Mr. Richard Becher, to be commercial resident at Bareilly, in the ceded provinces.

Mr. Henry William Droz, to be sub-export warehouse-keeper.

Mr. H. C. Plowden, to be collector of government customs at Moorsbadabad.

Mr. Charles Milner Rickets, to be secretary to the board of trade.

Mr. John Wilton, to be commercial resident at Dacca.

Mr. James Money, to be commercial resident at Keerpooy.

Mr. Andrew Seton, to be commercial resident at Commercolly.

Mr. Henry Williams, to be commercial resident at Golagore.

Mr. Francis Salmond, to be master attendant at Fort Marlborough, *vice* Mr. Dunlop, deceased.

AUGUST.

Mr. Richard Thackeray, to be an assistant in the office of the secretary to the board of revenue, and in the office of the Persian and Bengal translator to the board.

Mr. Gilbert Coventry Master, re-appointed assistant to the register of the Dewannee Adawlut, and second assistant to the magistrate of the zillah of Beeroom.

SEPTEMBER.

Mr. Christopher Smith, to be superintendent of the honourable company's spice plantations at Prince of Wales's island.

OCTOBER.

Honourable Charles Andrew Bruce, to be third judge of the provincial court of appeal and circuit for the division of Calcutta, in the room of Mr. Stonehouse, resigned.

Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, to be assistant in the office of the chief secretary to the government.

Mr. Peter Speke, to be senior member of the board of trade.

Mr. John Taylor, to be second member of the board of trade.

Mr. William Archibald Edmonstone, to be third member of the board of trade.

Mr. John Nathan Sealey, to be sub-secretary to the board of trade.

Mr. Robert Richardson, to be first assistant to the import warehouse keeper.

Mr. Charles Beecher, to be head assistant to the export warehouse keeper.

Mr. Charles Bayley, to be head assistant to the commercial resident at Dacca.

DECEMBER.

Mr. R. D. Brooke, to be assistant to the salt agent at Hidgelee.

Mr. James King, to be superintendant of the western salt chokies, in the room of Mr. Cunningham, resigned.

Mr. Charles Bayley, to be assistant to the salt agent at Tumlook.

JANUARY, 1803.

Mr. John Neave, to be senior judge of the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit for the division of Benares, and agent to the governor general at Benares.

Mr. Francis Hawkins, to be third judge of the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit for the division of Benares.

Mr. George Arbuthnot, to be judge of the Dewannee Adawlut, and magistrate of the city of Benares.

Sir Alexander Seton, bart. to be judge of the Dewannee Adawlut, and magistrate of the zillah of Tirhoot.

Mr. Thomas Brooke, to be second judge of the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit for the division of Benares.

Mr. W. R. Munro, to succeed Doctor John Fleming as a presidency surgeon.

The honourable A. Ramsay, to take charge of the factory of Jungepore.

Mr. Alexander Russell, surgeon, to succeed Mr. James Hare, as surgeon to the hospital at the presidency for the reception of insane persons.

Mr. John Cotton, to be inspector of opium, in the room of Doctor John Fleming.

Mr. W. R. Munro, second member of the medical board, to be joint inspector of opium.

Mr. Robert Vansittart, to be assistant to the secretary to the board of trade.

Mr. R. T. Farquhar, to be the commissioner on the part of the British government for conducting the restitution of the eastern settlements to the Batavian republic, in conformity to the terms of the definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and France, concluded at Amiens on the 27th of March, 1801.

Mr. W

Mr. W. Farquhar, to be secretary.

FEBRUARY.

- Mr. M. Leslie**, to be member of the board of revenue.
- Mr. John Fombelle**, to be secretary to government for the affairs of the provinces ceded by the Nawaub vizier.
- Mr. Græme Mercer**, acting secretary to the lieutenant-governor and board of commissioners, to be secretary to the government of affairs in the provinces ceded by the Nawaub vizier, until Mr. Fombelle's arrival at Fort William, and until further orders.
- Mr. Archibald Seton**, to be senior judge of the court of appeal and circuit for the provinces ceded by the Nawaub vizier, and agent to the governor general in the ceded provinces.
- Mr. A. Welland**, to be second judge of the court of appeal and circuit.
- Mr. Henry Strachey**, to be third judge of the court of appeal and circuit.
- Mr. John Ryley**, to be judge and magistrate of the zillah of Etawah.
- Mr. James T. Grant**, to be judge and magistrate of the zillah of Furruckabad.
- Mr. John Stracey**, to be judge and magistrate of the zillah of Cawnpore.
- Mr. William Towers Smith**, to be judge and magistrate of the zillah of Allahabad.
- Mr. John Ahmuty**, to be judge and magistrate of the zillah of Goruckpore.
- Mr. G. D. Guthrie**, to officiate as magistrate in the northern parts of the zillahs of Moradabad and Bareilly.
- Mr. W. Leycester**, to be collector of zillah Moradabad.
- Mr. T. Thornhill**, to be collector of zillah of Bareilly.
- Mr. R. Cunynghame**, to be collector of zillah Etawah.
- Mr. Græme Mercer**, to be agent to the governor general at Furruckabad.
- Mr. Claud Russel**, to act as agent at Furruckabad, during the absence of Mr. Græme Mercer.
- Mr. John Routledge**, to be collector of zillah Cawnpore.
- Mr. Richard Ahmuty**, to be collector of zillah Allahabad.
- Mr. John Routledge**, to be collector of zillah Goruckpore.
- Mr. Samuel Swinton**, to be commercial resident at Etawah.
- Mr. Richard Beecher**, to be commercial resident at Bareilly.
- Mr. John Patenson**, to be commercial resident at Goruckpore.
- Mr. C. R. Crommelin**, to be commercial resident at Mow and Azeemghur.
- Mr. John Pascal Larkins**, to be head

assistant to the commercial resident at Patna.

MARCH.

- Mr. T. H. Ernst**, to be judge and magistrate of the zillah of Beerboom.
- Mr. Thomas Hayes**, to be judge and magistrate of the zillah of Hooghly.
- Mr. Courtney Smith**, to be judge and magistrate of the zillah of Midnapore.
- Mr. John Miller**, to be judge and magistrate of the zillah of Rhamghur.
- Mr. Robert Keith Dick**, to be judge and magistrate of the zillah of Sylhet.
- The honourable Frederick Fitzroy**, to be judge and magistrate of the zillah of Bareilly, in the ceded provinces.
- Mr. Alexander Wright**, to be judge and magistrate of the zillah of Moradabad, in the ceded provinces.
- Mr. John Battye**, to be collector of Dacca.
- Mr. George Webb**, to be collector of Dinagepore.
- Mr. William Armstrong**, to be collector of Jessore.
- Mr. Richard Shurbrick**, to be collector of Midnapore.
- Mr. Thomas Frederick Bevan**, to be collector of Moorshadabad.
- Mr. James Donnithorne**, to be collector of Nuddeah.
- Mr. John Thornhill**, to be collector of the twenty-four pergunnahs.
- Mr. F. Vansittart**, to be collector of Purnea.
- Mr. Archibald Montgomerie**, to be collector of Rungpore.
- Mr. C. S. Maling**, to be collector of Sylhet.
- Mr. James B. Laing**, to be collector of Tipperah.
- Mr. John Adam**, to be collector of Goruckpore, in the ceded provinces.
- Mr. John Sanford**, to be register to the provincial court of appeal and circuit for the division of Benares.
- Mr. Francis Law**, to be register to the provincial court of appeal and circuit for the division of Dacca.
- Mr. William Edward Rees**, to be register to the provincial court of appeal and circuit for the division of Patna.
- Mr. Richard Comyns Rich**, to be post-master general.
- Mr. Colin Shakespear**, to be deputy collector of Calcutta town duties, in the room of Mr. John Thornhill.
- Mr. John Addison**, to be collector of government customs at Hooghly.
- Mr. Christopher Roberts**, to be fourth judge of the provincial court of appeal and circuit for the division of Dacca.

APRIL.

- Mr. William Parker**, to be judge of the Dewannee

Dewanee Adawlut, and magistrate of the zillah of Moimengsing.
 Mr. George Webb, to be collector of Burdwan.
 Mr. Robert Graham, to be collector of Dinagepore.
 Mr. Robert Bathurst, to be superintendent of the salt department in the territories ceded by the Nawaub vizier.
 Mr. Edward Walter Blunt, to be assistant to Mr. Bathurst.
 Mr. C. D'Oyley, to be keeper of the

records in the governor general's offices vice Mr. Adam, appointed to be collector of Goruckpoor.
 Mr. W. B. Martin and Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, to be assistants in the governor general's office.
 Mr. W. B. Bayley, to be assistant in the governor general's office, and in the office of the Persian secretary to government.
 Mr. Charles Beecher, to be superintendent of the midland salt chokias.

MADRAS.

MAY, 1802.

Mr. Macartem Simon, to be Armenian translator and interpreter to the supreme court of judicature at Madras.
 Mr. Charles J. R. Ellis, to be assistant under the secretary to the government in the revenue and judicial department.
 Mr. Eugene Pernon, to be master attendant at Pondicherry.
 Mr. J. H. D. Ogilvie, to be head assistant to the manager of beetle and tobacco supplies, &c. &c.
 Mr. Stephen Harris, to be second assistant to do. do.
 R. A. Maitland, esq. to be one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the town of Madraspatnam, &c.
 Mr. H. Compton, to act as junior counsel to the honourable company.
 Mr. Charles Weatherell, to be paymaster at Madras.
 Mr. George Moore, assistant, to the chief secretary to the government, to have charge of the issue and receipt of passports.

JULY.

Mr. A. Falconar, to be register of the Sudder Adawlet and Foujdarry Adawlet.
 Mr. Andrew Scott, to be first judge of the court of circuit and of appeal for the northern division.
 Mr. Robert Malcolm, to be second judge, do. do.
 Mr. William Brown, to be third judge, do. do.—Register, Mr. R. H. Lathon.
 Mr. William Gordon, to be first judge of the court of circuit and of appeal, for the centre division.

Mr. Nathaniel Webb, to be second judge, do. do.
 Mr. George Read, to be third judge, do. do.—Register, Mr. J. S. Savory.
 Mr. John Kowley, to be first judge of the court of circuit and of appeal, for the southern division.
 Mr. John Read, to be second judge, do. do.
 Mr. Thomas Anstey, to be third judge, do. do.—Register, Mr. W. R. Irwin.
 Mr. Robert Rickards, to be first judge of the court of circuit and of appeal for Malabar.
 Mr. John Strachey, to be second judge, do. do.
 Mr. Beilby Hodgson, to be third judge, do. do.—Register, Mr. T. W. Keate.
 Mr. T. Townsend, to be judge of the zillah court of Guntoor.—Register, Mr. A. G. Blake.
 Mr. F. C. Greenway, to be judge of the zillah court of Caroongooly.—Register, Mr. D. Court.
 Mr. William Mainwaring, to be collector in the zillah of Guntoor.
 Mr. James Hepburn, to be collector in the zillah of Carangooy.
 Mr. William Garrow, to be subordinate collector in Coimbatoor.
 Mr. W. Harvey, to be subordinate collector in Malabar.
 Mr. G. W. Gillo, to be do. do.
 Mr. F. Gahagan, to be deputy post-master general.
 Mr. Charles Maxtone, to be postmaster general and military paymaster at the presidency.
 Mr. Robert Fullerton, to be commercial resident at Ingeram.

Mr.

Mr. George Maidman, to be deputy commercial resident at Ingeram.

Mr. M. G. Hudson, to be deputy postmaster at Guntoor.

AUGUST.

Mr. Archibald Douglas, to be assistant under the principal collector in Malabar.

The Rev. James Estcourt Atwood, to be acting junior chaplain at the presidency.

SEPTEMBER.

Mr. T. A. Oakes, to be assistant under the secretary to the board of revenue.

Mr. George Paske, to be assistant under the collector of Nellore and Ongole.

Mr. F. A. Robson, to be assistant under the collector of Ganjam.

Mr. J. N. Watts, to be assistant under the collector of Dindigul.

Mr. Robert Douglass, to be deputy commercial resident at Tinnevely.

Mr. Le Messurier, to be mint master, *vice* Grant.

Mr. Hallett, to be register to the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut, *vice* Rickards, appointed chief judge in Malabar.

Mr. Grant, to be secretary to government, *vice* Rickards, *do. do.*

Mr. Warden, to be deputy secretary in the public departments of government, *vice* Le Messurier.

Mr. White, to be deputy secretary in the political and secret departments, *vice* Grant.

Mr. Shank, to be private secretary to the hon. the governor, *vice* Grant.

NOVEMBER.

Mr. Daniel Craulund, to be secretary to the board of trade.

Mr. A. H. Kelso, to be assistant to the collector of the northern division of Arcot.

Mr. Francis Ellis, to be secretary to the board of revenue.

Mr. William Watts, to be deputy secretary to *do.*

Mr. John Cotton, to be assistant to the collector of Tanjore.

DECEMBER.

Mr. K. Dalrymple, to be sheriff for the Town of Madraspatnam and its dependencies for the ensuing year.

Mr. J. V. Agnew, to be assistant under the chief secretary to the government in the secret department.

Mr. T. Robinson, to be assistant to the collector in the second division of Masulipatam.

JANUARY, 1803.

Mr. F. B. V. Dayrell, to be assistant to the Persian translator to government.

Mr. J. Hodgson, to be junior member of the board of revenue.

Mr. E. C. Greenway, to be secretary to government in the revenue and judicial departments.

Mr. George Stratton, to be judge of the court of Adawlut in the zillah of Chingleput.

Mr. David Cockburn, to be collector of the northern division of Arcot, and of the western peishcush.

Mr. James Cochrane, to be judge of the court of adawlut in the zillah of Salem.

Mr. Edward Powney, to be register of *do. do.*

Mr. E. R. Hargrave, to be collector of the zillah of *do. do.*

Mr. S. R. Lushington, to be register of the Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdarry Adawlut.

Mr. William Thackerray, to be collector of Tinnevely and of the southern polygar peishcush.

Mr. Peter Bruce and Mr. George Parish, to be subordinate collectors under the principal collector in the ceded districts.

Mr. Charles Hyde, to be assistant under the collector of the southern division of Arcot.

FEBRUARY.

Alexander Anstrutlier, esq. to be advocate general to the honourable company.

MARCH.

The hon. George Melville Leslie, to act as president of the court of justices of the peace, during the absence of Wm. Boyd, esq.

Mr. James Cochrane, to be collector of Ramnad and Tinnevely.

Mr. S. Dacre, to be assistant under the collector of Tanjore.

Mr. William Thackery, to be judge of the court of Adawlut, in the Zillah of Masulipatam.

Mr. F. B. V. Dayrell, to be register to ditto.

Mr. Richard Comyns Birch, to be commissioner for carrying into effect the restitutions to be made to the French and Batavian republics, in the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, under the definitive treaty of peace concluded between his majesty and those republics respectively.

Mr. Jeremiah Scarman, assistant surgeon, to do duty in the dispensary at the presidency.

Mr.

APRIL.

- Mr. Charles Maidman, to be assistant under the commercial resident at Ingeram.
 Mr. William Garrow, to be collector of Coimbatore.
 Mr. Thomas Fraser, to be head assistant to the collector of government customs.

- Mr. Thomas N. Aufrere, to be judge of the Zillah of Salem.
 Mr. John Long, to be assistant to the register of the Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut.
 Mr. C. M. Lushington, to be do. do.

BOMBAY.

MAY, 1802.

- Mr. Thomas Lechmere, to be military and marine paymaster at Surat, *vice* Church, resigned, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe.
 Mr. Alexander Adamson, to be marine paymaster at the presidency, *vice* Lechmere.

JULY.

- Doctor Mc Gregor, being the senior surgeon arrived from the Red Sea, to be appointed to the charge of the Lazaretto on Butcher's Island. Assistant Surgeon Hine, to be appointed to succeed Doctor Short in the medical duties of the Residency at Bagdad, 14th July, 1802.

AUGUST.

- John Hope Oliphant, esq. to be alderman, *vice* Lechmere
 Stuart Moncrieff Threipland, esq. to be the hon. company's standing counsel.
 Volunteer Francis Salmond, to be master attendant at Fort Marlborough, *vice* Dunlop, deceased.
 Mr. Hugh Munro, to be assistant to the custom master at Surat, *vice* Ramsay, gone home.
 Mr. Thomas Finch, to be register to the court of Adawlut at Surat, *vice* Munro.
 Mr. Drury, to be agent for buildings and repairs, marine paymaster and mintmaster at Surat, *vice* Lechmere, called to the presidency.
 Mr. Wren, to be postmaster at Surat, *vice* Lechmere, do.
 Mr. G. L. Prendergrast, military paymaster to the garrison at Surat and to the troops serving in the Guzeratte.

OCTOBER.

- William Arvey, esq. to the rank of a senior merchant, *vice* Lechmere, called into council.

- Raymond Snow, George Smith, Sam. Rolleson, and Francis Warden, esqrs. to be junior merchants to fill up vacancies in that list.
 Messrs. Morrison, Kinlock, Hodgson, Pearson, and Craigie, to be factors, do. do.

NOVEMBER.

- Mr. Alexander Falconar, to be junior member of the board of revenue.
 Mr. Crawford, to be civil paymaster, *vice* Pearson, gone home.
 Mr. J. B. Bellasis, to be an assistant to the warehouse-keeper.

JANUARY, 1803.

- Richard Willis Cowart, esq. to be a senior merchant, *vice* Wensley, deceased.
 John Taddy Dyne, esq. do. do. *vice* Watkins, gone home.
 Robert Rickards, esq. do. do. *vice* Smee, do. do.
 Mr. John H. Bellasis, to be assistant to Thomas Lechmere, esq.
 Mr. Julian Skrine, to be second assistant to the commercial board at Surat.
 Nicholas Hankey Smith, esq. to be Persian translator to government, *vice* Wilson, gone home.
 James Law, esq. to be paymaster of extraordinaries and of company's allowances to the king's troops and deputy military paymaster general, *vice* Smee, do. do.

APRIL.

- Mr. Alexander Bell, to be senior merchant, *vice* Fawcett, gone home.
 Mr. John Strachy, to be do. *vice* Kirkpatrick, gone home.
 Mr. R. Goodwin, to be deputy reporter of external commerce.
 John Fell, esq. to be accountant general, *vice* Fawcett, gone home.

Henry

Henry Shank, esq. to be civil auditor,
vice do. do.

John Elphinston, esq. to be deputy ac-
countant general, *vice* Fell, promoted.

William Crawford, esq. to be first assist-

ant and examiner to do. *vice* Elphinston, do.

James Kinloch, esq. to be assistant to the
civil auditor, *vice* Shank, promoted.

ESTABLISHMENTS OF CEYLON.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

NOVEMBER.

William Boyd, esq. to be president of the
court of justices of the peace for the
town, fort, and district of Columbo.

Captain William Pollock, to be vice pre-
sident.

*And the following Gentlemen to be Mem-
bers of the said Court.*

The hon. George Melville Leslie, Robert
Boyd, esq. Thomas Christie, esq. the
rev. James Cordiner, Geo Arbuthnot,
esq. Geo. Gregory, esq. Hen. Powney,
esq. T. A. Reeder, esq. James Gordon,
esq. T. Fraser, esq. John Orr, esq.
Anthony Bertolucci, esq. Michael Rey-
nolds, esq. Richard King, esq.

Frederic Baron Mylius, to be sitting ma-
gistrate for the space between the Galle
Gate and the Tamarind Tree, &c.

Anthony Bertolucci, esq. to be sitting ma-
gistrate for the pettah and suburbs of
Columbo, as far as the Grand Pals and
Mutwall.

Alexander Cadell, esq. to be deputy pay-
master of the eastern district.

Richard Plasket, esq. to be first assistant
in the chief secretary's office.

John Angus, esq. to be secretary to the
sub-committee of superintendence.

William Erskine Campbell, esq. to be
assistant to the agent of revenue and
commerce for the district of Chilaw and
Putelam.

William Montgomery, esq. to be assistant
to the agent of revenue for the district
of Point de Galle.

DECEMBER.

Mr. George Laughton, to be acting master
attendant at the fort of Columbo, dur-
ing the absence of Mr. James Gordon,
who has leave to proceed to Bengal.

Mr. Richard Plasset will continue to act
as secretary to council, and first assist-
ant to the chief secretary of govern-
ment.

MAY, 1803.

The hon. G. M. Leslie, to be superin-
tendent of cinnamon plantations, *vice*
Conville, resigned.

Alexander Cadell, esq. to be paymaster
general, *vice* Leslie.

Alexander Johnstone, esq. to be deputy
paymaster of the eastern district, *vice*
Cadell.

Mr. Eric Matfield, to be secretary to the
provincial court at Columbo.

Mr. John Lorenz, to be secretary to the
provincial court of Matura.

Mr. Austin Flower, to act as sitting ma-
gistrate for the pettah of Columbo, till
further orders.

Mr. Charles Manage, to be assistant to
the superintendent of cinnamon planta-
tions, has leave of absence to proceed
to sea for one month, for the benefit of
his health.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS, &c.

BENGAL.

In the Hon. COMPANY'S Troops.

MAY, 1802.

By the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL.

4th Native Infantry. Capt. Lieut. James Mc Pherson, to be Capt. of a company, from the 10th May 1802, *vice* Barclay, deceased. Lieut. W. A. Thompson, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 10th May 1802, *vice* Mc Pherson, promoted. Ensign W D E Dickson, to be Lieut. from the 10th of May 1802, *vice* Thomson, promoted. Mr. James Hare, to be assistant surgeon, (junior), to the marine department, and Mr. Hare to assume the medical charge of the marine, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Hunter, surgeon

14th Native Infantry. Capt. Lieut. William Dick, to be Capt. of a company, from the 17th May 1802, *vice* Morris, deceased. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. John Leathart, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 17th May 1802, *vice* Dick, promoted. Ensign Henry Anderson, to be Lieut. from the 17th May 1802, *vice* Leathart, promoted.

15th Native Infantry. Capt. Wm. Berkeley, to be Major, *vice* Hunt, transferred to the invalid establishment; date of commission, 9th May 1802. Captain Lieut F. K. Aiskell, to be Capt. of a company, *vice* Berkeley, promoted; date of commission, 9th May 1802. Lieut. James Duncan, to be Capt. Lieut. *vice* Aiskell, promoted; date of commission, 9th May 1802.

16th Native Infantry. Ensign R. B. Bourne, to be Lieut.; date of rank to be settled hereafter. Capt. Edward Bachelior, of the 5th native reg. to be deputy judge advocate of the subsidiary force, *vice* Berkeley, promoted.

Col. John Collins, resident at the court of Doulut Rao Scindiah, to be one of his excellency's honorary aides-du-camp.

Lieut. M. H. West, of the 5th regiment of Native Cavalry, to be Major of Brigade

of the 2d brigade of Native Cavalry, *vice* Fowles, permitted to resign. Lieutenant Alexander Macleod, of the 5th regiment of Native Cavalry, to be Quartermaster of that corps, *vice* West, promoted.

Mr. Charles Wetherell, to be Paymaster and Garrison Storekeeper of Madura and its dependencies, *vice* Thursby, dec.

General Orders by the COMMANDER in CHIEF.

Lieut. Col. F. Capper, from the 1st battalion 4th regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to the 2d battalion 19th regiment, and directed to join that corps at Masulipatam. Lieut. Col. Bannerman, from the 2d battalion 19th regiment, is posted to the 2d battalion 4th Nat. Inf.

JUNE.

Mr. Alexander Russell, to be Surgeon to the Governor General. Major Wilson, to be Town Major, *vice* Lieut. Colonel Woodington.

The undermentioned officers, lately promoted, are posted to corps, as follows: Lieut. J. Matthew, 6 N. R. 2 B. next below F. Bowes. Lieut. J. Johnstone, 17 do. 1 B. next below J. Lucas. Lieut. E. M. Gwynne, 16 do. 2 B. next below W. Kenny. Lieut. E. S. Patishall, 15 do. 1 B. next below J. Shene. Lieut. R. Melbourne, 10 do. 1 B. next below A. Grant. Lieut. J. Morgan, 12 do. 1 B. next below C. F. Smyth. Lieut. J. Ogilvie, 17 do. 2 B. next below R. Delgairns. Lieut. H. Hervey, 12 do. 2 B. next below J. Morgan. Lieut. P. King, 6 do. 2 B. next below J. Kennett. Lieut. T. Rockbuck, 17 do. 1 B. next below J. Ogilvie. Lieut. E. S. Sweetland, 15 do. 2 B. next below J. Napier. Lieut. J. Tagg, 3 do. 2 B. next below G. Hunter. Lieut. C. Cracroft, M. E. R. at Masulipatam, next below F. Cregoe. Lieut. T. Griut, M. E. R. at do. next below F. Brown. Ensign W. Griffenhuof, 9 R. N. I. 1 B. Ensign A. Mitchell

chell, 14 R. N. I. : B. Ensign T. Hunter, 16 R. N. I. : B. Ensign J. H. Hamilton, 8 R. N. I. : B.

JULY.

Artillery. Capt. Lieut. J. Nelly, to be Capt. of a company, from the 18th of June 1802, *vice* Dunn, deceased. Lieut N. Macalister, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 18th of June 1802, *vice* Nelly, promoted.

5th Reg. Native Infantry. Capt. Thomas Hawkins, to be Major, *vice* Prole, promoted. Capt. Lieut. R. Broughton, to be Capt. of a company, *vice* Hawkins, promoted. Brevet Capt. and Lieut. W. Cuppage, to be Capt. Lieut. *vice* Broughton, promoted. Ensign G. B. Selwyn, to be Lieut. *vice* Cuppage, promoted.

18th Reg. Native Inf. Ensign A. Armstrong, to be Lieut. from the 30th of June 1802, *vice* Slade, deceased.

2d Reg. Native Inf. Ensign Godwin P. Seward, to be Lieut. *vice* Shaw, deceased, date of rank, 28th April 1802.

5th Reg. Native Inf. Ensign W. Perkins, to be Lieut. *vice* Gordon, deceased, 27th April 1802.

10th Reg. Native Inf. Capt. Lieut. G. Macmeron, to be Capt. of a company, from the 3d of January 1802, *vice* Turner, deceased. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. E. Voyle, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 3d of January 1802, *vice* Macmeron, promoted. Ensign H. Sparks, to be Lieut. from the 3d of January, 1802, *vice* Voyle, promoted.

NOVEMBER.

Lieut. V. Blacker, to be Assistant Deputy Quarter-master General, and Captain of Guides in the Department of the Quarter-master General. Mr. James Gilmer, to be Garrison Surgeon of Seringapatam. Lieut. G. Munro, to be Capt. Lieut.

Capt. J. Colebrooke, of the 8th Native regiment, to be Deputy Adjutant General of the subsidiary force.

DECEMBER.

Ensigns R. Guille, T. Chambers, J. W. Oliver, W. Taylor, H. Ryder, P. Hunter, W. Griffenhouse, C. Wilson, and J. B. Scoeler, to be Lieutenants.

JANUARY, 1803.

Lieut. T. Fraser, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Deputy Secretary of the Military Board. Lieut. Grant Warburton, of the 15th Native regiment, to the situation of Assistant Secretary to that Board. Lieut. J. Duncombe, of the 13th Native reg. to be Fort Adjutant at Vellore. Lieut. B. Sydenham, of the Corps of Engineers of the Establishment of Fort St. George, is appointed Aide-du-Camp to his Excellency the Governor General, and Captain General of the Land Forces in the East Indies, in the room of Captain H. V. White. Lieut. B. Camac, of his Majesty's 76th regiment of Foot, is appointed Aide du-Camp to his Excellency the Governor General, and Captain General of the Land Forces, in the room of Lieut. H. Brisco. Lieut. Hardy, of his Majesty's 80th regiment, to act as Quarter-master with the detachment of troops assembled in the district of Wynaad.

4th Reg. Native Inf. Ensign A. Stock, to be Lieut.; date of commission 29th December 1802.

11th Reg. Native Inf. Lieut. Edw. W. Snow, to be Adjutant of the 2d battalion of the 11th regiment, *vice* Steward, deceased; date of commission, 29th December 1802.

APRIL.

Mr. John Mackenzie, to be Military Paymaster General.

MADRAS.

In the Hon. COMPANY's Troops.

JULY 1802.

By the COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The undermentioned Gentlemen having produced certificates of their appointment to be Cadets on the Establishment of

Fort St. George, are admitted accordingly: Mr. Horatio Newington, Cadet of Infantry; Mr. J. Meredith (of season 1800) Cadet of Cavalry; Mr. Rowland Jefferies, Cadet of Infantry; Mr. David Ross,

Ross, to be Cadet of Infantry, Mr. J. J. Meredith, promoted to the rank of Cornet. Lieut. Morrison, of the Artillery, to be an Assistant to the Superintendent of the Mysore Survey.

Mr. John Blackiston, of the Engineers, to be an Ensign in that corps.

Season 1800. Cadets of Cavalry, Rob. Smith, and J. J. Meredith; Cadets of Infantry, R. Jefferies and D. Ross; Assistant Surgeons, D. Ainslie, J. Harle, and J. Jefferies.

Lieut. Col P. Maxwell, to command at the cantonment of Arcot. Mr Assistant Surgeon Duncan Mc Gibbon, to be a Surgeon, *vice* Barbor, deceased. Mr. J. Harley, to be an Assistant Surgeon on this establishment.

AUGUST.

✓ Mr. Assistant Surgeon Stephenson, late Medical Storekeeper at Seringapatam, is posted to the 1st battalion 5th regiment Native Infantry. Mr. Assistant Surgeon Harley, is appointed to the General Hospital at the Presidency.

SEPTEMBER.

Lieutenants. W. Robertson, 15th regiment Native Inf 2d battalion, next below J. Skene.—Hon R. M. Jones, 19th do. 1st do. D. Lawrie—W. Pitchford, and C. Hall, 26th do. 1st do. E. M. Gwynne. H. Wakeman.—W. Jones, 13th do. 1st do. H. Vincent.—J. Wirburton, 17th do. 2d do. J. Roebuck.—J. Wilson, 3d do. 1st do. J. Tagge—C. F. Peile, 2d do 1st do B Coombe—F. Brown, 13th do. 2d do. W. Jones—J. Lambe, 17th do 1st do. J. Warbarton—C. Kingdom, 3d do. 2d do. J. Wilson.

Ensigns. R. Guille, 5th reg. Nat. Inf. 2d battalion. W. Kutzleben, Madras European regiment at Masulipatam. J. Ardah, 14th regiment Nat. Inf. 2d battalion. J. T. Palmer, Madras European regiment at Masulipatam.

Lieut. Col. Kinsey, from the 1st battalion 17th regiment to the 2d battalion 19th regiment. Lieut. Col. Capper, from the 2d battalion 19th regiment to the 1st battalion 17th regiment. Major W. Berkeley, from the 1st to the 2d battalion of the 15th regiment; and W. S. Limerick, from the 2d to the 1st battalion of that corps. Capt. A. Maitland, from the 1st to the 2d battalion of the 6th regiment; and Capt. H. Evans, from the 2d to the 1st battalion of that corps. Ensign Ardagh, from the 2d to the 1st battalion of the 14th regiment.

Lieut. Col A. Dyce, to command at Palamcottah, and Major T. Green, to

command at Madura. Mr. Surgeon Gal-
loway, to be Garrison Surgeon at Masulipatam, *vice* Nicol, permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough. Mr. G. Sydenham and Mr. W. Ormsby, are admitted as Cadets on this establishment. Messrs. S. Dyer, S. J. Riviere, J. Whitfield, and W. Scott, to be Assistant Surgeons on this establishment. Mr. F. Leonard, to be Cornet of Cavalry.

DECEMBER.

Capt. Lieut. H. Bowen, to be Capt. of a company. Lieut. C. Rand, to be Capt. Lieut. C. P. Clarke, to be Adjutant of the 1st battalion 16th Native regiment. Mr. Surgeon White, is posted to the 1st battalion of Artillery. Mr. Surgeon Wilson, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Trotter, to the 8th regiment, and appointed to the 2d battalion. Mr. Surgeon Steddy, of the 11th regiment, is removed from the 1st to the 2d battalion. Ensigns R. Guille, T. Chambers, J. W. Oliver, W. Tyler, H. Rydet, P. Hunter, W. Griffenhouse, C. Wilson, and J. B. Schoulet, to be Lieutenants.

Capt. Lieut. T. Seaton, to be Capt. of a company. Lieut. J. Hawkins, to be Capt. Lieut. Ensign P. Mørell, to be Lieut. Lieut. W. F. Stewart, to be Adjutant of the 2d battalion 18th regiment of Native Infantry. Col J. Montessor, of his Majesty's 80th regiment, to command the troops in the province of Malabar.

JANUARY 1803.

Capt. W. Shaw, to be Assistant Adjutant General. Ensign G. Jackson, to the rank of Lieut. Lieut. J. Grant, to be his Lordship's Military Secretary, *vice* Orr. Capt. Marriot, to be Town Major of Vellore. Lieut. Colonel Chalmers from the 2d battalion 14th regiment, is posted to the 2d battalion 18th regiment; and Lieut. Col. J. Cuppage, is removed from the latter to the former corps. Mr. Assistant Surgeon Moor is stationed at the Presidency General Hospital. Mr. Conductor Zscherple is posted to the Arsenal of Fort St. George, and Mr. Conductor Schaeffer is appointed to the Department of Commissary of Stores with the Subsidiary Force. Lieut. Colonel Munro, of his Majesty's Scotch Brigade, to command at Poonamalee, *vice*. Col. St. John.

Corps of Artillery Lieut. C. W. Cragie, to be Capt. Lieut. *vice* Hathway, deceased; date of rank, 8th January 1803. 18th Reg. Native Inf. Capt. Lieut. T. Byrnes, to be Capt. of a company, *vice* Phillips.

Phillips, deceased; date of commission, 14th December 1802. Lieut. R. Marriott, to be Capt. Lieut. *vice* Baynes, promoted; date of commission, 14th December, 1802.

Capt. Lieut. Webb Stone, of the Corps of Artillery, to be Aide-du-Camp, and Capt. G. Hadow, of the 8th Native regiment, to be Major of Brigade to Major General Smith. Capt. T. Baynes, of the 2d battalion 18th Native regiment, to be Town Major of that station, *vice* Grant. Lieut. J. Turner, to be Adjutant of the 1st battalion 15th Native regiment.

FEBRUARY.

Capt. J. Jones, is removed from the 2d to

to the 1st battalion, and Capt. R. Briers from the 1st to the 2d battalion of the 1st regiment Native Infantry. Capt. C. D. Bruce, is removed from the 1st to the 2d battalion, and Capt. N. T. Showers, from the 2d to the 1st battalion of the 4th regiment of Native Infantry. Lieut. W. Bruce, is removed from the 2d to the 1st battalion of the 13th regiment of Native Infantry.

MARCH.

Ensign R. Hunter, to be Lieut.; date of commission, 7th February 1803, to complete the establishment. Mr. G. Flint, Cadet of Cavalry, to be a Cornet; date of commission, 4th March 1803.

BOMBAY.

In the Hon. COMPANY'S Troops.

MAY, 1802.

By the GOVERNOR in COUNCIL.

Capt. J. Beece, of the 2d battalion 7th regiment Native Infantry, to be Major of Brigade to the Forces in Guzerat, *vice* Williams, of the European regiment, appointed to the command of the Fort of Kaira.

JUNE.

3rd Reg. Native Inf. Acting Ensign Chalton to be Ensign to fill a vacancy; date of rank, 15th June 1802.

5th Reg. Native Inf. Acting Ensign D. Blyth, to be Ensign to fill a vacancy; date of rank, 15th June 1802. Acting Ensign W. Sweet, to be Ensign to fill a vacancy; do.

Capt. C. T. Cooper, of the 2d battalion, 13th Native regiment, to the Non-effective Establishment at his own request.

3d Reg. Native Cav. Lieut. M. West, to be Adjutant, *vice* Russell, resigned.

2d Battalion, 13th Native Inf. Lieut. J. M. Whyte, to be Adjutant, *vice* Sinclair, resigned.

1st Reg. Native Inf. Lieut. T. Pollock, to be Capt. Lieut. *vice* M'Donald, deceased; date of rank, 26th May, 1802.

8th Reg. Native Inf. Ensign R. Fenwick, to be Lieut. date of rank to be settled hereafter.

13th Reg. Native Inf. Capt. Lieut. T. Sydenham, to be Captain of a company. Lieut. C. Hodgson, to be Capt. Lieut.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon W. D. Greaves, appointed to the 1st battalion 9th regiment Native Infantry. Mr. J. Howel Jones, to be an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment. Ensign Evans, of the 11th regiment Native Infantry, to be Assistant under the Superintendent of the stud at Ganjam, with a salary of thirty pagodas per month from the 16th March last.

JULY.

Infantry. Major C. Patrick, to be Lieut. Col. *vice* Macdonald; date of rank, 3d July 1802.

6th Regiment Native Inf. Capt. J. W. Morris, to be Major, *vice* Patrick, promoted; date of rank, do. Capt. Lieut. B. Baker, to be Capt. of a company, *vice* Morris, promoted; date of rank, do. Lieut. H. Roome, to be Capt. Lieut. *vice* Baker, promoted; date of rank, do. Ensign J. Fenner Hughes, to be Lieut. *vice* Roome, promoted; date of rank, do.

European Infantry. Lieut. W. Sandwich, to be Quarter-master, *vice* Mitchell, gone to Europe on furlough; date of rank, 3d July, 1802.

7th Reg. Native Inf. Capt. Lieut. D. Seton, to be Capt. of a company, *vice* Gilmer, retired in England; date of rank, 20th of March 1800. Ensign G. B. Brookes, to be Lieut. *vice* Illiff, promoted, 26th May, 1800.

Lieut.

Lieut. Marston, of his Majesty's 86th regiment, to be Aide-de-camp, in the room of Major Wilson, resigned.

By the COMMANDING OFFICER of the FORCES.

Lieut. Col. J. Wiseman, from the 1st battalion 2d regiment Native Infantry, to the regiment of European Infantry. Lieut. Col. H. Oakes, from the regiment of European Infantry, to the 1st battalion 7th regiment Native Infantry. Lieut. Col. A. Disney, from the 1st battalion 3d regiment Native Infantry, to the 1st battalion 2d regiment Native Infantry. Lieut. Col. C. Boyce, from the 2d battalion 6th regiment Native Infantry, to the 1st battalion 3d regiment Native Infantry. Lieut. Col. J. Capon, from the 1st battalion 7th regiment Native Infantry, to the 1st battalion 4th regiment Native Infantry. Lieut. Col. C. Patrick, and Major J. W. Morris, from the 1st battalion to the 2d battalion 6th regiment Native Infantry. Major W. Lambert, from the 2d battalion to the 1st battalion 6th regiment Native Infantry.

Capt. Nathaniel Forbes, to be Major, *vice* M'Gregor, transferred to the Invalid Establishment; date of rank, 11th July, 1802. Capt. Lieut. S. Taylor, to be Capt. of a company, *vice* Forbes, promoted; date of rank, do. Lieut. J. Wisset, to be Capt. Lieut. *vice* Taylor, promoted; date of rank, do. Mr. S. Young, to be Military Paymaster at Masulipatam. Lieut. J. Moore, to be Adjutant of the 1st regiment Native Cavalry. Mr. Assistant Surgeon Jeffreys, to do duty under the Staff Surgeon at Hyderabad.

SEPTEMBER.

2d Reg. *Native Inf.* Acting Ensign C. B. James, to be Ensign to fill a vacancy; date of rank, 11th June, 1802.

3d Reg. *Native Inf.* Acting Ensign J. F. Soilleux, to be Ensign to fill a vacancy; do.

8th Reg. *Native Inf.* Acting Ensign E. Studiey, to be Ensign to fill a vacancy; do.

OCTOBER.

Infantry. Lieut. Col. J. Wiseman, to be Col. *vice* Little, deceased; date of rank to be settled hereafter. Major A. Lawriston, to be Lieut. Col. *vice* Wiseman, promoted; do.

7th Regiment. Capt. J. Ward, to be Major, *vice* Lawriston, promoted; do. Capt. Lieut. J. Beete, to be Capt. of a company, *vice* Ward, promoted; do. Lieut. C. Peché, to be Capt. Lieut. *vice*

Beete, promoted; do. Ensign David Gwynne, to be Lieut. *vice* Peché, promoted; do.

Lieut. Col. J. Taylor, to be struck off the Effective List, and the following promotions to take place in consequence, *viz.*

Infantry. Major H. Fridge, to be Lieut. Col. *vice* Taylor, removed to the Non-effective List; date of rank, 12th Oct. 1802.

8th Regiment. Capt. J. Boden, to be Major, *vice* Fridge, promoted; do. Capt. Lieut. S. B. Bell, to be Capt. of a company, *vice* Boden, promoted; do. Lieut. H. Rudland, to be Capt. Lieut. *vice* Bell, promoted; do. Ensign P. Robertson, to be Lieut. *vice* Rudland, promoted. do. Lieut. D. Prother, to be Fort Adjutant at Surat, *vice* Bell, promoted; do.

NOVEMBER.

Lieut. Col. Wallace, of his Majesty's 74th regiment, to command at the cantonment of Wallajahbad. Capt. T. Wilson, to be Barrack-master in the northern division of the army.

Marine. Junior Capt. N. Tucker, to be a Senior Capt. *vice* Billimore, deceased. First Lieut. E. Lowes, to be a Junior Capt. *vice* Tucker, promoted. Second Lieut. R. Bennett, to be First Lieut. *vice* Lowes, promoted. Volunteer G. Henderson, to be Second Lieut. *vice* Bennett, promoted. Volunteer E. Lowther, to be Second Lieut. *vice* Rowlings deceased; date of rank to be settled hereafter.

DECEMBER.

Marine. First Lieut. C. Keys, to be a Junior Capt. *vice* Roper, deceased. Second Lieut. C. Sealey, to be First Lieut. *vice* Keys, promoted. Second Lieut. J. Ackenby, to be First Lieut. *vice* Henry deceased. Volunteer J. Watkins, to be Second Lieut. *vice* Sealey, promoted. Volunteer W. Bruce, to be Second Lieut. *vice* Ackenby, promoted. Volunteer C. Gowan, J. Russell, and N. Gilmour, to be Second Lieuts. *vice* Lieuts. S. Best, W. Nicholson, and W. H. Taylor, deceased.

Artillery. Cadet S. R. Strover, to be Lieut. Fireworker to fill a vacancy; date of rank, 25th November, 1802. Lieut. Fireworker S. R. Strover, to be Lieut. on the augmentation; 26th do.

5th Reg. *Native Inf.* Ensign C. Kettle, to be Lieut. *vice* Reid, deceased; 14th November, 1802.

The following Officers have permission to return to their rank at this Presidency, *viz.* Lieut. Col. J. Paterson, and Capt. Lieut. Adam Steele.

JANUARY, 1803.

Infantry. Major R. Buchanan, to be Lieut. Col. *vice* Patrick, retired; date of rank, 7th January, 1803.

Marine Battalion. Capt. R. Hunt, to be Major, *vice* Buchanan, promoted; do. Lieut. J. Matheson, to be Capt. *vice* Hunt, promoted, do. Ensign T. Paget, to be Lieut. *vice* Matheson, promoted; do.

7th Reg. Native Inf. Ensign A. R. Bruce, to be Lieut. *vice* Forsyth, deceased, 20th Dec. 1802.

Marine. Junior Capt. F. Stephenson, to be a Senior Capt. *vice* Capt. Nathaniel Tucker, retired on the prescribed pension date of rank, 22d December 1802. First Lieut. Levi Philipps, to be a Junior Capt. *vice* Stephenson, promoted; do. Second Lieut. J. Preen, to be First Lieut. *vice* Philipps, promoted; do. Volunteer J. Hall, to be a Second Lieut. *vice* Preen, promoted; do.

Capt. W. Green, to be Town Major, *vice* Major Wilson, resigned. Mr. B. Collier, to be Adjutant to the Portuguese Militia.

3d Reg. Native Inf. Capt. Lieut. I. T. Kemp, to be Capt. of a company, *vice* Mellingschamp, invalidated, date of rank, 2d January, 1803. Lieut. W. Stewart, to be Capt. Lieut. *vice* Kemp, promoted; do. Ensign G. E. Strickland, to be Lieut. *vice* Stewart, promoted; do.

Lieut. Maiston, to be Military Secretary to the Hon. the Governor, *vice* Lieut. Col. Macquire, retired. Lieut. Macquire, to be aide-de-camp, *vice* Maiston, promoted.

FEBRUARY.

5th Regiment. Capt. Lieut. J. Wood, to be Capt. of a company, *vice* Hasswell, deceased, date of rank, 18th January, 1803. Lieut. George Cox, to be Capt. Lieut. *vice* Wood, promoted; do. Ensign T. S. Robinson, to be Lieut. *vice* Parkburk, deceased, 14th do. Ensign Conolly Mac Causland Lecky, to be Lieut. *vice* Cox, promoted; 18th do.

Infantry. Senior Major R. Cooke, to be Lieut. Col. *vice* Blown, retired; date of rank, 1st February, 1803.

Reg. of European Inf. Eldest Capt. T. Gibson, to be Major, *vice* Cooke, promoted; date of rank, 1st February, 1803. Capt. Lieut. J. Spink, to be Capt. of a company, *vice* Gibson, promoted; date of rank, 7th February, 1803. Senior Lieut. D. Mitchell, to be Capt. Lieut. *vice* Spink, promoted; do. Senior Ensign D. Davies, to be Lieut. *vice* Mitchell, promoted; do.

3d Reg. Native Inf. Senior Capt. W. Laity, to be Major, *vice* Budden, retired; date of rank, 7th February, 1803. Capt. Lieut. W. Stewart, to be Capt. of a company, *vice* East, promoted; do. Senior Lieut. Blackley Kennet, to be Capt. Lieut. *vice* Stewart, promoted; do. Senior Ensign J. Mauder, to be Lieut. *vice* Kennet, promoted; do.

Resolved, that an additional company of Native Invalids, be formed and added to the establishment, to be denominated the 4th company of Native Invalids. Resolved, that Lieut. Dillon have charge of the 4th company of Native Invalids for the present. Senior Assistant Surgeon R. Drummond, to be Surgeon, *vice* Durham, deceased; date of rank, 2d February, 1803.

APRIL.

Marine. First Lieut. T. D. Beatty, to be Junior Capt. *vice* Hawkswell, deceased; date of rank, 2d April, 1803. Second Lieut. J. Stanney, to be First Lieut. *vice* Beatty; do. Volunteer W. Milne, to be Second Lieut. *vice* Stanney, do. Second Lieut. R. Morgan, to be First Lieut. *vice* Frost, deceased; 5th do. Volunteer W. Maxfield, to be Second Lieut. *vice* Morgan, do. Capt. M. Bratta, of the 2d battalion 3d regiment Native Infantry, be appointed Barrack Master in Guzerat. Capt. Matheon to be Paymaster to the detachment at Bassam, under the command of Colonel Murray.

CEYLON MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

JANUARY, 1803.

Mr. Arthur Des Vœux, to the rank of Lieut. Ensign J. Andrews, to be Lieut. Ensign J. Shaw, to be Lieut. Lieut. C. W. Mercer, of the 51st regiment, to be Fort Adjutant of Point de Gaile, *vice* Dalrymple, promoted to a company in

his Majesty's Malay regiment. Lieut. T. Fraser, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Deputy Secretary of the Military Board. Lieut. G. Warburton, Assistant Secretary to that Board. Lieut. J. Duncombe, to be Fort Adjutant at Vellore. Mr. M. S. Moore, to be an Assistant Surgeon

Surgeon on the establishment. Lieut. Hardy, to act as Quarter-master with the detachment of troops assembled in the district of Wynaad. Ensign Arthur Stock, to be Lieutenant. Lieut Edw. Winteron Snow, to be Adjutant of the 2d battalion of the 12th regiment. Lt. Col. Chalmers, from the 2d battalion of the 14th regiment, is posted to the 2d battalion of the 18th regiment, and Lt. Col. J. Cuppage is removed from the latter to the former corps. Mr. Thos. Christie, Medical Superintendent General, to be Surgeon General to the Army in the Field. Mr. De Silva, to be Assistant Apothecary, and to have charge of the medical stores. Mr. Van Hoven, to act as sub-assistant Surgeon attached to the Surgeon General. Lieut Col. David Robertson, to be Commandant of Colombo, during the absence of Colonel Baillie.

The following officers are appointed to officiate as Vice-President and Members of the Military Board, while the troops are in the field:

Lieut. Col. David Robertson, Vice-President

Lieut. Col. Maddison, }
Major John Wilson, } Members.
Lieutenant Keyt, }
Mr. Peter Smellie, Secretary.

Lieutenant Peter Campbell, to be Brigade Major to Colonel Baillie. Mr. Sanson, to act as Assistant to the Garrison Surgeon of Colombo. Mr. Michael

Reynolds, to take medical charge of the sick and supernumeraries of the Ceylon Native Infantry regiment. Capt. Pollock, Military Auditor General, to join his regiment, without prejudice to his staff appointment. Lieutenant Keyt to act as Auditor of Military Accounts, during the absence of Captain Pollock.

MARCH.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the following officers to the Colombo militia:

Robert Arbuthnot, Esq. to be Major Commandant. Hon. George Melville Leslie, Nicholas Saumarez, Esq. Alexander Johnston, Esq. Alexander Wood, Esq. Robert Boyd, Esq. and Frederic Baron Mylius, to be Captains. Richard Plasket, Richard Bourne, John Deane, John Davidson, John Angus, Beauvon Doherty, Hans. Philip Fretz, Charles Alexander Tonneau, Barent de Waas, Salomon de Waas, and Cuylenburg, Gentlemen, to be Lieutenants.

Major John Wilson, to be Regulating Officer of the militia, &c.

Lieutenant Young, of the 65th regiment, to be Adjutant till further orders.

Lieutenant Arthur Johnstone, of the 19th regiment, to command the corps of free Malives, and to have local rank of Captain while it remains embodied.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

MAY, 1802.—At Serampore, the Lady of Charles de Verinne, Esq. of a son. At Bombay, Mrs. Marshall, of a son. Same place, Mrs. Delanougerade, of a son. Same place, the Lady of A. P. Johnstone, Esq. of a daughter. Same place, Mrs. Dexter, of a son. Same place, Mrs. Fromont, of a daughter. At Ma-

dras, the Lady of John Thornhill, Esq. of a daughter. Same place, the Lady of Captain John Green, of a daughter. Same place, the Lady of John Gilmore, Esq. of a daughter. Same place, Mrs. Nichols, of a daughter. At Bombay, the Lady of John Elphinstone, Esq. of a son.

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JUNE.

JUNE.—At the Mount, Madras, the Lady of Captain Taynton, of the artillery, of a son. At Madras, Mrs. Robertson, wife of Lt. Col. D. Robertson, of his Majesty's Malay regiment, Dep. Adj. General of the forces on Ceylon, of a son. Same place, the Lady of Major Floyer, of a son. At Calicut, the Lady of Jonathan Thorp, Esq. of a son. At Calcutta, the Lady of Major John Frederick Meiselsbaek, in the service of Nawab Ally Behaudet, of a son. At Madras, the Lady of the late James Brodie, Esq. of a son. At Bombay, the Lady of Helenus Scott, Esq. of a son. Same place, the Lady of Henry Fawcett, Esq. of a son. Same place, the Lady of Captain Robert Blackall, of a son.

JULY.—At Arrah, Calcutta, the Lady of T. Twining, Esq. of a son. Same place, the Lady of the Rev. David Brown, of a son. Same place, Mrs. Welsh, of a daughter. Same place, Mrs. Desbrosses, of a son. Same place, Mrs. W. D. S. Smith, of a daughter. At Futtyghur, the Lady of Captain John Paton, of a daughter. Same place, Mrs. Purchase, of a daughter. Same place, the Lady of Captain Staunton, of a daughter. At Calcutta, the Lady of Colonel Garstin, of a daughter. Same place, Mrs. W. Cumming, of a daughter. Same place, the Lady of the Hon. Sir Henry Russell, Knt. of a son. At Madras, the Lady of Charles Walters, Esq. of a daughter, still-born. At Hyderabad, the Lady of Captain Dalrymple, of a daughter. At Berhampore, the Lady of Edward Cock, Esq. assistant surgeon, of a daughter. At Bhaugulpore, the Lady of James Wintle, Esq. of a daughter. At Midnapore, Mrs. Irwin, of a son.

AUGUST, 1802.—At Tumlook, the Lady of Bryant Mason, Esq. of a son. At Ingeram, the Lady of George Maidman, Esq. of a son. At Madras, Mrs. Urquhart, wife of Mr. William Urquhart, of a daughter. On board the Lord Nelson Indianman, at sea, the Lady of Lt. Col. McGregor, of a son, since dead. At Bimlipatam, the Lady of Richard Keating, Esq. of a daughter. At Bombay, the Lady of Mr. W. A. Davis, assistant surgeon, of a daughter. Same place, the Lady of Captain John Morley, of the 1st battalion of the 2d regiment, of a son. At Mahé, the Lady of Richard Torin, Esq. commercial resident, of a daughter. At Bombay, the Lady of Lt. Col. Bland, of a son. At Surat, the Lady of Guy Lenox Prendergast, Esq. of a daughter. At Cal-

cutta, Mrs. Lathrop, of a daughter. Same place, the Lady of John Palmer, Esq. of a son. Same place, Mrs. Gillanders, of a daughter. Same place, the Lady of George Udny, Esq. of a son. Same place, Mrs. Dolby, of a daughter. Same place, the Lady of Major Fraser, of a son. Same place, the Lady of Captain W. S. Greene, of a son. At Madras, the Lady of Major Bowness, of a daughter. Same place, the Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Geo. Stuart, of a son. At Seringapatam, the Lady of Captain Freese, commissary of stores at that station, of a son. At Ingeram, the Lady of Robert Fullarton, Esq. of a daughter. At Madras, Mrs. Compton, of a daughter.

SEPTEMBER.—At Calcutta, the Lady of C. M. Holingbery, of a son. Same place, Mrs. W. B. Greenway, of a daughter. At Beerbhoom, the Lady of Wm. Cowell, Esq. of a son and heir. At Calcutta, the Lady of Edward Lloyd, Esq. of a daughter. Same place, the Lady of Edward Golding, Esq. of a son. Same place, the Lady of G. Jackson, Esq. of a son. At Dinagepore, the Lady of R. W. Pattle, Esq. of a daughter, still-born. At Berbhoom, the Lady of Duncan Campbell, Esq. of a son. At Calcutta, the Lady of Major General Cameron, of a daughter. Same place, the Lady of Captain John Horn, of a son. Same place, the Lady of Captain Moore, of a son. Same place, the Lady of John Shooibred, Esq. of a daughter, who expired almost immediately. Same place, the Lady of C. M. Ricketts, Esq. of a son. At St. Thomé, the Lady of Henry Wilson, Esq. of a son. At Bombay, the Lady of Lieut. Levi Philipps, of the Hon. Company's Marine, of a daughter. At Surat, the Lady of Captain James Smith, of the 1st battalion 6th native regiment of infantry, of a daughter. At Bombay, the Lady of Major John William Morris, of a son. Same place, the Lady of Sir William Syer, of a daughter. At Hyderabad, the Lady of George Ure, Esq. of a son. At Cundapore, the Lady of Captain W. Boye, of a daughter. At Pullengaut, in the Province of Malabar, the Lady of Lieutenant Dominic S. Fallon, of a son. At Bombay, the Lady of Lieutenant Wilson, of a son. Same place, the Lady of Lieut. Barnes, of a son. At Salsette, the Lady of Lieut. Moore, of a daughter. At Bombay, the Lady of James Stevens, Esq. of a daughter. Same place, the Lady

Lady of Charles Boddam, Esq. of a daughter. At Surat, the Lady of Sir William Clarke, of a son. Same place, the Lady of Captain S. Chartres, of a daughter.

OCTOBER.—At Bengal, the Lady of Captain Morrel, of a son. Same place, the Lady of Captain Kemp, of a son. Same place, the Lady of Col. M. Symes, of a daughter. Same place, the Lady of Capt. Welsh, 3d regiment of Native Infantry, of a daughter. At Berhampore, Mrs. Conductor Murray, of a daughter. At Calcutta, Mrs. S. Greenway, of a son. At Madras, the Lady of Lt. Col. Clarke, of a son. Same place, the Lady of Lewis De Fries, Esq. of a daughter.

NOVEMBER.—At Bengal, Mrs. Finch, of a son. At Berhampore, the Lady of James Robertson, Esq. of a son. On board his budgerow, at Ballighaut, the Lady of James Irwin, Esq. of a son. At Bengal, the Lady of Captain Ralph Campbell, of a daughter. Same place, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Prole, of a son. Same place, Mrs. Gardener, of a son. Same place, Mrs. Hutteman, of a son. At Gya, the Lady of John Patch, Esq. of a son. At Dacca, the Lady of John Fendall, Esq. of a son. Same place, the Lady of Robert Campbell, Esq. of a daughter. Same place, Mrs. Thomas Smith, of a daughter. At Bombay, the Lady of R. Stewart, Esq. of a daughter. Same place, the Lady of Captain A. Spens, of a daughter. Same place, Mrs. Patten, of a daughter. At Madras, the Lady of George Lys, Esq. of a daughter. At Penang, the Lady of Lieutenant W. B. Macvitie, of a son. Same place, the Lady of A. Mackenzie, Esq. of a son. Same place, the Lady of John Hall, Esq. of a son. At Serampore, the Lady of Jacob Krefting, Esq. of a daughter. At Calcutta, the Lady of W. T. Smith, Esq. of a daughter. At Gummum, the Lady of Lieutenant Limoud, of a daughter. At Cochin, the Lady of Lieutenant Thomas White, of a son.

DECEMBER.—At Pondicherry, the Lady of Colonel Kerjean, of a son. Same place, Mrs. Stalkart, of a son. At Boglepore, the Lady of Joseph Sherburne, Esq. of a daughter. At Chinsurah, the Lady of Anthony Brand, Esq. of a son. At Madras, the Lady of Joseph Lautner, Esq. of a daughter. Same place, the Lady of E. Roebuck, of a son. Same place, the Lady of J.

Pattenson, Esq. of a daughter. Same place, Mrs. Torckler, of a son. Same place, the Lady of Captain S. B. Bell, of a son. Same place, the Lady of Mungo Dick, Esq. of a son. Same place, the Lady of G. G. Richardson, Esq. of a daughter.

JANUARY, 1803.—At Berhampore, the Lady of Colouel Fenwick, of a son. Same place, Mrs. Ferris, of a son. Same place, Mrs. Leclerc, of a son. Same place, Mrs. T. Swaine, of a son. Same place, the Lady of Lieutenant Laughlan, of a daughter. At Chouringee, the Lady of R. F. Anster, Esq. of a son. Same place, the Lady of Samuel Davis, Esq. of a daughter. At Sultanpore, in Oude, the Lady of James Gray, Esq. of a son. At Kairabad, the Lady of Major J. Edwards, of a son. At Cawnpore, the Lady of Lieutenant R. Ellis, of a son. At Berhampore, the Lady of Brigade Major Burton, of a son. Same place, the Lady of Thomas Boileau, Esq. of a son. At Madras, the Lady of John Rowley, Esq. of a daughter. At Pondicherry, the Lady of Capt. I. G. Graham, of a daughter. At Trichinopoly, the Lady of P. Wallace, Esq. of a daughter. At Fort Victoria, the Lady of George Augustus West, Esq. of a daughter. At Bombay, the Lady of Colonel James Kerr, of a son. Same place, the Lady of John Smee, Esq. of a daughter.

FEBRUARY.—At Madras, the Lady of J. B. Hudson, Esq. of a son. Same place, Mrs. Peters, of a son. At St. Thomé, Mrs. Davies, of a daughter. At Cuddalore, the Lady of John Duncan, Esq. of a daughter. At Ganjam, the Lady of Capt. Hall, of a son. At Dyhottah, the Lady of A. W. H. Bambridge, Esq. of a son. At Madras, the Lady of Wm. Harrington, Esq. of a daughter.

MARCH.—At Bengal, Mrs. Rutter, of a daughter. Same place, the Lady of Capt. D. T. Richardson, of a daughter. Same place, Mrs. Judah, of a daughter. At Madras, the Lady of John Nicholson Watts, of a son. At Bombay, the Lady of Major Wm. Green, of a daughter. Same place, the Lady of Capt. Edw. Moor, of a daughter. At Bengal, Mrs. Poignand, of a daughter. At Dinapore, Mrs. Lewis D'Abreo, of a daughter. Same place, Mrs. G. Adams, of a son. Same place, Mrs. Capes, of a son. At Cawnpore, Mrs. Cashore, of a daughter. At Bareilly, Mrs. Dodd, of a son. Same place, Mrs.

Mrs. G. Farrell, of a son. Same place, the Lady of Francis Macnaghten, Esq. of a daughter. At Barrackpore, the Lady of Lieut. Charles Porteous, of a daughter.

APRIL.—At Pondicherry, the Lady of R. Kimchant, Esq. of a daughter. At Colombo, the Lady of Sir Codrington Edmund Carrington, of a son. Same place, the Lady of Alex. Johnstone, Esq. of a daughter. At Jaffnapatam, the Lady of the Hon. George Turnour, of a daughter. At Madras, Mrs. Sherman, of a daughter.

MAY.—At Bengal, the Lady of W.

Farquharson, Esq. of a son. On board the *Althea*, at sea, the Lady of C. Lambert, Esq. of a son. At Pultah, the Lady of Mr. De L'Etang, of a son. At Dinagepore, the Lady of Joseph White Sage, Esq. of a son. Same place, the Lady of Stephen Laprimaudaye, Esq. of a daughter. At Bandal, the Lady of T. Brooke, Esq. of a son. Same place, the Lady of John De Verinne, Esq. of a son. Same place, the Lady of C. Bayley, Esq. of a daughter. Same place, Miss C. Robertson, of a son. At Madras, the Lady of Wm. Abbott, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MAY, 1802.—At Bombay, Mr. Gordon Adams, to Miss Jane Bernie, third daughter of W. Bernie, Esq. Same place, Mr. Daniel Templeton, to Miss Eleanor Lowe. At Berhampore, Lt. Charles Porteous, to Miss Elizabeth Rawstone, daughter of the late Major General Rawstone. At Bombay, Mr. Francis Lobo, mariner, to Miss Maria Marchina. Same place, Mr. Thos. Norman Morgan, mariner, to Miss Anna Nicholas. Same place, Mr. Geo. Randall, to Miss Elisabeth Maria. At Madras, Mr. Joseph Moffat, to Miss Ruzen Reid. At Rangoon, Henry Wm. Droz, Esq. of the civil service, to Miss Charlotte Roush. At Bombay, Charles Elliott, Esq. of the civil service, to Miss Boukau. At the Mission House, Serampore, the Rev. W. Ward, to Mrs. Fountain.

JUNE.—At Madras, Mr. Hance Hayker, to Miss Liz Baptist. Same place, Mr. George Madhur, mariner, to Miss Johanna Vincent. Same place, Mr. Wm. Arnold, to Miss Mary Grindal. At Chinsurah, Mr. Naseer Eliaz, to Miss Begum Moratcan, daughter of the late Chatur Moratcan, Esq. jeweller. At Secrole, George Thomas, Esq. lately arrived from the west of India, to Miss Henrietta Messink. At Calcutta, Capt. Montague Cowby, to Miss Anne Reynaud, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Andrew Reynaud, formerly a member of the grand council at Pondicherry. Same place, James Hare, junior, Esq. to Miss Harriett Jackson,

third daughter of Wm. Jackson, Esq. a most amiable and accomplished young lady. At the house of Duncan Campbell, Esq. Soory, Gilbert Coventry Master, Esq. in the civil service, to Miss Augusta Campbell, daughter of Sir James Campbell, of Inverness, in Scotland. At Calcutta, Mr. James Smith, of the marine service, to Mrs. Ann Ferguson. At Bombay, Capt. George King, of the ship *Berrington*, to Miss Eliza Morlop. At Madras, Mr. James Chatter, to Miss Margaret D'Silva. At Serampore, Mr. Nicola Manuel Flourty, to Miss Johanna Carolina Warmann, daughter of the late Doctor C. C. Warmann. At Rangoon, Mr. Lewis Peters, to Miss Lthelance Rodriguez, eldest daughter of Mr. John Rodriguez.

JULY.—At Calcutta, Mr. James O'Connor, to Mrs. Elizabeth. Same place, Mr. John Strange, to Miss Philipinah Kund. Same place, Mr. Nicholas Guillo, to Mrs. Maria Myers. Same place, Mr. John Williams, to Miss Barbara Dura. Same place, Mr. John Adolphus Staishury, conductor of orphans, to Miss Eliza Rendell. Same place, Mr. John Strong, to Miss Catharine De Roza. Same place, Mr. D. Mills, to Miss Eleanor Watson. Same place, Thomas Hutton, Esq. to Miss Janet Robertson. At Chunar, Mr. Charles Smith, to Miss Arabella Berkeley. At Madras, J. H. D. Ogilvie, Esq. of the Hon. Company's civil service, to Miss Ricketts. Same place,

place, Mr. Henry Hill, to Miss Eliz. Bain. At Trincomalee, Wm. Andrews, Esq. surgeon of H. M. 19th regiment of foot, to Miss Pamela Andrews. At Jafnapatam, Lieut. Cotgrave, of the engineers, to Miss Carolina Nagel.

AUGUST.—At Calcutta, Mr. James Rolt, to Mrs. Ann Brunsdon. Same place, Mr. Francis Mandy, to Mrs. Penelope Willcocks. Same place, Mr. James Kirkpatrick, to Miss Mary Freed. At Madras, John Bartley, Esq. secretary to his highness the Nabob, to Mrs. Irvin, relict of the late Capt. Irvin, in the service of the deceased Nabob. At Calcutta, Lieut. Pownell Phipps, of the Bengal volunteers, to Mademoiselle De Beaurepaire. Same place, Mr. Wm. Monk, to Miss Sally Leech, only daughter of Willoughby Leigh, Esq. senior merchant in the hon. company's service.

SEPTEMBER.—At Calcutta, Mr. M. Franks, to Miss S. Derrington. Same place, George Johnston, Esq. to Miss Eleanor Robertson. Same place, Joseph White Sage, Esq. of the hon. company's civil service, to Miss Elizabeth Allen. Same place, Mr. John Tibbets, to Miss Elizabeth Aeria. Same place, Mr. Thomas Davis, to Miss Margaret Rigby. Same place, Mr. Nicholas D'Souza, to Miss Magdalen D'Roza. Same place, Mr. Harper Henry Dunning, to Miss Frances Nash. Same place, Mr. Thomas Finch, to Miss Elizabeth Ross. At Calcutta, Lieut. Griffin, to Miss Powell, daughter of Captain James Powell. At Bombay, Mr. Nathaniel Hart, to Miss Catherine Rodriguez. Same place, Mr. Joseph Gomez, to Miss Elizabeth Pereira. At Calcutta, Lieut. John Walter Hamilton, of the Bombay marine, to Miss Leonora Wray. Same place, Mr. Chas. Groves, to Miss Elizabeth Robinson. Same place, Mr. Alex. George Paterson, to Miss Rozetta Shaw.

OCTOBER.—At Madras, Mr. A. Harrison, to Miss Sophia Bates.

NOVEMBER.—At Bengal, Mr. Thos. De Bruyn, to Miss Mountain. Same place, Mr. George Gibson, to Miss Sophia Minness. At Moorshedabad, Capt. A. F. Swinton, of the hon. company's ship *Lady Hunter*, to Miss Louisa Binfield. At Bengal, Lieut. Boscawen, of the 17th regiment, to Miss Sophia Mercer. Same place, Mr. Edw. Gattie, to Miss Charlotte Smith. Same place, Mr. David Davidson, to Miss Maria

Bobjohn. At Bombay, George Waddell, Esq. to Miss Emilia King.

DECEMBER.—At Madras, Lieut. Col. Orr, Quarter-master-general of the army, to Miss Sydenham, daughter of the late Major Gen. Sydenham. Same place, Sir John Sinclair, Bt. of the artillery, to Miss Natley. Same place, Capt. Johnston, governor of H. M. naval hospital, to Miss Sybilla Scott. At Colombo, the Hon. George Melville Leslie, paymaster-general on the island of Ceylon, to Miss Jacomina Gertruida Van De Graaf, only daughter of his Excellency the Hon. Wm. Jacob Van De Graaf, late first counsellor and director general of the Dutch settlements in India. At Seringapatam, Capt. West, to Miss Anderson. At Bombay, Lieut. Alexander, of the hon. company's Bengal military establishment, to Miss Harriet Bowles. Same place, John Brook Sampson, Esq. commander of the hon. company's ship *Earl St. Vincent*, to Miss Sarah Bial Mack. Same place, James Robert Lyshaw, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Lowe.

JANUARY, 1803.—At Bengal, Capt. Walter Adams, to Miss Jane Decosta. Same place, G. F. Abbott, Esq. to Miss Ann Maria Stacy, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Stacy. At the Botanical Garden, Henry Stone, Esq. to Miss Roxburgh. At Bengal, Rich. Aungier, Esq. to Miss Sarah Everett. At Berhampore, James Oldham Oldham, Esq. of the hon. company's civil service, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Skinner, daughter of Colonel Hercules Skinner, of the hon. company's military service. At Calcutta, Capt. Lambert, of the country service, to Miss Eleanor Blaney. Same place, Mr. Michael Arthur, to Mrs. Mary Guter. At Chittagong, Charles Græme, Esq. of the hon. company's civil service, to Miss Anne Harrington Hawes. At Pondicherry, J. C. P. Hunt, Esq. to Mademoiselle St. Clairon, daughter of the Chevalier St. Clairon, knight of the order of St. Louis. At Calcutta, Capt. James Fraser, of H. M. 78th regiment, to Miss Lloyd, sister of E. Lloyd, Esq. At Dinapore, Lieut. Blackenhagen, to Miss Harriott. At Masulipatam, Andrew Slingsby, Esq. of the hon. company's civil service, to Miss Elizabeth Kinchant, daughter of Richard Kinchant, Esq. commercial resident of Cuddalore.

FEBRUARY.—At Madras, Mr. Scornee, to Miss Adelaide Charlotte Carlee. At Point de Gale, Lieut. Edw. Graham,

of the Bengal artillery, and commanding the artillery at Point de Galle, to Miss A. C. Demor. At Madras, Mr. Chas. Druem, to Miss Bridget Mendes, daughter of M. Mendes, Esq. At Bengal, George Philot, Esq. M. D. to Miss Amelia Catty. Same place, Mr. Henry Buckingham, to Miss Eleanor Connell. At Bombay, Capt. James Fyles, of the hon. company's battalion of artillery, to Miss Blackhall. Same place, James Hallet, Esq. of the hon. company's civil service, to Miss Charlotte Evans.

MARCH.—At Bengal, Mr. George Saxton, to Miss Sarah Crabley. At Futtyghur, Lieut. Chas. Whitfield, of the 13th regiment native infantry, to Miss Ann Dubois, daughter of Major Simpson Dubois, of this establishment. Same place, Lieut. Thos. Hail, of the same regiment, to Miss Ellen Dubois, youngest daughter of Major Dubois. At Bengal, Mr. M. W. Mendes, to Miss Ann Smith. Same place, Mr. Anthony Lackensteen, to Miss Charlotte Hilario Pinto. Same place, Mr. Frederic Hohler, to Miss Soley. Same place, Mr. Henry Norris Watson, to Miss A. Evans. At Penang, Lieut. Charles Sealy, of the H. C. corps of artillery, to Miss Marington, niece to Philip Marington, Esq. second assistant at that place. At the house of Sir John Anstruther, Bt. Capt. Daniel, of the Madras establishment, commandant of his Excellency the Governor General's body guard, to Miss Euphem. Thorne, niece to Capt. Samuel, military auditor general. At Dinapore, Mr. John Madonna, merchant, to Miss Margaret Goodall. At Bengal, Mr. Wm. Miller, to Mrs. Eliz. O'Connor.—Same place, Mr. Wm. White, to Miss Jane Ivers. At Bombay, Edw. Scott Warren, Esq. of the H. C. Bengal civil establishment, to Miss Mary Smith. In the province of Calcutta, Alex. Read, Esq. northern collector for Carara, to

Miss Bond, daughter of Commodore Charles John Bond, of the H. C. Bombay marine.

APRIL.—At Bengal, John Talbot Shakespear, Esq. to Miss Thakeray. Same place, Capt. Wm. Garden, to Miss Ann Watson. Same place, James Gaudiner, Esq. assistant surgeon of the Dinapore station, to Miss Soph. Pattle, youngest daughter of Thos. Pattle, Esq. senior judge of the provincial courts of Mershevaat. At Berham-poor, Mr. J. Simey, to Miss Frances Rice, daughter-in-law to Sergeant Maj. Smart, of the same place. Same place, Mr. Thos. Templeton, attorney at law, to Miss Soph. Murdock. At Futtyghur, Lieut. J. Graham, of the 3d regiment of native cavalry, to Miss Margaret M'Gregor, daughter of Lt. Col. James M'Gregor, commanding the 4th regiment of native cavalry. Same place, Mr. Wm. Stow, to Mrs. Eliz. Sweeney. Same place, Mr. James Paul, to Miss Mary Swaris. At Dinapore, Mr. J. Millar, to Miss H. Elliot. At Secroia Baraitch, James Meik, Esq. surgeon 16th regiment, to Miss Harriet Lherondell, daughter of Mrs. Capt. Bird. At Madras, Alex. Anstruther, Esq. advoc. gen. to Mrs. Selby. Same place, Capt. Charles Rand, to Miss Eliza Collins, daughter of Maj. Gen. Collins. Same place, Thos. Oakes, Esq. senior member of the board of revenue, to Miss Gahagan. Same place, Mr. John Diursted, to Miss Meppen, daughter of the late Dr. Meppen, of Ponicat. At Bengal, Mr. Robert Boss, to Mrs. Anne Lumley. Same place, Mr. Joseph John Blundell, to Mrs. Nancy Dolland.—Same place, Mr. Victor Mailharet, to Miss Frances Hoar. At Madras, Edw. Atkinson, Esq. to Miss Andrews. At Pondicherry, Monsieur De Lash, to Mademoiselle Norman, niece to Mad. Caulloane.

DEATHS.

MAY, 1803.—At sea, Major Thos. Riddell, of the 1st battalion, 2d regiment N. I. At Surat, the infant son of Guy Lenox Prendergast, Esq. At Madras,

James Smyth, Esq. aged 23, son of one of the Lords of Session in Scotland. Same place, Capt. Robert Tulloh, of the artillery. Same place, John Clelland,

land, Esq. At Berhampore, Mr. Wm. Swift, trader. At Madras, Mrs. Catharine Lawrence, eldest daughter of Mr. M. Mendes. Same place, Mrs. Ann Agnes Scott, after a lingering illness, which she supported with truly Christian patience and resignation.—The death of this amiable and accomplished lady is a cause of deep regret to her friends, in whose breasts the recollection of her many excellent qualities will long embalm her memory.

Lamented shade! what, tho' unknown to Fame,

No "storied urn" adorn thy humble shrine—

Yet weeping Friendship consecrates thy name,

And Wisdom's fair unfading wreath is thine.

Still dear to Mem'ry, in the pensive breast

Thy charms, thy graces, and thy worth shall live;

Shall dull Oblivion's sable hand arrest,
And back to life thy much-lov'd presence give.

Thus Beauty blooms superior to the blasts
That round the tender flower innoxious rave;

Thus Merit in perennial verdure lasts,
And Virtue smiles triumphant o'er the grave.

L.

At Sultanpoor, Capt. Robert Morris, of the 14th regiment of native infantry on this establishment. At Bombay, after a long and painful illness, Capt. D. Bruce, of the 2d battalion 8th regiment native infantry. Same place, the infant son of John Elphinstone, Esq. At Belary, Lieut. Williams, of the 1st battalion 12th regiment native infantry. In the district of Palamcottah, Lieut. Philip Cole, of the 2d battalion 6th regiment native infantry. At Mangalore, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Alves, of the 1st battalion 5th regiment native infantry. At the Luz, Mr. Edw. Thompson, sincerely and deservedly regretted by his friends and acquaintances. At Colombo, Capt. Edw. Bullock, of H. M. 65th regiment. At Fort Macdowall, Ensign John D. Moses, of H. M. Malaya regiment. At Colombo, Lt. Alex. Moore, of H. M. 51st regiment. At Point de Gale, in her 19th year, of the consequences of the jungle fever, and after a painful illness of four

months, Mrs. Susan. Wilhelmina Lorenz.

JUNE.—At Covelong, Mrs. Ann Goodman, at the early age of 25 years; after a painful illness of two years, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation. At Madras, in the prime of his youth, and after a long series of ill health, Capt. Lieut. J. R. Macdonald, of the H. C. 12th regiment N. I. At Hyderabad, the infant son of Capt. Goldsworthy. At Bimlipatam, where he went for the benefit of his health, Mr. Wm. Clarke, of Coringa. At Calcutta, Wm. Holland, Esq. of the house of Thos. Roworth and Co. At Berhampore, the infant son of Mr. Thos. Howatson, conductor of ordnance. At Sultanpoor, Lieut. Wm. Henry Forbes, of the 14th regiment of sepoys. At Madras, Mrs. Eliza Turford, at the age of 23 years. In Egypt, of his wounds, and after a lingering and painful illness, Lt. Col. Patrick McDouall, of the 79th foot, sincerely regretted by all who knew him. At Colombo, Col. Burton Geo. Barbut, who commanded the troops stationed at Candy on the island of Ceylon. He was dep. quarter-master-general to H. M. troops in India, and came to this country with the 73d regiment, to which he belonged at his death. His merits as an officer are universally mentioned with the highest approbation, and his private character procured him the esteem and regard of all to whom it was known, who now equally deplore the loss they have sustained. At Madras, Lieut. Thos. Henry Cope, of the 2d battalion 10th regiment of Mad. N. I. Same place, Lieut. Robertson, of H. M. Scotch brigade. Same place, N. Griffiths, Esq. surgeon of H. M. ship *Arrogant*, after a long and painful illness, much regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Same place, Major Kennet, of the Mad establishment. Same place, Mr. John Byrn, examiner in the secret, political, and foreign department. He served the H. C. for upwards of 18 years, in various capacities; but the best of which, as a sectioner. Mr. B. was an agreeable companion, a sincere friend, an affectionate husband, and a truly good father. He was just and honourable in all his actions, and upright in his conduct. The innate worth and goodness of his heart are alone best known to his numerous friends and relatives, by whom his loss is most deeply felt and regretted.

regretted. Same place, Mr. Richard Thornhill, sincerely and very deservedly regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. At Bandell, Mrs. Peters. At Purneah, Mr. Nathaniel Wall, shipbuilder, late assistant to Messrs Gillet and Co. At Monghyr, Capt. W. Dunn, of the artillery. At Chittagong, Mr. Christopher W. Turner, master and commander of the honourable company's gun-boat *Scourge*. At Bencoolen, Mr. David Dunlop, master attendant.

JULY.—At Calcutta, Mr. John Bromley, many years purser of the honourable company's ship, *Oxford*, and lately examiner in the secret, political, and foreign department. Same place, Ensign Douglas, of the engineers. Same place, Mr. Dove, shipbuilder, one of the assistants at Messrs. John Gilmore and Co.'s yard. At Cawnpore, Mrs. Mary Wilson. She was blessed with every accomplishment that could make the marriage state happy, and most sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance; aged 33 years. Near Chittua, Lieut. Colonel Samuel Jones, commanding the Ramghur Battalion. At Scherghautty, Lieut. John Slade, of the 18th regiment, native infantry. In Egypt, Lieut. Buckley, of the 80th regiment. At Arrah, in the 22d year of her age, Mrs. Twining, whose amiableness her friends will long remember with love and regret. At Calcutta, Elias Fergusson, Esq. in the 27th year of his age, esteemed, loved, and lamented by all who knew him. Same place, W. King, Esq. late chief officer to the ship *Harriet*. Same place, Mrs. Lynch, wife of Captain Lynch. Same place, Mr. J. H. Hardwicke. Same place, Mrs. Saundys, the Lady of Captain William Saundys. At Barracpore, in the 22d year of his age, Lieut. J. P. Read, of the marine regiment, a young man, whose early virtues gave presage of a useful and distinguished progress through life; exempt from all the frivolity generally attendant on youth; of a serene, pensive turn of mind; his conduct in private life, and in discharge of his professional duties, was exemplarily correct. Peculiarly susceptible of moral and religious impressions, of the most delicate sensibility, while at the same time the benevolence of his heart and amiable disposition conspiring with highly conciliating manners, gave peculiar interest to his character, and endeared him to society, more especially

to that circle in which he was best known to his brother officers, the sincerity of whose affliction for his death, affords a far better tribute to his memory than verbal expression can easily convey. Lieut. Read was son of Captain Read, many years barrack master of Bham-pore.—Same place, the Lady of Captain Johnson, lately arrived from Europe in the *Harriet*. Same place, the infant son of Mr. Desbrosses. Same place, Mr. George Hoare. In the West Indies, William M'Taggart. At Madras, at his house, in St. Thomé, Colonel Thos. Birret, principal confidential minister of his late Highness the Nawaub Omdut Ul Omrah Bekhauder. Same place, Major Woodall, of his Majesty's 12th regiment. At Black-town, Mr. John Fraser, coach-maker, an industrious young man, much respected, and universally regretted by all who knew him. Same place, at her house, after a short but painful illness, arising from child-birth, Mrs. Isabella Grant, to the inexpressible grief of her disconsolate husband, and sorrow of all who knew her great worth. At Cannanore, Richard Collett, Esq. assistant surgeon of the 2d Bat. 2d Bombay regiment. At Masulipatam, after a long and painful sickness, Mr. Robert Thomson, conductor of ordnance. At Seringapatam, Lieut. Walter Smith, of the 1st battalion 8th regiment, native infantry. Near Chittua, Lieut. John Slade, of the 18th regiment of sepoys. On his passage to Penang, Capt. Dallas. At Madras, Mr. Robert M'Cally, regretted by all his friends and acquaintances. Same place, Captain Robertson, of the ship *Cornwallis*. Same place, Mr. William Gillett. On his passage to Europe, Capt. Sinclair of the *Harriet*. At Bombay, John Hector Cherry, Esq. second member of the council at this presidency. To those who knew the character of the late Mr. Cherry, vain would be the attempt to equal the impression of their minds; it includes every thing that is amiable in private life, and honourable in public. His friends, and those near and dear relations who are left to mourn his loss, will find their best consolation in the recollection of his virtues. His progress through life was marked by rectitude and integrity, and its conclusion distinguished by correspondent sentiments of confidence and resignation. Such characters, while they attract the esteem and regard of all around them, reflect dignity on human nature itself; and

and the greatest benefit that society can derive from their example, is to consider them as objects of imitation. In this view, what an illustrious instance did our subject afford of diligence, zeal, and ability, in every department of the service committed to his care, and these were of the highest confidence, importance, and dignity; unaffected by those disappointments personal to himself, which might have impeded the exertions of minds less directed to the attainment of honest fame than private fortune, his success proved the never failing consequences of motives so truly laudable and virtuous.—Same place, Lieut. Thomas Bennett, of the honourable company's marine. Same place, at a very advanced age, Mr Henry Rutherford, many years a constable and cryer in the late mayor's court. At Verapoli, near Cochin, on the 2d day of April, 1802, aged 58 years, the most Reverend Father in God, Don Fre. Lewis Maria de Jesus, bishop of Verapoli, apostolic vicar of Malabar, and of the order of Carmelites. Having early embraced a religious life, he was sent in 1771 on the mission to Malabar, of which he acquitted himself so well, as to be thought worthy (by the late Pope Pius VI) of being elected a bishop. Empowered by a bull from the holy father, he was consecrated titular bishop usulense, at Pondicherry, in September, 1785; and in January following he took possession at Verapoli of the apostolical vicarage of all Malabar, the duties of which he fulfilled to general satisfaction. His loss is sincerely regretted, not only by the Roman Catholics, but by the other inhabitants of the coast. His hospitality and urbanity of manners will be long remembered by the gentlemen who served in the province, several of whom have benefited by this worthy father's literary and local communications. At Jafnapatam, Ensign Alfred Mitchell, of the 1st battalion 14 regiment native infantry. At Chittledroog, Mr Buber, surgeon at that garrison. At Dinapoore, much and undeservedly regretted, the Lady of Capt. W. Leadbeater. In camp, near Amednagur, Capt. J. H. Browne, of his majesty's 78th regiment. To the inestimable character of a true soldier, irreproachably sustained during an active service of thirty years, Captain Brown added virtues in his private life, which endeared him to his friends, and procured him the respect and esteem of all who had the happiness of knowing him. His loss

has left a chasm in the society of his friends that will not be easily filled up; and the recollection of him can never fail to excite in their breasts a sigh of regret to his honoured memory.

August 1. — At Bombay, the infant son of Capt. John Morley. Same place, infant son of John Church, Esq. At the island of St Martin, the Honourable Captain David Ramsay, of the Royals, or 1st regiment of foot. In Bengal, Lieut. Forbes, of the native infantry. At Monghyr, Capt W. Dunn, of the Bengal artillery. At Bencoolen, Mr. Dunlop, master attendant. At Nellore, Captain Thomas Walcott, of the invalids. At St Thomé, John Moss, Esq. in the 68th year of his age, forty-eight of which he passed in this country. He was employed in the military service of the Nabob of Arcott for many years, in the course of which he maintained a firm adherence to the British interest: he bore a character of great probity and benevolence in the intercourses of life; and his memory truly merits the respect due to that of an honest man. At Naggur, in the Bednore country, Ensign D J Carter, of the 1st battalion, 5th regiment of native infantry. At Seringapatam, the eldest son of Captain Freese. At Palamcottah, Lieut. Randle, of the 1st battalion, 3d regiment of native infantry. At Bombay, the infant son of Colonel James Kerr, military auditor general. Same place, Lieut. John Robertson, of the 1st battalion, 8th regiment of native infantry. In Guzarat, Lieut. Harvey, of his majesty's 75th regiment. At Calcutta, Mrs. Lathrop, much regretted. Same place, Thomas Blaney, Esq. first officer of the honourable company's ship *Lady Jane Dundas*, sincerely regretted. At Kceirpoy, the infant son of Charles Bixley, Esq. At sea, Capt. Dallas, of the *Snow Fortb*. At Madras, Capt. Antonio de Souza, commandant at Sion. Same place, Mr Scott, assistant surgeon to the honourable company's ship *Elphinston*. At Diamond Harbour, Mr John Bland, Post master at that place. At Benares, the infant daughter of John Neave, Esq. At Bombay, the infant son of Colonel James Kerr, military auditor-general. Same place, Mrs. Catharina Barretto, widow of the late John Barretto, after a lingering and painful illness of one year and ten months, which she bore with true christian resignation. His High Highness Nizam Ali Khan, the Subehdar of the Deccan, died at Hyderabad, on the

6th instant; and has been succeeded by his eldest son, the Prince Secunder Jah: in honour of which last event a salute was fired at this presidency, at noon, on the 17th instant.

SEPT. 17.—On board the *Jehangeer*, at Kedgeree, Capt. A. D. Monteith, quarter-master to Major M'Lean's battalion of volunteers. At Calcutta, Mr. G. G. Young. Same place, Ebenezer Comport Coleman, Esq. first commissioner of the court of request. Same place, Mr. John Hudday, late of Patna. Same place, the infant son of Capt. D. T. Richardson. Same place, the infant daughter of Mr. B. Saunders. Same place, the Lady of Edward Golding, Esq. aged 18. Same place, Mrs. M. Arthur. Same place, Mr. John Tibbets. Same place, Capt. John Allen, late commander of the ship *Dart*. Same place, Mr. Daniel Hossack. Same place, Mr. John Jones, carrier. Same place, the infant son of Mr. J. Brown. Same place, at the general hospital of the Presidency, Mr. Peter Robertson, of Howrah, ship and boat builder, a good shipwright, and an honest man. Same place, Mr. John Walker, much regretted. Same place, Mrs. Johanna Lee, widow of the late Thomas Lee, Esq. Same place, Mr. Kirk, of the firm of Kirk, Mandy, and Brown. Same place, Mr. Riesbeck, second officer of the honourable company's ship *Bengal*, At sea, on board the *Sir Stephen Lushington*, on her passage to St. Helena, William Douglas, Esq. many years a civil servant on this establishment. At Batavia, Mr. Overstaaten, the governor of that settlement—a gentleman of superior knowledge and acquirement in all the arts and sciences which benefit mankind. At Malacca, Mr. J. D. Kock, many years employed in the office of the master attendant. At Bombay, Mr. Hamp, watchmaker. Same place, Mrs. Van Engel, wife of Mr. Evest Van Engel. Same place, Mr. G. L. Nelge, advocate, a member of the college of justice. Same place, the infant daughter of Mr. Bone. In the Straits of Sunda, Mr. Thompson, late chief officer of the *Friendship*. At Broderick, Colonel Charles Gray, of the 75th regiment, much lamented as an officer and a gentleman. At Pondicherry, Madame Labbé, widow of Captain Labbé, of the French royal navy. A lady much regretted and esteemed, and is deservedly regretted by all her relations and friends. At Trincomalee, Capt. Thos. Pulham, of the royal navy. At Seringapatam, John Reynolds, Esq. paymaster

to the regiment De Meuron. At Dinapore, Mr. Samuel Powell, a very worthy and excellent young man, cut off in the prime of life. At Madras, Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, widow of the late Wm. Bell, company's head cooper. At Jaggaickpooram, Capt. William Cokat, late in command of the bark *Anna*. At Bombay, Mrs. Ann Newton, wife of Mr. Daniel Newton. At Engal, Mr. Philip Huert, assistant in the office of the general treasury. Same place, Mr. Shapote, of the pilot service. At Madras, Myles Cooper, Esq. chief officer of the *Manchip*, sincerely regretted. Same day, Mrs. E. Jones, wife of Mr. Thomas Jones, branch pilot in the honourable company's Bengal marine, much regretted. At Chandernagore, Mr. James Greenhaught, of the pilot service. At Cawnpoor, William Mackintosh, Esq. formerly purser of the honourable company's ship, *Queen*. Same place, Lieut. J. H. Bainsley, of his majesty's 27th light dragoons, sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Same place, Wm. Law, Esq. of the civil service.

OCTOBER.—At Bombay, **SIR W. SYER**, **KNT.** recorder. In announcing the loss of this truly excellent and respectable character, it is but justice to express the general sense and high estimation of his peculiar virtues and merits. As a man, Sir William Syer has ever been distinguished for real worth and the truest principles of philanthropy and universal benevolence. His hospitable mansion was open to all, and in the mild and polished manners of its owner, the stranger as well as friend were welcomed with affability, dignity, and ease. Fortune leading him to a matrimonial connexion in this country, the same principles and the same virtues combined to exemplify in him the affectionate husband and fond father. His private and moral character served to adorn the high office he was called upon to execute, and he closed a bright career in firm adherence to that religion which so eminently enlightened, guided, and marked the practice of his life. In his professional capacity his loss is equally to be deplored. The abilities of the judge were here equally conspicuous with the private virtues of the man. Laborious and indefatigable in his researches for truth; quick and penetrating in discernment; clear and perspicuous in his exposition of facts; lenient in punishment, and of integrity incorruptible. His official conduct, whilst it is remembered, must

must ever meet with the most general reverence and esteem, and his name and memory be respected for the fairness of his decisions, and his strict and never-failing solicitude for the administration of justice in the department over which he presided. An amiable wife, with two infant children, are left to bewail his untimely death, and though her affliction be now proportioned to her loss, it may be some consolation to her to know that her respected partner carries with him the feeling regret of that society of which he was but lately so useful a member and distinguished an ornament.

—At Tellicherry, Lieut. R. Brewer, of the 2d battalion, 5th regiment of native infantry. At Jerezat, Lieut. M. Coll, of the 7th regiment. At Bengal, Miss F. Jones. At Pareilly, Mr. Francis Osborne, fluting master, 3d regiment of native cavalry. At Sennah, in Arabia, Wm. P. Elliott, Esq. civil service. At Bengal, John Bistow, Esq. senior member of the board of trade. On board the *General Stuart*, on the passage from hence to Madras, Mr. J. Chapman. At Bagiam Chaut, Lieut. R. Skeldon, of the 14th regiment of native infantry. At Bengal, Mr. John Walter. Same place, Miss Johanna Lee, widow of the late Thos. Lee, Esq.

NOVEMBER.—At Monghyr, Major General Elliker. At Mangalore, Capt. B. Sarney, of the 8th native regiment. At Amboyna, Colonel Robert Hamilton, an excellent officer, a warm friend, and an honest man. Without the smallest intention of detracting from his private worth as a member of society at large, it may with truth be affirmed of the late Col. Robt. Hamilton, that he was among those individuals in life, who may be styled, from their intrinsic good qualities, rough diamonds of the purest water, but who often want that exterior polish which alone can discover their inestimable value in its proper colours, on a general scale, to their fellow-citizens. John Bistow, esq. senior member of the board of trade. At Dindnapore, Capt. C. Cleoberry, of the 1st European regiment. At Madras, at the house of Col. Traupad, Capt. Arthur Forrest, of the corps of engineers. Same place, Mr. Heywood, brother of Capt. Heywood of the navy. At Hullal Soondah, Lieut. Reed, of the 1st battalion 5th regiment Bombay native infantry, whose untimely fate has filled with the liveliest concern all his acquaintance, by whom all his amiable qualities and

goodness of heart will ever be held in the clearest remembrance. At Bombay, Mr. James Hyde, Major William Craggs, Mr. John Peters, many years in the country service. Same place, James Parr, of the firm of Parr and Manager. To the northward of Bombay, Capt. Christopher Hayes, of his majesty's 75th regiment. In Wandrud, Capt. Dickinson, and Lieut. Maxwell, of the Bombay establishment. They were murdered by certain native mendicants.

DECEMBER.—At Hourah, Mr. Charles Bradley, aged 28 years. The death of this gentleman having procured a variety of reports relative to the melancholy event, we embrace this early opportunity of laying a correct statement of the affair before the public. Mr. B. together with three of his friends dined with the master of the orphan school at Hourah on Friday. The room in which they dined was the upper story of one of the towers of the school house. All the glass windows, except one, and the door also, were closed. Immediately after dinner (about nine o'clock) Mr. B. rose from his chair, and was seen by a gentleman present, who supposed the open window led to the main terrace of the buildings, to step over the low railing of that window. No other person observed this circumstance. About two minutes after some one asked, where is Mr. Bradley? and on observing that the door was still shut, the master of the house was instantly seized with the most dreadful apprehensions. Those were soon realized; for, descending with the utmost haste into the area below, the mangled body of his friend was found a breathless corpse! His neck and right arm were broken. Not a pulsation of the heart was perceptible. He, who five minutes before was in perfect health, engaged in interesting conversation respecting a projected mercantile speculation, who was beloved and respected for his virtues and talents now lay extended on the ground, deprived of sense, of motion, and of life! From a knowledge of Mr. B.'s pecuniary circumstances, of his strength of mind and correct manner of thinking, from hearing him talk, and seeing the composure and unaltered ease of his behaviour, even to the time when he rose from his chair, the writer of this article is convinced that the manner of his death was purely accidental, and that he only designed to go out upon the terrace of the house, when he took the

fatal

fatal step and was precipitated into eternity. At Gooty, Lieut. Charles Palk, of the 2d regiment native infantry. At Vizagapatam, Colonel George Fotheringham; a man equally distinguished for the soundness of his head and the integrity of his heart after having actively served the company for upwards of 30 years, he relinquished, with a disinterestedness which, though consonant to his character, has few examples, those emoluments that he had so well earned, and might have continued to enjoy; and, by a voluntary retirement, made way for those whom he thought more capable than himself of discharging the active duties of that service of which he was one of the worthiest members, and to the welfare of which he had so eminently contributed. Mr John Strong W. Pouson, esq. Miss Mary de Cruz. Doctor J. Hickey.

JANUARY.—At Bengal, Lieut. Francis Heming, of the Bombay native infantry. Same place, Mrs. Anna De Rozario. Same place, Mr. Moyston Jones, formerly an Up-country merchant, aged 73, leaving behind a family of seven children. Same place, Mr R Hatch. At Berhampore, William Goone Sweetenham, esq. of the civil service on this establishment. At Gooty, Lieut Charles Palk, of the 2d regiment native infantry. At Allahabad, Dr James Collicie, At Negapatim, Capt Lieut James Matthews, of the 1st battalion of artillery. Same place, Capt Lieut James Hatfield, of the 1st battalion of artillery. In Fort William, Major General Horton Briscoe, a Major-General on the staff, and commanding the station of Berhampore. In his death the service has been deprived of a valuable, respectable, and meritorious officer, and society, of one of its best ornaments and supports. At Fatty Ghur, Lieut. Col James Collins, of the 2d regiment of native infantry, on this establishment. Same place, Mr. John Harris. In camp, near Kanouge, Cornet Richard Jones, of the 1st regiment of cavalry on this establishment. In Fort William, Lieut. Col Jonathan Wood, of the 2d regiment native infantry. Same place, Mr. John Lawrence. At Barrackpore, Lieut. Col. William Lally, who, to the character of an upright honest man, added that of a brave and experienced soldier, and who, during a long and extensive course of service, continued to preserve equally the good opinion of his companions as the approbation of his superiors. With an apparent harshness of exterior in his

manners, Colonel Lally was possessed of a heart really benevolent, and his accurate, and even critical knowledge of the languages of the East, had eminently qualified him to render important service to his country. His loss will long be lamented by his friends, and those who were in habits of intimacy with him—Funereos spargam flores, et fungar inani munere! At Trichinopoly, Lieut William Fordyce Stewart, 2d battalion, 12th regiment native infantry. At Bombay, Mr. William Urquhart, master of his majesty's ship *Trident*. Same place, on board the ship *Louise Family*, in the China sea, within a few days sail of Macao, Michael Brisbane, esq. of the honourable company's civil service, on the Bombay establishment, a partner in the house of Bruce, Fawcett, and Co.

FEBRUARY.—At Tapanooly, Capt James Smith, an old commander in the country's service; a man who commanded love and respect from all who knew him. At Columbo, Lieut John Ker, of his majesty's 19th regiment. At Madras, Mr John Croley. At Angarippara, Lieut. Aug Tor, of the 2d battalion 2d regiment native infantry. At Cawnpore, conductor William Poyntz, an honest, amiable, and pious man. At Monghyr, Mrs. Williams, the lady of Capt. Williams, commanding the invalids at that station. Her illness originated in a paralytic affection, and was but of short duration; throughout which there appeared that calm resignation to the will of the Almighty, and a patience under her severe painful trial, which can only attend the death of the virtuous. Her uncommon benignity of disposition, and an incessant desire of promoting the happiness of all around her, conciliated the friendship of many, who lament with the deepest concern the deprivation they have sustained; and as her life was uniformly devoted to the comforts of others, so will her death spread a gloom over numbers who have partaken of her benevolence. Her affectionate and endearing conduct as a relative stamps an indelible sorrow for her loss on the minds of those allied to her, who feel alleviation only from reflecting, that in the bosom of her God she will experience that happiness which such goodness and virtue merit. At Ghazeepore, the daughter of C. R. Crommelin, esq. aged four years. At Chittagong, Capt. John Hamilton, of the 3d regiment of Sepoys.

MARCH.—At Bengal, Mr. Thomas Mor-

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gan, branch pilot. Same place, Capt. William Logie Smith, of the country service. In camp, near Sassy, Lieut. Henry J. Battle, of the 1st regiment of Bengal native cavalry, much regretted. At Tellicherry, Lieut. Le Gendre Parkhurst, of the 5th regiment native infantry. At Cotapotamba, Capt. Thomas Haswell, of the same regiment. Same place, J. Durham, esq. surgeon on that establishment. At Bombay, after a long and painful illness, which she supported with the utmost fortitude, the lady of Charles John Bond, esq. commodore of the honourable company's Bombay marine. Same place, Capt. T. Hawkeswell, of the honourable company's marine.

APRIL.—At Cutchoura, Major Nairn, of the 6th regiment of cavalry. Same place, Lieut. Pollock, of the 6th regiment of cavalry. Same place, Captain John Palmer, late commander of the ship *Experiment*. In Bengal, at his own house, on the circular road, James Mackay, esq. late assessor of houses at this presidency, after a painful illness of some weeks continuance, which the deceased supported with the fortitude of a man and the resignation of a good christian. Besides considerable literary attainments as a classical scholar, the deceased was endowed with a large portion of urbanity, taste, and good sense as a gentleman, whose retired habits could not however conceal his quiet unobtrusive manners and warm heart from the observation and esteem of his immediate neighbours and friends. Mr. Mackay's death ought to impress every reflecting mind with the fallacy and uncertainty of all sublunary happiness, for no reasonable mortal could enjoy a greater share of health and prosperity than he did but a short month ago. In fact, the defunct may be said to have died in the vigour, if not the prime of manhood, and in the lap of that fortune, which, had his days been prolonged by Providence, must very soon have enabled him to retire to his native home, there to enjoy that *otium dignitate*, which an upright life and well-directed talents in India had so richly deserved. On melancholy occasions like the present, circumstances otherwise trivial in themselves assume a momentary importance; and among these a very striking one is evident in the case of Mr. M. for some years past; no pains nor expence had been spared to decorate the elegant garden house which he possessed, and had

fitted up in the neatest style. A spot of ground near him, on which he had for a length of time placed a longing eye as a purchaser in vain, seems within this month passed to have fallen at last into his possession, when he, alas! hath just gone "to that undisclosed country from whose bounties no traveller returns," sincerely regretted by those friends who knew and duly appreciated his worth. On the west coast of Sumatra, Mr. Peirce, a civil servant on the Bencoolen establishment. Same place, Mr. James Hammond, assistant in the adjutant-general office. At Serampore, Bartholomew Hartley, esq. of the medical department on this establishment. At Ganjam, Captain James Hall, deputy commissary and commanding officer at that station, sincerely regretted by his friends. Same place, Mr. Cornelius Cooper. At Colombo, Lieut. Patrick Campbell, of his majesty's 51st regiment. Same place, of the hydrophobia, after an illness of eighteen hours, Miss Ann Sophia Brown, only daughter of Mr. James Brown, of the academy at Viperi, aged six years. On the sea coast of Tinnevely, the infant daughter of Lieut. Colonel Dyce, aged 17 months. At Gooty, Major Archibald Mossman, of his majesty's 73d regiment. At Bengal, Lieut. Henry Frost, of the Bombay marine establishment. Same place, in camp, Lieut. Colonel James Gordon, of the artillery on this establishment. In Fort William, Capt. J. R. Exshaw, of the 3d battalion of artillery. On the west coast of Sumatra, Mr. Pierce, as civil servant, on the Bencoolen establishment. At Bangalore, Capt. Lieut. Breon Fletcher, of his majesty's 74th regiment, whose loss will be long and severely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Captain Fletcher led on the light company of the 74th regiment in the two assaults at Pandalumcouchy in 1801, and on both occasions his gallantry and good conduct were eminently conspicuous. At camp, near Hydrabad, Lieut. J. Rimington, of the 1st battalion of artillery, much lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

MAY.—At Bengal. As Mr. Blair, branch pilot, was handing his wife down the side of the schooner *Hongly* into a boat, he unfortunately fell overboard and was drowned. Same place, at the age of 48, the lady of James Frushard, esq. twenty years well known and highly revered by numbers throughout this country.

try. Her loss will be deeply felt by many whose sole comfort she was: Though her sickness was lingering, the last awful event was sudden, as it was not apprehended she was in immediate danger till within a few minutes of her decease. But while her attending friends felt no alarm she was not herself unconscious that she drew near her end. Often was the raised eye silently fixed on her Heavenly Father; incessantly was the mental prayer breathed from her heart; mean time her cheerful patience and resignation endeared her more than ever to all around her. This short account of her latter end, and unadorned but heartfelt testimony of the great affliction sustained in the loss of this excellent and beloved lady, will be acceptable to the wide extended circle of her friends, by whom she will be long and deservedly regretted. Same place, Mr. John Macdonald, many years an officer in the country service. Same place, James Small, esq. assistant surgeon on this establishment; a gentleman whose memory will be long fondly cherished by all to whom he was intimately known. Same place, Mr. William Morley, formerly undertaker in Calcutta. At Dinapore, the infant daughter of Mr. Lewis De Abro. At Bandel, Capt. Landeman. Same place, after a few days illness, Mr. John Crichton, a young man, whose honesty, diligence, and correct behaviour for several years past, in a subordinate station, under the commissioner's court, made him esteemed by his friends and superiors as a useful good man in the department he filled with much private credit and public advantage. His death was probably accelerated by an accident on the river some three weeks ago, when on trip to a little garden which he possessed in Serampore. His boat overset in the middle of the stream, and not being able to swim, he must have immediately perished, but for a faithful bearer who raised him at the risk of his own life on the bottom of the boat. He continued there exposed to a burning sun, till he was so much exhausted, that had not a police wherry put off to his relief, he must have been washed into the river by the waves, which were very troublesome at the time. He reached the shore almost insensible, when a very humane native took him into his house, and not only administered every relief in his power, but had him conveyed safely to Calcutta. He had not recovered from the effects of the above disaster, when

he was seized with a fever, which, in spite of the best medical advice and attendance, put a period to his existence, and left his friends to regret his loss. At Fort William, Lieut. W. Sibley, of the 15th native regiment. At Rampore, near Benares, the infant son of Thomas Twining, esq. Same place, at the general hospital, after a few days illness, Mr. John Francis. At Colombo, Mrs. Young, wife of Lieut. and Adjutant Young, of his majesty's 65th regiment, At Madras, Capt. James Ceville, of the 4th regiment native infantry. At Pulicat, J. J. Hase, esq. formerly secretary to the Dutch council at that place. On board his majesty's ship *Eurydice*, at sea, Lieut. James Jelly, of the 8th regiment of native infantry. At Malacca, Lieut. John Graham, of the Bengal marine battalion. At Kandi, J. Wright, esq. second assistant to the agent of revenue and commerce for the district of Coomoo. At Colombo, Sylvester Gordon, esq. first assistant to the agent of revenue and commerce at Colombo. Same place, Lieut. and Adjutant Abraham Robinson of his majesty's 51st regiment, and Fort Adjutant of Colombo. At Pulicat, Mrs. P. G. Obdam, the wife of Mr. John Obdam, much regretted. On board the *Diana*, at sea, Lieut. Peter Campbell, of his majesty's 51st regiment.

Off Trincomalée, in the East Indies, while on a voyage for the recovery of his health, CHARLES MANAGE, esq. a youth of most promising abilities, who held a respectable civil appointment in the island of Ceylon. His zeal having prompted him to volunteer his service to conduct a number of Coolies to the British army before Candy, he caught an epidemical disorder, called the jungle fever, which, after apparently yielding to the power of medicine, returned again, and carried him off in the 21st year of his age. His remains are deposited in the garrison church yard of Trincomalée. A gentleman high in office, who had the best opportunity of knowing his worth, has declared that Mr. Manage's death not only deprives his family and his friends of one who would have done them honour, but that government has lost by it a young man of most uncommon talents, great quickness and facility in every pursuit which he undertook, and who wanted nothing to have been a most invaluable servant but what years and experience would have given him.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHRONICLE.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

Supreme Court.

JUNE, 1802.

On Thursday last the Supreme Court of Judicature commenced the sessions of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery. After the usual solemnities, the members of the grand jury were sworn, and addressed by sir Henry Russel, knt. in an elegant, pertinent, and perspicuous charge. His lordship enumerated the several offences for which it appeared by the calendar persons stood committed for trial. The principal crimes which were noticed by the learned judge were perjury and forgery: the former, he lamented to observe, owing to its frequency of occurrence in this country, had attracted the attention of government; in order to check it, parliament had authorised the court to add the punishment of transportation.

In the Honourable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay.

AUGUST.

Julian Bordeau versus John Reel.

This was an action of trespass on the case, for debauching and
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getting with child Mary Elizabeth Jones, relict of John Jones, and daughter of the plaintiff, *per quod servitium amisit*.—Plea, not guilty. Plaintiff's damages, 10,000 rupees.

Mr. Morley having opened the pleading, Mr. Threipland addressed the court, on the part of the plaintiff.

He began, by remarking the frequency of such cases, and those of a nature nearly similar, in the courts in England; and contrasted their prevalence there with the singularity of such occurrences in India. Having stated this, and strongly urged the wisdom of stemming vice in the outset of its career, before the torrent had so far increased as to make barriers feeble, and opposition fruitless, he adverted to the efforts, in this respect, which a noble and learned judge had made, who, by his zeal in all such cases, even more than by all the other services he had done the public, had entitled himself to the esteem and veneration of the good, and to that which, in degree, was next desirable, the ridicule of the weak, and the hatred of the wicked. Under his directions, it was some satisfaction

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to reflect that, at least by that class of our countrymen of whom the juries of England were commonly composed, no reluctance had ever been displayed in granting such ample compensation and redress in cases of this description, as plainly evinced the sincerity of their concurrence with the venerable judge to whom he alluded, in rooted abhorrence of a vice whose tendency it was to introduce misery and dissension where concord and cordiality reigned before, and which sought its own gratification at the expence of domestic happiness, and whatever else was most dear to man.

Having dwelt for some time on these topics, and stated his sense of what a husband must suffer in the situation to which he referred, if he felt as became a man of honour, and had entered into the connexion as became a man of principle, he informed the court, that it was not in the married character that the plaintiff in the present action appeared before them. The husband of the unhappy lady, who was the principal sufferer by the villainy of the defendant, was in his grave. "Removed," said Mr. Threipland, "in God's good time, from a world where he might have witnessed his own disgrace, and the dishonour of his bed;" for he could not be brought to believe, that he who could sport with the feelings of a woman, and strew thorns on the pillow of a father, would have hesitated to gratify his lawless passion even at the expence of a husband—though that husband was his intimate, attached, familiar friend.

* It was this circumstance of his intimacy with his son-in-law (a respectable gentleman in the service of the company, who lost his life

in the expedition to Perim) that while it recommended the defendant to the best attentions the plaintiff could bestow, blinded his eyes to his real designs. The friend of one so near and justly dear to him was sure to be a welcome guest in Mr. Bourdeau's house, and while he meditated schemes fatal to the peace of this innocent and, till his arts proved successful, this happy family, they were exerting their little means to the utmost, to promote his happiness, and to shew him regard. His opportunities of conversing with Mrs. Jones, the daughter of the plaintiff, and the widow of his friend, were proportionably frequent, and the victory of an artful man, who, as he understood, had every exterior accomplishment to recommend him, over a girl of one-and-twenty, whom the same circumstance of his intimacy with her deceased husband threw entirely off her guard, was not so much to be wondered at as deplored. Not that the concurrence of all these circumstances would have sufficed to complete the triumph of her seducer, educated as she had been, by a fond parent, in the most anxious paths of virtue, if he had not basely and treacherously promised her marriage—a promise which it now appeared but too plainly he never meant to keep.

On the infamy of this conduct, Mr. Threipland said it would be an insult to the court, and to all who heard him, were he to dwell for an instant. Human depravity could furnish nothing so detestable as that man's guilt who, under pretence of honourable designs, found means to rob a deluded woman of her innocence, and then refused to pay the price at which he purchased that which was in itself

itself invaluable, and which, once disposed of, could never be redeemed.

Most unfortunately, though there could be no doubt of these promises having being made, the defendant, with more precaution than always belongs to guilt, had reserved them for his hours of private interview with the unhappy lady, when no one was present to attest the fact: but though by this means she could not hope to succeed in that action against him, to which it would otherwise have been competent for her to resort, he was certain this would be an additional reason with the court for granting exemplary damages in the present suit, in which her father was the plaintiff.

He had stated his sense of what other connexions suffered in consequence of such injuries, but where was the man so hard of heart as not to participate in the feelings of a parent on such an occasion?

"I revere," said Mr. Threipland, "that intimate union of interest and affection which marriage consecrates, and I detest the spoiler of wedded happiness; but it is the sorrow of the father, who sees the pride of his age laid lower than the grave, and 'all his hopes of living in the honour of his offspring for ever blasted and overthrown: his is the grief which affects my mind with the most poignant sensations of pity and commiseration. Nature has, indeed, bound other connexions by powerful ties to one another, but the strongest link of all is that which attaches the parent to his child. Other bonds are at the mercy of caprice and fashion; but parental affection is that living principle which disowns such precarious sub-

jection and, what may be thought to increase the misery of cases like the present, is not always to be extinguished, even by the misconduct of its object."

Adverting next to the proof he meant to lead, he expressed his regret at the necessity which impelled him to bring Mrs. Jones before the court, but it was impossible for him to establish his case without her testimony. They would see her—the ghost of what she once was, no longer to be known by those who formerly knew her best—worn down with grief—exhausted with sickness—the victim of betrayed confidence and disappointed hope.

Having heightened this picture in a most affecting manner, and referred to two cases, the one in Wilson's Reports, vol. 3, p. 16, the other in 2 T. R. p. 166, to shew the principle on which courts had acted, in awarding damages for such offences, he expressed his conviction that the circumstances of the plaintiff, and his not perhaps moving in the highest sphere of life, would neither affect his title to redress, nor diminish its amount. They knew little of the world and of human nature, who imagined that the power to feel such injuries belonged exclusively to the great and affluent. Wealth and power, so far from refining the sensibilities of our nature, only tended to blunt and deaden them, by substituting other objects to engage the affections and occupy the heart. It was in the humbler walks of life—it was one in the situation of the plaintiff, above the fear of want, but not above the necessity of courting home and the comforts of domestic intercourse, as a refuge from the frowns of the world, "the

whips and scorns of time, the oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely," he it was who must suffer most under an injury of this nature, and when it was sustained, ought, in consequence, to be most amply recompensed.

There was another consideration applicable to the case, which he was persuaded would not be without its weight. The wrong complained of was one of those which by laws misnamed those of honour, could only be expiated by the blood of the offender. "Of this, a memorable instance occurred in England not many years ago. The lady was a daughter of Lord Tankerville—her seducer's name, Fitzgerald, a colonel in the guards. No sooner was her dishonour known, than her brother demanded what, in the jargon of the duellist, is termed satisfaction. They fought without effect on either side, and a brother's indignation was appeased. But her father, venerable in worth and years, still mourned the disgrace of his house and the ruin of his child.—Disgusted with the world, he retired to his estate in a remote part of the kingdom, carrying with him the deluded victim of a villain's lust.

"They had not long indulged their grief, and hid their shame in privacy (he spoke in the plural number, for it was the peculiar nature of such injuries to entail disgrace on the innocent as well as on the guilty), when the unhappy father learned that the cause of all his misery had been seen lurking in the neighbourhood of his castle, and had actually taken up his residence in an adjoining village.

"Stung with resentment, and no longer able to restrain his

rage, he flew thither, and having found the object of his pursuit, shot him dead in his bed! The murderer surrendered himself to justice, but no one appearing to prosecute, he was acquitted by his peers."

He had mentioned this melancholy history to shew the dreadful and unjustifiable manner in which such injuries had been known to be avenged, and he could not help thinking that the contrast which the present suit exhibited, in which a father came calmly before a court of justice, to seek redress for a similar injury, which he felt not less acutely, was itself calculated to excite a powerful interest in his favour. If men are to be restrained from the excesses into which Lord Tankerville and his son were betrayed, it is by courts of justice encouraging the opposite conduct which the plaintiff had pursued. If men are to look to law as their avenger, it must espouse their cause with warmth, and not dismiss them dissatisfied with its award.

But independent of every argument arising from this consideration, he was confident that the court would be desirous to testify what never could be reiterated too often, that the law of the land is subservient to the law of religion and good morals.

It was the remark, he said, of an advocate, who, by the confession of his rivals (for enemies he had none), had long occupied the proudest eminence of his profession, and of whom it was impossible to speak or think without enthusiasm, he could mean no other than the hon. Mr. Erskine, that more instructive lessons were taught in courts of justice than the church was able to inculcate.

"Morals."

"Morals," said he, in his brilliant and expressive language, "come in cold abstract from the pulpit, but men smart under them, practically, when we lawyers are the preachers." He trusted this would be the case in the present instance, and there could not be a doubt that the cause of good morals would be benefited by the result. It would be benefited, as it had been by the exertions of the noble and learned judge to whom he had before alluded, and who, on occasion of the same trial which drew from Mr. Erskine the remark he had mentioned, thanked Heaven he had found juries co-operate with him, in endeavouring to correct the morals of a libertine age, by letting the public know they best consult their own interest, by discharging with fidelity the duties they owe to God and to society.

The first witness called was Mrs. Jones.

She said she was about 22 years of age; the daughter of the plaintiff; that the defendant had been in habits of visiting at her father's house soon after his arrival from a voyage in August last. That he intimated his wish to marry her through the medium of a friend of his, a Mr. Vulgar; that he also in person repeatedly promised to marry her. That he was the father of her child; that she had never been connected with any man but the defendant since the death of her husband; that he used to come in at her bed-room window, when the rest of her family were asleep; that she was in her father's house when she was delivered on the 7th of June last, and, till she was confined, had been used to do servant's work in the house; that she was ill and unable to perform her usual services for upwards of two months;

that she had received three rupees from the defendant, that he did not bear any of the expence^s attending her lying in; nor did he ever make any offer to support her child.

On her cross-examination by Mr. Dowdeswell, she said she remembered going on a party of pleasure to Sorabjee's Bungalow; she at first did not recollect the time, but, on consideration, said it was in October last; there were fifteen or sixteen persons of the party, seven or eight of whom were women; they all dined, and most of them slept there that night; her father remained with them till one o'clock in the morning, when he went home leaving her there, and also her mother and grandmother. The defendant was of the party, and this was the first night of their connection. It was before this that Mr. Vulgar had told her the defendant wished to marry her; the defendant, besides the 3 rupees she had mentioned, had given her a ring and a piece of chintz; he gave her the ring at the time he expressed his intention to marry her. As the widow of Mr. Jones, who was a conductor of stores, she had a pension from government of 17 rupees per month; this sum she expended in the purchase of cloaths; her father wrote in the secretary's office; she knew no person of the name of Barnes, and did not remember any offer of marriage being made to her by any person of that name; she did not know Joana Souza a midwife; but she remembered a midwife being called to see her about September and October last, and also in January following. On the first occasion the midwife declared her complaint arose from flatulency; she thought herself with child. The ladies, who were of the party to Sorabjee's Bungal-

low, slept some on the floor and some in cots; the gentlemen in their palanquins. She took the opportunity of her mother being asleep, and joined the defendant in his meanah; she never told her father of her being with child by the defendant, being afraid to do so.

Balloo, the next witness, said he was in the service of the defendant, and had been so for ten years past; that he was with him when Mrs. Jones lived with her father; that she did a great part of the business of the house; she was generally employed in making and mending cloaths for herself and her father.

A witness was then called, who proved the defendant had been third officer and purser of the ship *Adam Smith*, of eight hundred tons burthen. But it appeared he was at present out of employment, and had been so for near twelve months.

Another witness proved that the defendant was about to be married to another lady, daughter to a gentleman of some property, but to what extent he expected to profit by this connexion, did not appear.

Two witnesses were also called who had known the plaintiff for a long period of years, and spoke of his character and attention to his family in very favourable terms.

Mr. Dowdeswell, upon the part of the defendant, began by saying, that he could not refrain from congratulating his friend Mr. Threipland upon being removed from the vices of Europe, which he had so pathetically lamented; but he did not believe his friend would entertain the opinion (after the circumstances of the present case were fully detailed) that the climate of Asia was more favourable to virtue and morality.

Upon the 27th of October, a large party of ladies and gentlemen (among whom were the plaintiff, his wife, mother, and Mrs. Jones, his daughter), with the defendant, went to spend the evening at Sorabjee's Bungalow.

The spirit of entertainment was kept up, the bottle went merrily round, there was much singing and gaiety till one o'clock the succeeding morning. At that hour Mr. Bourdeau, and several other persons of the party, went to their respective homes, leaving the remainder to dispose of themselves in the following manner: the gentlemen to retire to their palanquins, and the ladies to roll themselves on the floor—for beds and bed-chambers there were none. Whether the other ladies found the place allotted for repose very hard and uncomfortable, he was not so impertinent as to inquire; but Mrs. Jones certainly did so, and, in the search of a softer pillow, reeled by some chance or accident, into his client's meanah. In this snug retreat she was discovered by one of the party, who would be called before the court.

Much had been said respecting the character of Mr. Bourdeau, and of his anxiety to bring up his daughter in the paths of chastity and propriety. A respectable clergyman had been called to testify to that anxiety. Mr. Dowdeswell said he regretted that the care and anxiety had not been extended a little further—to keep her in them. Was Sorabjee's Bungalow a fit and decent place to leave a young woman in at such an hour, with a number of young men, elevated by the festivity of the evening? Allusions had been made to cases of adultery, and the court called upon to give exemplary damages. He thought

thought the present case resembled some of the cases alluded to, where a negligent inattentive husband had thrown his wife into the arms of her gallant. It reminded him of one,—where a simple girl, a witness, being teased by a cross-examination, and pressed to recollect particular circumstances, exclaimed, “I cannot remember, I did not expect such a fuss would be made about this matter. When I saw my master, the plaintiff, and a lady rolled up in one corner of the carpet, and my mistress rolled up with the defendant in another corner of the carpet, I thought they were all agreed.” If disgrace had been brought upon Mr. Bourdeau by the present defendant, Mr. Bourdeau had himself to blame; but the defendant was not the father of the child. The lady herself has admitted, that the first connexion with the defendant was at this merry-making. When she was brought to bed is not distinctly ascertained, but it must have been in the first week in June. It so happens that this virtuous lady was suspected by her mother to be with child in September. A midwife was then called in, who was at that time uncertain as to the fact; but having been again sent for in January, has now no doubt that the suspicions were well founded. No evidence had been given to shew that this was a seven months’ child. The defendant did not return from the Red Sea to Bombay till about the 26th of August.

Mrs. Jones has asserted, that proposals of marriage from the defendant were made to her through Mr. Vulgar previous to the meeting at Sorabjee’s Bungalow. Mr. Vulgar will be called, and will satisfy the court that he never car-

ried such proposals, had no authority so to do, and that he believes the defendant never entertained a thought of such marriage. As for exemplary damages, judges had differed upon that subject. By the present action a recompense was sought for a civil injury, but no evidence has been given of any sum of money expended by the father upon the lying in.

For the breach of promise of marriage, if any such had been made, the lady herself may maintain her action. Mr. Dowdeswell concluded by taking a legal objection, that as the daughter had been married, she was emancipated from her father’s family, was *sui juris*, had a pension from the company as the widow of one of their servants, therefore the present action would not lie.

The first witness called was

John Vulgar. He said he had been in India since 1774, and his employment at present was stowing cordage; that he knew the plaintiff and his daughter, Mrs. Jones, ever since her birth; that he lived next door to the plaintiff, and was called in towards the end of September last in consequence of Mrs. Jones being unwell. On this occasion her mother told him that she had been unwell ever since June; but that he said she was with child, which he concluded likewise from her appearance, which was larger than usual: that he knew a Mr. Barnes, and had carried an offer of marriage from him to Mrs. Jones several years ago. that he understood the marriage did not take place, in consequence of something transpiring as to Mrs. Jones’s character; that he was of the party to Sorabjee’s Bungalow, and that it took place on the 27th of October last; that he never carried any offer of marriage

riage on the part of the defendant to Mrs. Jones.

On his cross examination by Mr. Threipland, he said the defendant lived in his house, and had done so since his return from his last voyage; that he was in habits of intimacy with him, but had never heard him mention a word as to his connexion with Mrs. Jones; his daughters were of the party to Sorabjee's Bungalow as well as himself; that it was from them, and not from the defendant, that he heard of Mrs. Jones's conduct there; that he did not inform the plaintiff of what he had been told respecting her; that his daughters continued to associate with Mrs. Jones as before, but that the plaintiff would not permit her to come into his house.

Barnes Brans was next called. He said he had seen Mrs. Jones frequently. Mr. Vulgar once carried proposals of marriage from him to her; this was before her marriage with Mr. Jones; the offer came to nothing, as he did not like her; he was of the party to Sorabjee's Bungalow, where he saw Mrs. Jones; it was in October, but he did not recollect the day of the month.

The next witness was Joana Souza, who said she was a midwife, and attended Mrs. Jones in September last, by desire of her mother. On examining Mrs. Jones, she could not say she was with child, she rather thought it was occasioned by flatulency. She went again about the beginning of January, when she was satisfied she was with child, and supposed she might be four months gone.

On her cross-examination, she said Mrs. Jones's shapes in September could not make her be supposed with child; that a woman

was generally three or four months gone with child before her size was altered so as to make her situation visible.

Eliza Tool was next called—she said she was of the party to Sorabjee's Bungalow with Mrs. Jones; the gentlemen were all singing and playing till day-break; three of the ladies were going down stairs in the morning, when they were told to stop, for that Mrs. Jones and Mr. Reel were in a meana together; that Mrs. Jones appeared to be with child at this time.

Here the evidence for the defendant closed.

The court, after some consideration, were of opinion, that judgment ought to be given for the defendant. Even if Mrs. Jones's testimony had stood uncontradicted, a judgment in favour of the plaintiff could scarcely have been founded upon it. The circumstance of the child being, by her own account, born at eight months was itself sufficiently suspicious, and her saying that in the month of September previous to the party at Sorabjee's Bungalow she thought herself with child, which the midwife who examined her did not seem clear might not be the case, though she rather thought it otherwise, was not to be reconciled with the fact which it was necessary for the plaintiff to establish, that the defendant, and no one else, was the father of the child in question.

When to this was added her asserting that offers of marriage on the part of the defendant had been made to her through the medium of Mr. Vulgar, which he positively denied, and his and Mrs. Tool's suspicions of her situation from her outward appearance in the months of September and October, the
 opinion

opinion of the court, that her evidence did not support the case, was still further confirmed.

OCTOBER.

Madras, October 14, 1802.

On Tuesday a session of Oyer and Terminer, and general goal delivery, commenced before the Hon. Sir Henry Gwillim, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Supreme Court.

Francois Konig, a private of the Muron regiment, and John Collins, a trooper of the 19th regiment of dragoons, were convicted of murder, and received sentence of death.

Two natives named Raman and Chingleroy, were convicted of grand larceny, and ordered to be transported for seven years, to Prince of Wales's island.

Several others were discharged by proclamation, and the session closed on Thursday evening.

BOMBAY,

October 16, 1802.

On Tuesday last the 12th instant, the quarterly sessions of Oyer and Terminer were held before Edward Atkins, Esq. mayor, and acting president of the court of the recorder, and his associates, Robert Henshaw, Simon Haliday, and Patrick Hadow, esquires.

Edward Atkins, esq. mayor and acting president of the court, having informed the grand jury that the only bill they would have to investigate was one for stealing from a dwelling house, goods and chattels to the value of 40s.

Mr. Threipland said, it was his duty, as counsel for the crown, to state, that there was another bill ready to be submitted to the consideration of the present grand jury for an offence infinitely more heinous; a bill which charged a number of individuals, who as yet were not in custody of the civil power, with

having occasioned, or been accessory to the death of his excellency Hadjee Khaleel Khad, ambassador from the king of Persia, and others, his attendants.

In reply to this, Mr. Atkins, said, Sir, as the case you have mentioned is perhaps of as great importance as any which ever came before a court, and as this court has been too recently deprived of its president to be sufficiently prepared for so important an investigation, no information with respect to which has hitherto been laid before them, it is their general desire that it may be deferred till the bench is full, more especially as that is likely to be the case in a short period of time, and they trust that you are empowered to consent to a delay in which it seems to them that the public and the persons accused are equally interested.

Mr. Threipland then observed, that though it certainly was the anxious wish of those who acted for the crown on this occasion, that the law should take its course, in relation to the calamitous affair alluded to, with as little delay as was consistent with the attainment of substantial justice, yet it was impossible to be insensible to the consequences of an event which had deprived the court of his assistance, who was peculiarly qualified to have conducted such an investigation with entire satisfaction to the public.

That the intended trial was of a most important nature, there could be no doubt: it was of the last importance to the accused, who were therefore entitled to much consideration in the manner of conducting it; but it was not of more consequence to them than it was material to the public, that every circumstance connected with the event which had taken place on the

20th of July last, should be minutely investigated, and in the most grave and solemn manner of which the forms of justice were susceptible.

Viewing the matter in this light, and having heard the recommendation of the court, to which he was bound to listen with due submission, he was happy in being empowered to say, that the crown consented to postpone the trial in question, till the arrival of a judge from Madras to supply the place of that distinguished magistrate who was now no more.

Wednesday 13th.

The grand jury having found a true bill against John Pennico, seaman, he was placed at the bar, and his indictment read. It charged him with having stolen a watch, and other articles, the property of Betsey, a woman, above the value of 40s. from the dwelling-house of the said Betsey. There was another count for the simple larceny alone.

Mr. Threipland stated the case on the part of the crown. The first count in the indictment being founded on the 12th of Anne, ch. 7. rendered the offence of a capital nature. He explained this statute, and entered fully into the several particulars which it was necessary for him to establish, before he could bring the prisoner within its enactment.

The indictment having laid the property to have been taken from the dwelling-house of the prosecutrix, he anticipated a doubt which might arise from her appearing to be only a tenant, and not the owner of the habitation. On this point he referred to the case of the king against Rogers, Le. Cr. Law, p. 104, which had established that there was no occasion to take mention of the owner's name, provided he inhabited no part of the house, or entered it by a different door from

that which gave his tenant access. On these and other points he was more full, he said, than he would otherwise have been, that voice, which was wont to dictate the law in this place, and on which juries could rely with such implicit confidence, being now for ever silent; and he strongly disclaimed the wish to urge the guilt of the prisoner beyond the limits which the law of England had prescribed. He was convinced, however, if the jury were satisfied of his guilt, they would not think it of small importance to convince the public, that the property of the meanest individual was safe under the protection of the law; that it knew no distinction of persons; and was as ready to punish a European who had committed an offence, as any other inhabitant of the place who had rendered himself amenable to justice.

The felony being clearly proved, the jury, after a few minutes consideration, returned a verdict of *Guilt*, but restricted the value of the property to a sum within 40s. by which the capital part of the offence was taken off. The court ordered the prisoner to be brought up for judgment on Friday the 15th.

FRIDAY, 15th.

Sentence was this day passed upon John Pennico, to be imprisoned for three calendar months, and during that period to be once publicly whipped from the Apollo to the Bazar gate.

DECEMBER, 7th, 1802.

SUPREME COURT, CALCUTTA.

On Saturday last the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer were held at the court-house. The charge was delivered by the honourable Sir JOHN ROYDS, Knt.

On Friday last came on to be tried, two indictments against Joseph Mari

Mari Leperrouse, one for the murder of captain Ivie Campbell, late commander of the Sarah Margaretta, near the coast of Pedier, on the 4th of September last, and the other for piracy; he was found guilty on both, when the Chief Justice passed sentence of *death* upon him, which will be carried into effect this day, at the usual place of execution. The court directed that his body should be afterwards hung in chains.

The court then passed the following sentences on the prisoners, who had been tried during the sessions.

Byjoo Mussaulchey, for a robbery in the house of Samuel Davies, esq. received sentence of *death*.

Pauly Stratty Anunderam, and Catoul Kissen, for a conspiracy, against Christopher Roberts, esq. Judge and Magistrate of Sylhet, to be imprisoned two years, and stand once in the pillory; the court also directed Anunderam to pay a fine of 4,000 rupees.

Ramsoonder Sircar, for perjury before the court of commissioners for recovery of small debts, to be transported for seven years.

Ter Jacob Ter Petruse, an Armenian clergyman, for perjury, before the Supreme Court, in an action commenced by him there, against Mr. Sarkis Johannes, to be imprisoned two years, and pay a fine of one rupee.

Imaumbux Golyah, for a robbery in the dwelling-house of Mr. Frederick Hohler, transported for life.

Thomas Norman Morgan, for forgery, to be imprisoned two years, stand once in the pillory, and pay a fine of one rupee.

Coochill, Buxoo, Ruffic, and Nyamftullah, for a robbery in the yard of Messrs. Gilmore and Wilson, to be transported for seven years.

Mohun Sing, for a robbery in the

dwelling-house of Mr. Curtis, and Hugnow and Noordy, concerned in the robbery of Messrs. Gilmore and Wilson, were discharged.

The Grand Jury were discharged, but the session was adjourned until the 3d of February next, on which day the Petty Jury, were directed to attend.

The Chief Justice, in passing sentence on Thomas Norman Morgan, for forgery, observed, it was fortunate for the prisoner, that the law which makes that crime *capital*, had not yet been extended to this country; but that he had reason to believe, ere long it would.

NOVEMBER.

Bombay Nov. 17th.

On Monday last the trial of captain Edward Thomas Kemp came on before Edward Atkins, Esq. mayor, and acting president of the court of recorder of Bombay, and his companions Luke Ashburner, and John Hope Oliphant, esquires, and a special jury, for a libel; after a long and minute investigation, the jury retired, and after consulting about half an hour, returned with a verdict of *GUILTY*. The foreman of the jury, Mr. John Smee, then addressed the bench, in a neat and appropriate speech, recommending the prisoner to the mercy of the court, and the prisoner at the same time offering an apology to be recorded, the court was pleased to sentence captain Edward Thomas Kemp to be fined one rupee, and on paying the fine to be discharged.

APRIL, 1803.

On Thursday the 14th, the Quarter Sessions were opened before the honourable Sir Benjamin Sullivan, Recorder, and his associates, Augustus William Handley, esq. mayor, Edward Atkins, and Luke Ashburner, esqrs.

After the jury were sworn in, the Recorder addressed them in a very forcible and impressive speech upon the nature of the crimes which were stated in the calendar, and the points of law applicable to each, when the jury withdrew to consider such bills of indictments as were ready for their deliberation.

Yesterday a Moorman of the name of Abdalla was put to the bar to be tried for the murder of a native named Bauker, on board a ship in the harbour, by stabbing him with a knife, but there not being an Arabic interpreter in court, which was the only language the prisoner knew, he was remanded to prison.

Minguel Somnoos, a Portuguese, was then put upon his trial for the murder of Domingo Fernandez, a fellow servant, being both in the service of Col. Blachford.

Mr. Threipland opened the indictment, and stated the case on behalf of the crown, when a Chubdar in the service of Colonel Blachford was sworn, who deposed that on the day of the fire which lately happened in Bombay, the prisoner stabbed the deceased with a knife in the cook-room of their master, and to this purpose the testimony of the deceased himself was given in his dying moments, accusing the prisoner as his murderer, which having been taken before a magistrate, was read in evidence to the jury.

Dr. Baird and Dr. Alvares were called, who examined the body, and proved the wounds given to have been the cause of the death of the deceased.

The prisoner, in his defence, attempted to establish that the deceased had committed suicide, but unfortunately the principal witness he called substantiated the commission of the crime he stood charged of; the recorder having

summed up the evidence, the jury retired, and, about an hour after, returned a verdict *guilty* of murder. Sentence being postponed, the prisoner was remanded to prison.

On Saturday last, April the 16th, the Grand Jury were discharged.

Abdallah, the Moorman, mentioned in our last was brought up and put upon his trial.

Mr. Threipland opened the indictment, and stated the case.

Govind Punzia, examined. He was a sailor on board the Arab ship with the prisoner; he recollects on the 16th March last, about eight in the evening, when the prisoner got hold of the deceased when he was escaping up the shrouds, pulled him down, and stabbed him in the breast. The boy then fell into the sea. The witness saw the stab given by the prisoner. A signal being made to the ships of war, a long boat came on board. The prisoner escaped from the ship, and was next morning taken in the woods. The witness saw the body next morning, which was found, and brought on board the ship.

Sciad Habajee. He was a sailor on board the Arab ship, and was in the ship when the deceased was killed. The prisoner had a knife in his hand, and the witness being called to take care of himself, he drew a sword and gave the prisoner a cut on the foot, when he left the witness, and went forward. He observed the prisoner hold the knife in an attitude of striking. The prisoner and the witness were fellow slaves to the Nocquedah or supracargo of the ship.

Dr. Baird was examined. He was called to inspect three dead bodies sent on shore from an Arab ship lying in the harbour; among others one of the boy named Baukur, he found a wound on the breast-bone which

which penetrated into the cavity of the breast; it appeared to have been made with a broad sword or a large knife, and must have been the immediate cause of death.

A constable was called who proved that the prisoner was brought to the police office by some Arabs, and he was committed to custody until his trial should take place.

The prisoner called a witness in his defence named Seroo, who was examined by Mr. Morley; he was on board the ship when the boy was killed; he did not see the prisoner after sun-set of that day.

The recorder summed up the evidence; after which the jury retired to consider of their verdict; and after being absent about ten minutes, returned with a verdict of *guilty*.

Moideen a Mopla, was put to the bar for theft of various articles belonging to Lieut. Shulddham, from his tent on the Esplanade; but the trial was postponed, and the prisoner remanded to jail, to be released upon giving two securities in 500 rupees each, and himself in 1000 rupees, to appear next sessions.

Sentence was then pronounced upon Somnoss, the Portuguese, and Abdalla, the Moorman, who had been tried and found guilty of murder. The former was banished for life to Prince of Wales's island, and the latter condemned to death: his sentence was accordingly executed on Tuesday last. This unhappy wretch appeared to the last indifferent to his fate.

CEYLON, 1803.

COURT OF JUDICATURE.

On Saturday last, the honourable the Chief Justice of the court of judicature returned to the presidency, having concluded the southern circuit.

The court held a session at Point De Galle, and one at Matura.

The former commenced on the 12th of July, and ended on the 16th. Seven prisoners were acquitted, and discharged; three acquitted, but bound over to their behaviour.

One was convicted of an assault, with an intent to ravish, and sentenced to receive, at two several whippings, 100 lashes; to be imprisoned for one year, subject to hard labour in the public works, and to pay a fine of seventy-seven dollars.

His excellency the governor has been pleased to remit this sentence, in consideration of the youth of the prisoner, and of his manlying the party aggrieved.

At the Session at Matura, which began the 19th, and ended the 21st inst. three were acquitted, and discharged.

One accused of murder, but convicted of culpable homicide; and one of assaulting, stabbing, and wounding, with intent to murder. The former was sentenced to receive, at two several whippings, two hundred and two strokes, to be imprisoned for twelve months, subject to hard labour in chains on the public works, and to pay a fine of five rix-dollars; the latter was sentenced to receive, at two several whippings two hundred and fifty strokes, to be imprisoned for three years, subject to hard labour in chains on the public works, and to pay a fine of one rix-dollar.

BENGAL.

July 3, 1803.

SUPREME COURT, CALCUTTA.

The first trial that came before the court, affords a singular example of the credulity and superstition, which,

which, assisted by avarice, can take possession of the human heart. The following are nearly, as we can recollect, the leading features of the case.

The prosecutrix was standing at her door in the Chitpore-road. The prisoner came and accosted her with, Madam, you are a very fortunate and handsome woman. The prosecutrix invited him into her dwelling. He told her that under her house a number of copper vessels filled with gold were concealed, and that if she would give him half their value, he would get the treasure for her. She told him that she would not give him half, but would make him a handsome present; on which, he consented to undertake the business on her account. He demanded four gold mohurs; but as she had only one, he told her that jewels would answer the purpose as well. She gave him an old backgammon-box to make pooja in, of four and rice, and to contain the jewels with which she supplied him, viz. her gold bangles, worth ten gold mohurs, a necklace of gold, and one gold mohur. He came three days successively, made pooja, and uttered prayers over the box and jewels. On the fourth day, the one on which the treasure was to come up, at twelve o'clock, he found something was wanting to complete his necromancy, and under pretence of going to fetch some water from the sacred river, he left the prosecutrix's house: but, making more haste than good speed, he dropped the gold mohur that had been loaned him by his credulous employer, from his waist-cloth. The exciting alarm, he fled; but being soon overtaken, the bangles, &c. were found upon him, and he was committed for feloniously taking and stealing of the same. The prose-

cutrix is a professed christian; yet she suffered a mandicant Bramin to induce her to place confidence in his powers as a conjurer. Being asked by her, where the treasure came from, the prisoner answered, that it was sent by the Bramin's god, and was on a subterranean journey to the river Hoogla; but that on the moment of his fixing the box in a corner of her house, he arrested its course, and that he should draw it up to the surface of the earth by the means he had used. In all this "gypsy jargon," the deluded woman placed full reliance, and in consequence, came very near losing her jewels to a considerable amount.—The jury without leaving their seats found the prisoner guilty.

BOMBAY,

THE HON. RECORDER'S COURT.

May 28, 1803.

Sadasaw Pandorang and Others,
versus *Wittoba Cannogee.*

The bill having been read which stated the building and consecration of the Church according to the forms of the Hindu religion by one Cassinath Socajee in 1793, and its having been in part pulled down by the defendant, who claimed a right of property in virtue of a sale by the Sheriff in 1796, (though from that period to the time of the dilapidation in May 1802, the edifice had been used as a place of religious worship by the cast) Mr. Threipland the hon. company's counsel, addressed the court on the part of the complainants.

He began by observing that the magnitude of a cause was not always to be estimated by the number of rupees that were at stake on its decision. That was one source of importance no doubt, but there were others of still greater consequence, for that might be at issue for the loss

loss of which money could not compensate, and of whose value it was no criterion. Of this description was the claim of the complainants, who had been injured, not so much in a pecuniary point of view, as in those feelings of the mind which it was most proper and praise-worthy for men to cherish, and which were cherished, he believed, by every tribe and every nation on the face of the earth. That country was yet to be discovered where the idea of a God did not prevail. He was called by different names of worship to be sure—"Jehovah, Jove, or Lord," but there was a principle in human nature which led the creature to reverence its Almighty Creator, and to testify that reverence by outward symbols of respect, of awe, of adoration.

In rude and simple times the prayers ascend in open air to Heaven, and God's great temple is the magnificent canopy of the skies. In the progress of refinement, edifices are raised, where all those who think alike assemble, and offer up the incense of united prayer and praise to the beneficent Author of their being. To these structures, those feelings are then confined which before expanded over the face of nature, and the custom of invoking Heaven in a temple made with hands, soon begets a veneration for the place itself, and a horror for whatever profanes the sacred purposes to which it is devoted. The same feelings lead the pious enthusiast to decorate the spot; it becomes in his mind's eye the residence of the Deity, not to be approached without sensations of reverence, not to be entered without impressions of devotion. "*Procul este profani, conclamat raptus, totoque assistite luo.*"

Though the universality of these

sentiments could not be doubted, it was equally true that in every country there were persons who scoffed at the institutions of religion, in whose eyes nothing was sacred, nothing venerable; men of grovelling minds incapable of a thought which had not self for its object, and who weakly made the forms which piety assumed a source of ridicule and jest; but such persons were the bane of all society, and their libertine doctrines, which all were every where alike interested to oppose, it was particularly proper to contend against in a country situated like this, and among a people not more tenacious of their modes of faith, than entitled by law to have them preserved inviolate. That right unquestionably no man could dispute; it had been specially recognized and adverted to in the act of the legislature which constituted the court, and he was sure it would be enforced on all occasions, whether for that purpose it was necessary to oppose the inroads of European infidelity, or, as in the present instance, the sacrilegious attempts of native wickedness, prompted by the love of gain.

After an introduction to this effect, Mr. Threipland proceeded to lay the facts insisted on by the complainants before the court, and having done so at considerable length, and referred to Halhead and Colebrooke, in support of the several doctrines which the case embraced, he proceeded to remark, that the effect of a solemn consecration, in divesting the former owner of all right of property, was by no means peculiar to the Hindu law. He conceived the same consequences would result from a solemn dedication performed in England, of which it was a strong proof that

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the church and church-yard were there esteemed the freehold of the rector, though the right of patronage and advowson resided in a different person, and was capable of transmission by devise or purchase. On this subject, after alluding to the derivation of the word church from two Greek words, signifying the house of God, he referred to Coke's Institute, Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, and other authors, and noticed likewise that stealing from a church, by breaking into it over night, is burglary by the law of England. *Quia Mansionalis est*, says Sir Edward Coke, *Omnipotentis Dei*. The principle, indeed, had been extended in the mother country from things inanimate to persons, insomuch that he who was once solemnly dedicated to the service of the altar, could not afterwards desecrate himself, however much his interest might prompt a wish to that effect. All this he could not help thinking was extremely wise, for the moment the transition was rendered easy from things sacred to things profane, from spiritual to secular purposes, that moment a degree of degradation was brought upon the former, or at least they were no longer likely to be contemplated with that reverential regard which in every country it is so truly advisable to promote and cherish in the public mind. It was a sense of this that made our blessed Lord take so much just offence at those whom he found buying and selling in the temple; but what would he have said if the temple itself had been exposed to sale, and the habitation of holiness been bartered for the gold of the highest bidder?

In a commercial place, where nothing is valuable but in as far as it is an article of traffic or a medium

of exchange, these things, with all their bearings, might not at first occur; and therefore, if it should turn out that at the sale in 1796, the sheriff meant to bring a church to the hammer with as little ceremony as a bale of cotton or a cargo of sugar, it would not in the least affect the merits of the question before the court. In all these cases it was not what the sheriff did, but what he had a right to do, that was to be considered. The sheriff is an officer of the court, and in executing its process is emphatically bound to respect the rights of individuals and the public.

He believed it would be found accordingly that the respectable gentleman who filled that office in the year 1796, had expressly excluded the church from the several lots exposed to sale, and it was certain that the price paid by the defendant strongly favoured this idea, who therefore had no pecuniary loss to afford a cover for his impiety. But even had it been otherwise, he should not have pitied him, for he was *versans in illicito*, when he made the purchase, and knew well that he could never be suffered to appropriate to his own vile use, what in fact belonged exclusively to God. It was not, accordingly, till after several years had elapsed, that the defendant collected audacity sufficient to make the attempt. Much to the honour of the complainants, he was resisted in the outset of his iniquity, and such was the opposition from all quarters which he saw he had to apprehend, that after pulling down a part, his fears induced him to spare the remainder; and under the same influence, the only one to which he seemed alive, had he rebuilt what he had destroyed, the complainants would have left him in quiet enjoyment of the
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reflections likely to arise in such a mind on an abortive attempt to serve his private purposes by the robbery of the public; but in performing the duty of restitution he had overlooked a full third of the space which the old buildings occupied; having purchased the church like a bale of cotton, he had proceeded, by way of humouring the allusion, as Mr. Threipland supposed, to *sc:rew* it into two-thirds of its former dimensions; and in this diminished state, curtailed of its just proportions, "scarce half made up," had the effrontery to expect that the cast would take it off his hands, and bury their wrongs in silence. He was sure the court would have disapproved of such tameness in such a cause, and he was equally confident they would mark their approbation of the conduct actually pursued, by granting the prayer of the bill in its fullest extent, while their only regret would be that they had not power to punish the defendant in a manner more signal and severe.

A number of witnesses were now adduced on the part of the complainants, with respect to whose testimony it is only necessary here to state, that the fact of a public dedication by a high priest from Poonah, in presence of thirty or forty Bramins, with all the ceremonies usual on such occasions, as prescribed by the Shaster, as well as the effect of those ceremonies in the opinion of the Hindoos, in divesting the former owner, and rendering the property thenceforth sacred as well as common, was fully established; as it likewise was that the church in question, though the walls were proved to have been strong enough to have lasted fifty years, had been in part pulled down, and rebuilt,

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leaving but one third. It also appeared that the former church had three doors, but the present only one; and of the two that were missing, the defendant was proved to have appropriated one of ornamental carved work, to the use of a private bungalow in the neighbourhood. With respect to the proceedings of the sheriff, it appeared that previous to the sale he had been applied to, and had taken the attachment off the church; and several witnesses swore that he expressly excluded it from the several lots exposed to sale, and neither of the founder's creditors, at whose instance the execution issued, pointed it out to be sold, or from the money they received had any idea that it had been disposed of.

This evidence being gone through, Mr. Morley, also of counsel for the complainants, addressed the court.

The anxious attention, he said, which had been displayed in investigating the merits of the case, assured him, that the court had, a due sense of the extensive operation of the precedent that its judgment would establish; and that although the individuals immediately before the court were of a particular belief, still the question that this cause involved would influence the general interests of every religion practised under the British government in India. However various and contradictory are the religions of man, every religion inculcates the doctrine, that the Deity is propitiated by the grateful offerings of his creatures, and every religion prohibits the secular appropriation of what has been consecrated to the Divinity. This doctrine, so congenial to man's propensity to devotion, and in which the warmest affections of his nature are so power-

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fully engaged, would be ill secured against the assaults of adverse sectaries, or even against the vicious of the same religious profession, if it were subjected to the discretion of individuals, and not protected by the temporal justice of the state: and the British government would have little pretension to its character for political wisdom, if it exposed this doctrine to violation, ridicule, and contempt, by the refusal of its protecting force. The practice of consecrations, that some may deride as superstitious, was productive of very beneficial consequences to society. It contributed to impress on the gross and unlettered mind a knowledge of the existence and the superintendence of a Supreme Being; and in that immense range of action, which the human eye cannot discover, nor human laws restrain, the propensity to vice and criminality may be corrected and controlled by the dread of an avenging Deity.

The duty of the court on this occasion was in exact conformity to what, he was persuaded, was its inclination. The charter has prescribed as a positive and peremptory duty to the court, to conform to the laws and usages of the Hindoos, in the disputes that arise between them; and to determine their suits as they would have been determined if the suit had been brought in a native court.—The questions for the decision of the court, therefore, were, whether the building in dispute was duly consecrated to the general use of the Hindoos; and whether such consecration did not destroy the right of Cassinath Socajee, the founder.

On the first of these questions, besides the admissions of the complainants themselves in their bill, it

was indisputably established by many respectable witnesses, that the church was dedicated in the most public and sacred manner to the general use of the Hindoos, and ever since the dedication, that it had been the place of religious adoration of all the cast.

On the second question there could be no doubt that a public and solemn dedication to religious purposes, absolutely rescinded every right of the donor. That by the Hindoo law, even a promise to religious purposes irrevocably transferred the right, and that such a promise was equally operative to transfer the right, even when uttered in the frenzy of madness.—What principle of the Hindoo law can then be resorted to, to deny the validity of a donation to God, not by a promise, as an intended future transmission, not by the voice of a man, who could not understand the words that he uttered, but a donation, when the faculties of the mind were in their most perfect state, by ceremonies the most public, deliberate, and sacred, and by ceremonies calculated and intended to convey an absolute and irrevocable gift.

Some of the witnesses had said, that Cassinath Socajee, and his descendants, had a power to repair the church: their meaning is, that it was more creditable and honourable for the founder and his family to preserve the church, than that the cast should be put to the expense of it. But the same witnesses expressly declared that the whole right and property of Cassinath Socajee was divested from him, and transferred to God; and it is manifest that the power of reparation alluded to by them, was rather an honourable expense imposed on him, than a beneficial interest.—

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When the witnesses declare that he had a power to repair, they do not assert that he was at liberty to exercise his own discretion, that he possessed a capricious dominion over the church, that he had a power to prostrate it with the earth, and to apply one third of its foundation to the common uses of his Oart.

On the subject of the sale of the church many of the witnesses had declared, that at the time of the sale of the Oart, the church was expressly and publicly excluded, and the testimony of these witnesses was strongly corroborated, by the relative value of the Oart, with or without the church, and by the expressions of the sheriff, both in the receipt signed by him, and in the deed of sale executed by him. The Oart, without the church, has been valued at 5000 rs. and the church alone has been valued, by a very intelligent witness, at 6000 rs. and even if those witnesses had not been so positive as to that fact, and on the supposition that the sheriff had publicly sold the church, it is obvious that the defendant must have had a great and an unfair advantage in the purchase—an advantage entirely arising from the wickedness of his disposition, and his contempt of the religion that he professes, when every other Hindoo was restrained from the purchase from a conviction of its impiety; and individuals of other religious persuasions were restrained, by a knowledge of the danger of such a purchase, and its probable rescission. The defendant would therefore have been a purchaser of the church without a competitor; and the price ascertained by the biddings must have been only that of the Oart; so that there can be no

doubt of the defendant not having paid any consideration for the Oart, and in confining his purchase to the Oart alone, he will not have any reason to complain of an injury.

The defendant, therefore, had as little of equity in his case, as of law. He could not pretend that he was a purchaser, without notice of the defects in the title. The defendant is a Hindoo, and of the cast of the founder of the church. The church had been publicly and solemnly consecrated; it was a place of indiscriminate resort of all Hindoos.—In the receipt signed by Mr. Fawcett, it is described as a Hindoo pagoda, and in the deeds of conveyance it is called the church Ramchunder. The defendant therefore cannot pretend that he was ignorant of the sacred appropriation of this church, and that Cassinath Socajee had no right or property in it capable of transmission to a purchaser.

In conclusion, Mr. Morley said he had not limited his inquiries to the Hindoos. He had conversed with Persees, with Mahometans, with different sectaries of Christians, with persons who have travelled among nations of the most discordant religious persuasions, and with one voice they have declared, that a consecration appropriates to God alone. And as far as his reading had enabled him to collect the sentiments of mankind—either in ancient or modern times—either in the old or new world—among those who are civilized by their institutions, or those who wander in barbarous independence, he had not been able to find the slightest trace of a people on any part of the globe, who are or ever have been without the practice of consecration, and who did not ascribe that effect

to the ceremony which he contended for in the present instance.

Mr. Dowdeswell, upon the part of the defendant, declared, that he had no inclination or intention to disturb the religious prejudices of the natives; he was acting for a native, and the claim he advanced could have no such effect. The right he asserted, was that of patronage and of presentation to this pagoda, what might be denominated a right of advowson. That such a claim could exist, consistently with the Hindoo law, was established by the witnesses for the complainants themselves, by Gunnes Bhut Chatray, by Ramdass Manordass, &c. who testify that, "it is the duty of the founder of a temple to supply the necessaries for the performance of the religious ceremonies, to keep it in repair, and nominate the Bramins; if he is unable, another may do so." This is a species of property under the class of incorporeal hereditaments. Daily experience shews that it is transferrable, that it was transferred appears by the deed itself, wherein Mr. Fawcet, as sheriff of Bombay, conveys to the defendant "all the right, title, and interest of Cassinath Socagee in this pagoda." From the 19th December, 1796 (the date of the deed,) the defendant was permitted to exercise this right, till the Bramin's house, during the course of the last year, falling into decay, the pagoda also wanting repairs, complaints being made by the Bramins of these defects, the defendant, finding there was no probability of his having a son, and influenced by that passion which is as prevalent in Asia as in Europe, of endeavouring (to use the common expression) to get a *great name*, pulled down the Bramin's house

and set about rebuilding and ornamenting the pagoda. When he had expended several thousand rupees upon this plan; all the malignant spirits of his cast were put into fermentation. Meetings were called, and those individuals who are ashamed to come publicly forward, played off the present complainants upon him, for they are merely puppets moved by persons behind the curtain. The defendant was accused of that which never entered his imagination, a design to deface and destroy. Petitions were made to government, who stopped his work, but government being satisfied that the question could only be decided in the court of the Recorder, the restriction was removed. An application was made to the late Sir William Syer for an injunction, which was refused. The work has been carried on at a very considerable expense, and the building is now complete for the reception of the images. No interruption of the complainants has been proved in their attendance upon their religious duties, and none has taken place, except that which must happen, every human structure being subject to decay. Much stress (although it has been proved that the temple is now more beautiful and strong) has been laid upon the circumstance, that it does not stand exactly upon the same space of ground. Before the alteration, there was no space for the palanquins to go round the church. The purposes of shew and ceremony would be incomplete if no such space was left. There is annually a day, on which a procession ought to be made round the church. To give effect to the objection, it should have been shewn that the present church was not sufficiently large,

or

or that the ground left out had been applied to an improper purpose. As those facts had not been proved, he hoped his client would not suffer the punishment denounced against him by one of the gentlemen on the other side. It had been contended that the present was like the case of the Armenian church, but that he denied; Jacob Petrus, the founder of the Armenian church, pointed out the same to the sheriff for sale, for the express purpose of having it converted into a cotton screw.

Jacob's religious zeal lasted no longer than his wealth—with it, it evaporated. The purpose to which the Armenian church was to be applied was express and declared.—It might, perhaps, be objected to his client, that he had more wealth than wit, but Mr. D. said, he knew not how superfluous wealth could be better applied than upon the structure and ornament of public buildings. It was well when it took a course so innocent. He thought he should satisfy the court, that the present cause not only originated in malice, but was supported by perjury. When he had given evidence of the want of repair of the old buildings, the sums expended in improvements, that melioration instead of devastation was intended, he trusted the present bill would be dismissed, and the right of the defendant declared.

This evidence being gone through, Mr. Threipland, in a speech of upwards of two hours, combated the arguments which had been advanced, and the proof adduced on the part of the defendant. He began by saying, that if there had been no claim in the answer to the bill beyond that which he had heard stated from the bar, much time

and trouble would have been saved. In his answer, the defendant boldly claimed the right of property, and endeavoured to exclude his brethren of the cast by denying there had been any public consecration of the church to their use. This hardihood continued to display itself during the whole examination of the complainants' witnesses, from whom the court must have observed, that whatever could throw discredit on the fact of the dedication was sedulously endeavoured to be extracted. It was only when these efforts were found ineffectual, and the right of the cast was indisputably established, that the defendant, lowering his tone, came forward with a subdued voice, to crave the *flexible beneficium* of what he called a right of adwoson. To his enjoying this, including, as it was proved to do, the flattering obligation of being at all the expense attendant on the pagoda, Mr. Threipland said he had no great objection. His friend Mr. Dowdeswell had described his client as more endowed with wealth than wit, and there was a proverb which he would not repeat, but which was founded on the facility with which money made its escape from persons of that description. But let not the defendant imagine he was only exercising powers of presentation, when he levelled the temple, and turned out the images. This was an exercise of the right of patronage somewhat novel in its nature, which the cast was by no means ready to assent to. Necessary repairs he might be indulged in the privilege of paying for; but his ideas as an architect resembled his notions as a patron, if he imagined that in order to repair

repair a roof (which was all the melioration that the church appeared from the evidence to have required) it was necessary to diminish the area which it covered, and prostrate the walls which gave it support. When these acts were considered, he was sure that no one could possibly be cajoled by the nonsense of the defendant having had nothing but repair in view. In fact, it was entirely owing to his fears that any thing at all in the form of a church was erected on the ruins he had so wantonly occasioned. But having, in his capacity of patron, razed the walls to their foundation, while he contemplated a godown composed of the materials, or perhaps a stable beautifying the spot, such was the outcry most properly raised against him, such the salutary interference of government, ever alive to the best interests of the community, that he was compelled by very terror to relinquish his profane intentions; and while he gave the diminished building the form of a pagoda, it might be true that he likewise expended a little of his "superfluous wealth" in the decorations peculiar to one. This was all the artifice of the man; but if he had made the walls of gold, and the ornaments of jasper, it would not have compensated for the unauthorised invasion of rights which he ought to have held sacred, nor for the introduction of a principle, which if once admitted, would sanction every encroachment which persons having "more wealth than wit," and more covetousness than either, had a mind to make on the property of their neighbours.—We regret that our limits will not admit of following the learned counsel through the rest of his reply.

The Court, after mature deliberation, passed the following decree:

"That the defendant shall be enjoined, at his own proper costs and charges, to restore the church or pagoda in the pleadings in this cause mentioned to its original size, and to replace the door he has transferred to his Bungalow to its proper place; that he should cease from all further dilapidation thereof, and all interruption in the performance of divine service therein, save such as the restoration of the said church or pagoda to its original size may occasion; and the court doth further order and decree, that the defendant shall allow and permit the whole of the cast or tribe of Prabhoos free access thereto for the purpose of divine worship. And it is further ordered and decreed, that the defendant and his heirs shall hold and enjoy against the complainants and all others of the Prabhoos cast or tribe, the right of presentation and patronage in the said church or pagoda; and the Court doth lastly order and decree, that each party shall pay his own costs in this cause."

BOMBAY.

July 23.

On Thursday last, the Quarter Sessions were opened before the Hon. Sir Benjamin Sullivan, knight, recorder, and William Handley, esq. mayor, and James Law and William Smith, esquires, aldermen.

The only case of consequence which came before the court, was the indictment against a native woman named Veerbhoy, for administering poison by arsenic to her father-in-law, his infant child, and one Premjee Mahomed, of which the latter only was said to have died.

The

The poison was charged to have been mixed by the prisoner in the water prepared for tea in the morning used by the persons affected by it, but upon the evidence adduced, it did not appear that any substance whatever was infused into the water by the prisoner, nor even that the supposed poison, part of which was found in the house and produced, was actually arsenic.— Doctor Baird, who examined the body of the deceased, could not say that the appearances indicated poison by arsenic, and it was proved that the deceased was in the habits of taking considerable quantities of opium, which might have occasioned his death under the circumstances which happened.

The prisoner was a well looking young woman (if we may be allowed to call her so) about thirteen years of age, and considerably advanced in pregnancy.

The following sentences were pronounced by the court on the prisoners who were convicted.

Murad Abdulla, convicted of stealing property to a considerable amount in the dwelling house of Lallah Dewchund, was sentenced to be transported to Prince of Wales island for fourteen years.

Moiden Mopla, convicted of stealing property to a considerable amount in the tent of lieut. Edmund William Shouldham, was sentenced to be transported to Prince of Wales island for the term of fourteen years.

Jonathan Taylor, convicted of a violent assault on lieutenant Glover, his superior officer, on board the Alexander, was sentenced to pay a fine of 200 rupees, be imprisoned for the space of two years, and at the expiration thereof to find security, himself in 2000 rupees, and two securities in 1000 rupees each, for his good behaviour for the term of two years, and be further imprisoned until such fine is paid and such security given.

BOMBAY Occurrences for May, 1803.

BOMBAY MONSOON.

The setting in of the monsoon on the Malabar coast has been preceded by a most violent storm which took place on the 21st ultimo, the effects of which have been productive of very considerable mischief; among other unfortunate events of this day we lament having to record the melancholy death of Mr. Williams, of the Bombay regiment, who was struck by lightning, and instantaneously expired; this happened at Cannote.

*Extract of a Letter from Madras,
dated 30th April, 1803.*

"The whole town is in a sad scene of confusion from the devastation of a most tremendous fire, which broke out last night in the banksalls, and has already destroyed an incredible amount of property belonging to natives, and some of the Europeans, and is still burning with great fury."

The fire broke out in a warehouse on the beach at one o'clock in the morning of the 30th ultimo; by nine there was not a godown left standing, except those belonging to the Hon. Mr. Cochrane, (a most extensive new range) and to Messrs. Harrington and Co. The loss has been great—some estimate it at 20, others at 40 lacs of pagodas. Almost every person in trade there are sufferers more or less; but the greater part will fall, it seems, on the natives. When the tappal set out, the fire was by no means extinguished, but it was thought there was not much danger of its extending in ravages.

The following correspondence will best convey its own eulogium, as to its motives, and the very honourable and handsome acknowledgments of the respectable parties concerned.

THE HON. J. DUNCAN, ESQ.

President and Gov. in Council.

HON. SIR, Bombay.

Understanding that his excellency vice admiral Rainer is about to leave Bombay, we should deem ourselves ungrateful were we to allow him to depart without thus publicly expressing the high sense we entertain of the benefit which the trade with the northern ports has derived from the measures adopted by your hon. board in conjunction with his excellency, on the occasion of the late expedition under the command of captain Vashon, of his majesty's navy, against the pirates of *Jigat* and *Bate*; since which we have had the satisfaction to find that the boats have navigated in perfect security, and we doubt not that the impression made upon those marauders by the very gallant conduct of capt. Vashon, and the officers and men employed upon that service, will be attended with the most happy effects in future.

We therefore take the liberty to request that your hon. board will be pleased to convey to his excellency vico-admiral Rainer, and through him to captain Vashon, and the other officers and men of his majesty's navy employed on the expedition above mentioned, our grateful thanks for the service thus rendered by them to the merchants of Bombay, on whose behalf we have

Have the honour to subscribe ourselves with respect,

Hon. Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed) { "FORBES and Co.
"ALEX. ADAMSON,
"B. FAWCETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th May, 1803.

MESSRS. FORBES & Co.

Merchants of Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed, by the honourable the governor in council, to transmit to you a copy of the letter addressed by the hon. the president to his excellency vice-admiral Rainier, on the subject of your letter of the 8th instant; and of his excellency's in reply, under yesterday's date.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

FRANCIS WARDEN,

Sub-secretary.

Bombay Castle,
10th May, 1803.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

VICE ADMIRAL RAINIER,

Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Squadron in India.

I have the pleasure to forward an attested copy of a letter just addressed to this government, by the principal houses of agency and trade at this port, expressive of their grateful sense of the very useful protection which your excellency has extended to the British commerce on this side of India, by the late expedition against the

northern pirates; and I have much satisfaction, in conveying to your excellency and to captain Vashon, and the other commanders, officers, and men, employed on the service in question, this testimony of those gentlemen's thankfulness and respect, in which your excellency will believe that the members of this government collectively and individually concur, as my colleagues would have been happy at the opportunity of again expressing, by annexing their signatures to this letter, but that, in view to your excellency's being on the point of sailing, I have thought proper to expedite it with mine alone.

With the most cordial good wishes for the prosperity and success of your excellency, and of his majesty's fleet under your command, I have the honour to remain, with the highest esteem and respect,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) JON. DUNCAN.

Bombay Castle,
8th May, 1803.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) H. SHANK.

P. S.

(A true copy.)

FRANCIS WADEN,

Sub. Sec. to Govt.

THE HON. J. DUNCAN,
Governor of Bombay.

HON. SIR,

I was particularly flattered by the receipt of your favour of yesterday's date, enclosing the copy of a letter, addressed to yourself and most respectable colleagues, by the principal houses of agency and

and trade at this port, expressing the high sense they entertained of the benefit which the trade with the northern ports has derived from the measure, jointly adopted by your government and myself, in the equipment of the late expedition under the command of captain Vashon, against the northern pirates, and therefore requesting your honourable board to convey their grateful thanks to myself, and officers under my command, employed on that service. I beg you will inform these gentlemen, that I feel most sincerely and sensibly the honour done me on the occasion, being well assured his majesty has nothing more at heart than that the commanders and officers of his navy, of every description, should in their several capacities afford every protection to the trade and protection of his faithful subjects, both against enemies and pirates—I shall most cheerfully comply with their wishes, in communicating their sentiments to Captain Vashon, and the officers and men employed on that service accordingly.

I have only to add, honourable sir, my acknowledgments to yourself, for the readiness you have shewn in forwarding a copy of the above address to me, and for the polite letter accompanying it, as likewise for the kind wishes you are pleased to express on your own behalf, and that of your most respectable colleagues for my prosperity, and for the success of his majesty's squadron under my command.

It is incumbent on me to express my satisfaction, for the great assistance at all times afforded to his majesty's squadron at this port, and particularly from the honour-

able company's marine yard, under your government, during my command; and I beg leave to offer you my sincere thanks for the convenient and pleasant accommodations provided for me by your kindness and attention on shore.—The success of your honour's government of this important island, and its several subordinate establishments, will always afford me the greatest pleasure, as well as your individual prosperity, and that of your most respectable colleagues.

I have the honour to remain,
With the highest esteem
and respect, hon. sir,
Your most obedient
humble servant,

(Signed) PETER RAINIER.

(True copy.)

FRANCIS WARDEN,

Sub. Sec. to Government.

Centurion, Bombay
Harbour, 9th May, 1803.

MADRAS,

May 9, 1803.

The following dispatch from Capt. Beaver, commanding a detachment of the 65th regiment at Attegalle, was received by the chief secretary to government on the 9th instant.

To RON. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

SIR,

I am indebted, under Providence, to the gallantry of sergeant Farly and five privates of his majesty's 65th regiment, for the success of an attack in which the odds were, out of all proportion, against us.

The

The monsoon having set in on my way into quarters, I was informed, in consequence of his excellency's orders, of a very strong battery (called Rathmalgalle) at the village of Walgam Porte, in the three Corls, on the border of the Ilina Corl. As it was within reasonable distance, I thought it my duty to look at it.

We reached it by a very fine moonlight, at nine last night. The enemy immediately distinguished our white jackets, and scarcely challenged, before they began a very sharp firing of musketry and grasshoppers; notwithstanding which we were, thank God, without the loss of a man, in the battery in ten minutes. They continued firing till we began climbing up the work: they then escaped instantly into the wood.

Had not the battery been of a great perpendicular height, I think we must have made some prisoners.

This work is on the side of a woody mountain, about forty yards in length, and commands a ravine, (the only approach to it of exactly this width.) It had twelve embrasures.

I destroyed a good deal of the work, and have engaged the inhabitants to do the rest to-day.

The country, through which we marched 15 miles to it, is so very difficult, that the headmen of Attalgalle tried to dissuade me from the attempt. My force was one sergeant, 5 privates (65th regiment,) 1 havildaur, 8 sepoys.

N. B. One seapoy wounded,
I have the honour to remain, sir,

Your most obedient
humble servant,

(Signed) H. BEAVER.

Capt. 19th regt.

Had this post been in British hands, I think it might have defied physical force.—There was an abatis from the extreme of the ravine up to the base of the work.

DREADFUL FIRE.

This settlement has been thrown into the greatest consternation, by the raging of an alarming and formidable fire at the godowns and banksalls to the northward of the government custom-house.

About the hour one in the morning, a banksall was observed by the guards to have taken fire, which, from the combustible nature of the building and the dryness of the season, speedily communicated to the adjacent godowns, and before any assistance could be procured it had taken a wide and extensive range.

Immediately on the alarm being given, every precaution to prevent the progress of this dreadful calamity was resorted to, the whole of the men employed in the beach department, the available garrison of the fort, together with detachments from his majesty's ships in the roads were speedily in motion.

The right hon. the governor, with his personal staff, arrived at the beach about six, in order to direct and give energy to the general exertion.

At this time the fire was at its greatest height, having communicated to about seventy buildings, which with their contents was one continued blaze. Ranges of godowns were, however, speedily removed, with every other building, which, from its situation, could endanger the public safety.

By these and other judicious arrangements a stop was put to its further extension, and as a great supply

supply of water was now obtained, the efforts of the multitude were directed to overcome the power of the flames.

The wind, during the night, had been very moderate from the southward, which fortunately preserved the immense and beautiful range of buildings lately erected by Mr. Cochrane.

About noon a considerable diminution from the violence of the conflagration had taken place, and towards the evening the mind of the public was considerably relieved.

Every precaution was taken by government for the protection of individual property, and to guard against any further spreading of the flames—one hundred men of his majesty's 34th regiment, with four hundred seapoys and their proportion of European officers, were ordered on duty during the night.

It is impossible to estimate the loss sustained by this dreadful calamity—as much of the rice and other articles may yet be saved, as soon as it is possible to remove the ruins which now surround them, and which in many parts yet continue on fire.

We are happy, however, to add, that no lives were lost on this melancholy occasion; many severe wounds, however, were inflicted on individuals, in their endeavours to stop the progress of this dreadful and all-devouring enemy.

We cannot close this account without expressing the obligation the public are under to the exertions of colonel Dickens, the officers and men, of his majesty's 34th regiment, and to captains Wood, Bingham, and Lord George Stuart, their officers, and the crews of his majesty's ships *Côncord*, *St. Florenzo*, and *Albatross*, together with

the Honourable Company's officers in garrison, and the gentlemen employed in the marine department.

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL.

GOVERNMENT-HOUSE, FORT WILLIAM.

May 3, 1803,

Yesterday being the anniversary of the reduction of the fortress of Seringapatam, a public breakfast was given at the new government house.

The company assembled on the upper-floor, and at half past eight eight o'clock were conducted to the breakfast tables, prepared in the centre and south rooms of the marble-floor, the columns of which were beautifully ornamented with a variety of flowers corresponding with the ornaments of the tables, which were also decorated with various emblems in the forms of columns, temples and trophies, commemorating the principal political and military events which contributed to the fall of the hostile power of Mysore, and to the final restoration of peace in India.

Four beautiful standards of colours, taken in the fortress of Seringapatam, were displayed during the entertainment. Two of the standards were particularly remarkable, one of them having been the standard of state used by Hyder Ali, and both having been always borne on elephants before Tippoo Sultan, whenever he took the command in person of his army. The head of each of these standards is ornamented with a golden *Punja*, or hand, the emblem of sovereignty; and the gold is embossed with Arabic characters, expressing various sentences of the Koran.

CEYLON.

CEYLON.

By intelligence from Ceylon, we are informed that the treaty of peace, which had been arranged between the honourable Mr. North, and the Adigaar or prime minister of Candy at Dombadenia, has not yet been ratified. His excellency general Macdowal had proceeded to Candy, but has since returned to Columbo.

The troops employed in that country have suffered severely from the fever which has been so gene-

rally prevalent—it has not however been found to be contagious, though it baffles the power of the most active medicines; and even the application of mercury, so far from stopping its progress, has in many instances accelerated its fatal termination.

It is yet uncertain whether the war is to be renewed, but if this should be the case, ~~our troops~~ have more to apprehend from the effects of this fatal distemper, than the efforts of the enemy.

HOME INTELLIGENCE, MARCH, 1804.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT.

Wednesday, March 23d, 1803.

The acquittal of the commander and officers of the company's late ship the *Hindustan*, wrecked near Margate a few weeks ago, has received the unanimous concurrence of the court of directors of the East India Company. The captain must necessarily remain in England till the next season, for the command of another ship.

LORD CORNWALLIS'S STATUE.

The magnificent colossal group, intended as a memorial of the Marquis of CORNWALLIS, has been shipped on board the *Earl Howe*, for Bengal: a person will proceed by the above ship to superintend the erection of this exquisite piece of sculpture. There is also a fine statue of the Marquis on the parade at Fort St. George.

DONATIONS TO THE LITERARY FUND BY THE ENGLISH GENTLEMEN STATIONED AT HYDRABAD.

At the anniversary of the society for the formation of a Literary Fund, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on the 21st of April 1803, the treasurers reported the receipts of 474*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* the amount of a contribution to the general purposes of that benevolent society, subscribed by the gentlemen of Hyderabad, and transmitted by major Kirkpatrick, the resident at that city. The report of this liberal donation was received with the warmest acclamations, and added much to the generous conviviality of the evening.

May, 20, 1803.

Wednesday a Court of Directors of the East India Company was held at the India House, when the following commanders attended and took their final leave of the court, previous to their being dispatched according to their respective destinations, viz. captain Charles Lennox, of the new ship the *Lord Melville*,

Melville, consigned to Bengal direct; and captain James Moring, of the extra ship the Comet, consigned to Saint Helena and Bengal.

Mr. Larkin, who has been appointed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to be their inspector of teas at Canton, in China, in the room of Mr. Bagshaw, deceased, takes his passage to Canton on board the Company's ship Woodford, now lying at St. Helens ready for sea.

August 16.

The principal part of the East India Company's marine officers, together with those navigating the craft in the river, have offered their services to be employed in any way that may be most serviceable to the state. They have likewise made a tender of all their craft and boats, and the services of their men.

Yesterday a Court of Directors of the East India Company was held at the India House, when the several tenders were opened for the supply of ten thousand tons of shipping, which the court contributed to the public security, by assisting government at this momentous crisis, in repelling the projected invasion of this country. The shipping engaged for this service are from 500 to 600 tons burthen. The court adjourned to this day.

Assassination of the

RAJAH JEYPOUR.

Aug. 29.

The late overland dispatches from India, announce the assassination of the Jeypour Rajah, by a priest, who had ingratiated himself with the prince. Under pretence of having some secret and important communication to make respecting

the designs of the Mahratta chiefs, he was admitted into a private chamber of the palace, when he stabbed the Rajah to the heart, and leaping from a high window, escaped into the jungles. The murder was not discovered for some hours; when the assassin was pursued and taken, he was immediately put to the torture, for the purpose of extorting confession as to his abettors, but he remained obdurate; he was afterwards tied to the foot of an elephant, and trampled to death, when his head was cut off, and his body suspended by the heels from a tree on the roadside, between Arnee and Amajee.

The Jeypour Rajah was at the head of a powerful confederacy, and constantly involved in hostilities with the Mahrattas.

September, 20.

By the last advices from Bombay, we understand that the Rajah of Travancore has entered into a contract with our government, to supply the company with all the timber growing in his dominions fit for the purpose of ship-building. It is with satisfaction we add, that the 74 gun ship and the frigate which were ordered to be built at Bombay, are in a state of forwardness. They are designed for his majesty's service, and will come to England freighted.

We have particular satisfaction in stating, that the newly acquired influence of the company in the province of Guzerat, was as just and honourable in its negotiation, as it is advantageous and important in its policy. The feuds that had long subsisted there had been tranquilized: the legitimate government has been re-established, and the different branches of the Guccowar

cowar family, for whom ample provision has been made, perfectly reconciled to each other. Districts of the yearly revenue of two lacs and thirty thousand rupees have been ceded to the company by Anund Row, the reigning prince, as a tribute of gratitude for the services they had rendered him; all the expenses they had incurred on the occasion reimbursed, and two thousand of their native infantry, together with a company of European artillery, subsidised at the stipulated sum of seven lacs and eighty thousand rupees per annum, and for the payment of which ample security has been given. The company have also obtained, and which is of infinitely the greatest consequence to the British interest, the port of Rottablaw in the gulf of Cambay, which at once secures us against any attempts of an European enemy in that quarter, a security long and anxiously desired, and as it has in its vicinity a navigable river, is calculated to insure to the company the whole of the very extensive trade carried on there. The province of Guzerat abounds with grain and cotton, and its manufactures of cotton cloths, commonly called piece goods, are held in the highest estimation.

Extract of a Letter from Candy, the capital of Ceylon, dated Feb. 23, 1803.

"Since I wrote to you last, we have had many difficulties to surmount, our roads have been troublesome, nothing less in fact than constantly ascending and descending immense mountains, with some bush fighting, but of no great consequence. The country in which we now are, has, however, amply repaid us for all

our troubles—it is most undoubtedly one of the finest countries in the world, and well deserves the name of Paradise.

"Mountains cultivated to their summits, and interspersed with rivulets, villages, and cattle—with well trodden foot-paths crossing them in all directions—fruitful valleys, with groves of areca, jack, cocoa-nuts, limes, orange, plantains, and pumple-nose trees, with fine villages, and fields of paddy, rice, mace, and other grains—the paddy fields well watered by the streams rushing down from the mountains, altogether forming such striking scenery as is but seldom seen.

"We marched into Candia on the evening of the 20th, and found it wholly deserted, the king having removed all the treasure from the palace, and the inhabitants from their houses. The palace, when we entered it, was partially on fire: it is an immense pile of building, and perhaps only inferior to that of Seringapatam. The town is about two miles long, and consists of one principal street, terminated by the palace at the upper end; there are also many lesser streets branching off on both sides, but of no great length. The houses are chiefly of mud, and raised above the level of the street about five feet, you ascend to them therefore by steps.

"A few of the houses at the upper end of the street, belonging to the principal inhabitants, are tiled and white-washed. The palace is built of a kind of chunam, or cement, perfectly white, with stone gateways. It is a square of immense extent, one face of which is new, and not yet finished. In the centre is a small square inclosure, which is a cemetery, and contains the
tombs

tombs of the kings of Candy. The palace contains a great number of rooms, the walls of which are painted in the most grotesque manner you can imagine, and covered with a multiplicity of inscriptions. Many of the walls are covered with immense pier glasses of about seven feet by four. In one room is a gigantic brass image of Budha, in a sitting posture, with two smaller ones at his feet.

"The river of Candy is a very noble one, and swarming with fish, as the king would never allow them

to be disturbed. We saw five beautiful milk-white deer in the palace, which was noticed as a very extraordinary thing.

"We are now encamped about two miles from the capital, on this side of the river, and Col. Barbut has been detached with the Malay regiment, for the purpose of escorting, it is said, a successor to the throne. As the king had removed all his treasure before our arrival, we have not got any prize-money."

An Account of the annual Receipts and Disbursements at the Islands in Ceylon, during the time it has been in the possession of Great Britain, to the latest period to which the same can be made up.

Receipts.

Disbursements.

Nov. 1795 to April 1796.....	Ps. 6,98,332.....	Ps. 7,07,616
May 1796.....1797.....	7,62,613.....	6,92,215
1797.....1798.....	6,06,622.....	5,76,527
1798.....1799.....	7,38,377.....	5,63,043
1799.....1800.....	9,83,938.....	8,26,896
1800.....1801.....	7,30,000.....	7,50,000
1801 to Dec. 1801.....	5,45,687.....	6,21,570

Mem.—Separate books of account from Ceylon have not been received for the three first and sixth years: the receipts and disbursements for those periods are therefore calculated from the accounts of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; but they are not to be considered as accurate.

The receipts include the revenues of the island, and the remittances from the governments in In-

dia, or disbursements made there on account of Ceylon. The disbursements contain the general charges of the island; but it is apprehended that only the extra allowances to the troops are inserted, and that the regular pay is included in the accounts of Madras, &c. This cannot, however, be ascertained, the particulars of the disbursements not being sent home.

STATE PAPERS

FOR 1803.

No. I.

THE STATUTES OF THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, IN BENGAL.

The Governor-general, the patron and visitor of the college of Fort William, in Bengal, hereby enacts the following statutes for the regulation, government, and discipline of the said college, and directs the provost of the said college to promulgate the said statutes, and to carry them into effect, from the date hereof. WELLESLEY.

Fort William, 10th April, 1801.

The provost of the college of Fort William hereby promulgates the following statutes, in obedience to the directions of the patron and visitor. DAVID BROWN.

Chapter First of the Statutes of the College of Fort William, in Bengal.

I. Admission of Students.

EVERY student, previously to his admission, shall subscribe the following declaration, viz.

"I, A. B. do hereby solemnly and faithfully promise and declare, that I will submit to the statutes and rules of the college, of which I am about to be admitted a member; that I will ever maintain its honour, interests, and privileges; and that I will be obedient to the provost, to the vice-provost, and to all the superior officers of the college, in all lawful commands.

"A. B."

Which subscription being made, his admission shall be recorded in the college register; in which also shall be inserted his age, rank, degree in any university, his native country and district, the time of his appointment to the service, and of his arrival in India; together with his destination to the establishments of

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II. Admission of the Superior Officers and Professors.

Inasmuch as the college of Fort William is founded on the principles of the Christian religion, and is intended not only to promote the knowledge of Oriental literature, to instruct the students in the duties of the several stations to which they may be destined in the government of the British empire in India, and to strengthen and confirm within these possessions the attachment of the civil servants of the East India Company to the wise laws and happy constitution of Great Britain; but also to maintain and uphold the Christian religion in this quarter of the globe; it is declared, that no person shall hold any superior office in this institution, or be admitted as professor, or lecturer, in the

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the same, until he shall have taken the oath of allegiance to the King's Majesty, and shall have subscribed the following declarations, viz.

"I, A. B. do solemnly and faithfully promise and declare, that I will not teach or maintain, publicly or privately, any doctrines or opinions contrary to the Christian religion, or to the doctrine and discipline of the church of England, as by law established."

"I, A. B. do solemnly and faithfully promise and declare, that I will not teach or maintain, publicly or privately, any doctrines or opinions contrary to the lawful constitution of Great Britain, either in church or state, or contrary to the duty which I owe, as a faithful and loyal subject, to the royal person, family, and government of his Majesty."

"I, A. B. do solemnly and faithfully promise and declare, that I will obey the statutes and rules of the college, of which I am about to be admitted a member, and that I will endeavour, by precept and example, to maintain and promote order, discipline, and good morals, in the same."

"A. B."

III. *Of Terms.*

Four terms shall be holden within each year.

The first term shall commence on the 6th day of February, and end on the last day of March.

The second term shall commence on the 4th day of May, and end on the last day of June.

The third term shall commence on the 1st day of August, and end on the last day of September.

The fourth term shall commence on the 1st day of November, and end on the last day of December.

IV. *Of Lectures and Exercises.*

During each term, the profes-

sors, lecturers, and teachers, shall instruct the students in the manner to be prescribed by the council of the college.

Every student shall attend at least one class of study in the Oriental languages during each term.

Into whatever class or classes a student shall enter, he shall continue in the same, attending to the prescribed studies, until the expiration of the term.

Permission to attend the different lectures shall be granted by the provost.

The council of the college shall prescribe the public exercises to be performed by the students during each term.

V. *Of Examinations.*

Two public examinations shall be holden annually.

The first examination shall be holden at the close of the second term.

The second examination shall be holden at the close of the fourth term.

At each of these examinations each student shall be publicly examined in one or more of the Oriental languages, and shall be classed according to his respective proficiency.

The comparative proficiency of the students shall be determined in all possible cases by exercises in writing, and by written answers to questions proposed in writing by the examiners.

The professor of the language or science in which the students shall be examined, shall attend the examination, and shall afford such assistance in the conduct of it as may be required by the examiners; but he shall not have a vote in determining the respective proficiency of the students, or in adjudging

judging the prizes or honorary rewards.

In order to encourage and to ascertain the proficiency of the students in general learning, and in languages not the immediate objects of this institution, any student, at the prescribed examinations, may be examined in any branch of useful knowledge, science, or literature.

The prizes and honorary rewards of each year shall be announced on the 4th day of May; they shall be awarded by the examiners at the second examination in each year, and shall be publicly distributed on the 6th day of February following, to such students as shall have obtained from the examiners, certificates of peculiar merit.

The committees of examination in the different branches of study, shall be appointed by the council of the college.

The examiners shall subscribe the following declaration, viz.

"I, A. B. do solemnly and faithfully promise and declare, that I will give an impartial judgment of the comparative merits of the students now to be examined.

"A. B."

VI. *Of Public Disputations and Declamations in the Oriental Languages.*

Whereas, it is necessary that the students destined to exercise high and important functions in India, should be able to speak the Oriental languages with fluency and propriety; it is therefore declared, that public disputations and declamations shall be holden in the Oriental languages at stated times, to be prescribed by the council of the college.

VII. *Of Exercises in English Composition.*

Each student shall compose one essay or declamation in the English language, during the course of each term.

The subject of these essays or declamations shall be proposed by the council of the college; and such compositions as may appear to merit distinction, shall be read in public.

VIII. *Of Certificates and Degrees.*

No student shall be considered to have finished his course of study in the college of Fort William, until he shall have completed twelve terms, or three years, in the manner required by the statutes; at the expiration of which period of time, every student shall receive from the council of the college a certificate, specifying the proficiency which he may have made in the prescribed studies of the college; and also the tenor of his general conduct during the period of his residence at the college.

Attested copies of all such certificates shall be submitted to the visitor, who will enter the same on the public records of the government.

A degree of honour shall be conferred by the visitor on such persons as shall be distinguished for peculiar excellence in the knowledge of any of the Oriental languages, of the Mahomedan or Hindu codes of law, or of Oriental literature

This degree shall not be conferred on any student who shall not have received a certificate from the council of the college, in the manner prescribed by this statute.

IX. *Jurisdiction of the Provost.*

The professors, officers, students, teachers, and servants of

the college, shall be under the immediate jurisdiction of the provost.

Divine service shall be performed in the college chapel at such times as the provost shall appoint, at which all the students shall attend.

It shall be the peculiar province and sacred duty of the provost governing the college at Fort William, to guard the moral and religious interests and character of the institution, and vigilantly to superintend the conduct and principles of all its members. This trust he shall especially discharge, by admonishing such professors or officers of the college as shall neglect their duty, or shall fail to afford a proper example for the imitation of the students; and if his admonition shall prove ineffectual, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the visitor.

Students who shall be guilty of indecorous conduct, or who shall neglect, or wilfully disobey the statutes or rules of the college, shall be admonished by the provost privately, or by the council of the college, according to the nature and circumstances of the case.

When the gravity of the offence shall require such a proceeding, the name of any student offending against the statutes or rules of the college, or against the principles of order, morality, or religion, shall be reported by the council of the college to the visitor.

X. *Of the Council of the College.*

The council of the college shall consist of five members; of which the provost and vice-provost for the time being shall be two. The three remaining members shall be appointed by the visitor.

Any four or three members shall constitute a council, provided the

provost or vice-provost be actually present; no council shall be holden otherwise than in the presence of the provost or vice-provost.

The council of the college shall have power to propose to the visitor the enactment of any new statute, or the amendment or abrogation of any existing statute, for the government of the college.

The council of the college shall have power to enact rules and private regulations for the internal government and discipline of the college. All such rules shall be submitted to the inspection of the visitor from time to time, and shall be revocable by his authority alone.

The council of the college shall meet once in every month at least, on a day to be appointed by the provost.

The council of the college shall investigate the general state of the institution, all disbursements and charges, and the establishments of the professors, lecturers, moonshies, molvies, and pundits; and shall propose to the visitor such alterations in the same as circumstances may appear to require.

All questions in the council of the college shall be determined by the majority of voices.

In any case in which the voices shall be equally divided, the provost, or, in his absence, the vice-provost, shall have the casting voice.

All proceedings of the council of the college shall be regularly submitted to the visitor.

XI. *Of Apartments, and of the Public Table.*

The students of the college of Fort William shall be provided with apartments at the expence of the college.

A public table for the students shall also be maintained at the expence of the college.

No student shall absent himself from the public table in the college hall oftener than twice in a week, during term.

XII. Of Debts.

Whereas every student attached to the college of Fort William will receive the monthly allowance of three hundred sicca rupees, and will also be provided with apartments, and with a common table at the expence of the college; it is declared, that if any student shall contract debt during the period of

his residence at the college (to be computed from the time of his admission to the time of the last examination), he shall not receive from the council of the college, the certificate prescribed by statute VIII. chapter I. until he shall have delivered to the council of the college a satisfactory statement of the amount of such debt; which statement shall be annexed to the said certificate.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

By command of the patron and visitor,
DAVID BROWN.

No. II.

Fort William, April 26, 1802.

A treaty of commerce having been concluded between the honourable Company and his highness the Nabob Nizam-oo-Dowla Nizam Alli Khawn, Scukader of the Deccan, his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council has been pleased to direct, that such parts of the said treaty of commerce, as are necessary for the information of persons who are now, or who may hereafter be engaged in mercantile transactions between the dominions of the honourable Company and of his highness the Nizam, be published. The following extract from the said treaty of commerce is accordingly published under the authority of his excellency in council.

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Sec. to Gov.

Sect. Pol. and For. Depts.

Extract from a treaty of commerce concluded between the honourable East India Company and his highness the Nabob Nizam-ool-Moolk Asoph Jah Bahadur, Soobahdar of the Deccan, on the 12th day of April, 1802.

ART. 3. There shall be a free

transit between the territories of the contracting parties, of all articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of each respectively, and also of all articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of his Britannic Majesty's dominions.

ART. 4. All Rahdarry duties, and all duties collected by individual renters or zemindars on goods passing to and from the territories of the contracting parties, shall be abolished, and all zemindars, renters, &c. shall be strictly prohibited from committing any acts of extortion or violence on the merchants passing through the respective territories of the contracting parties.

ART. 5. A duty of five per cent. and no more, shall be levied at Hydrabad, indiscriminately on all merchandize whatever, imported into his highness's dominions from the Company's possessions. No articles shall pay duty more than once. The duties payable shall be regulated by a just valuation of the article or commodity on which they shall be charged, and which shall be determined by an

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invoice authenticated by the seal and signature of the proper officer on each side, nor shall any arbitrary valuation of any article or commodity be admitted to enhance the amount of the duties payable thereon. And the said duties shall be fixed and immutable, except by the mutual consent of the contracting parties.

ART. 6. The honourable East India Company shall, on their part, adopt similar arrangements in every respect, for the purpose of facilitating the transit through their dominions, of all articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of his highness's territories, and of guarding the same from all unjust exactions or vexatious imposts whatever.

ART. 7. The duties payable to the honourable Company on all articles imported into their territories from his highness's dominions, shall be collected in the mode prescribed by the 5th Article, at Masulipatam alone, or at one or more places according to the convenience of the merchants belonging to his highness's dominions, and the said place or places shall be fixed with the consent of his highness the Nizam, it being understood that no article imported from his highness's dominions shall, in any case, pay duty more than once, whether the said duty be collected at Masulipatam or elsewhere.

ART. 8. A duty of five per cent. and no more, shall be levied once by his highness's government, and be made payable at Hyderabad on the prime cost of all commodities purchased in his highness's dominions for exportation.

ART. 9. No merchants or traders, under the Company's government, shall be allowed to re-vent, in the dominions of the

Nabob aforesaid, the productions or manufactures of his territories purchased by them therein. Neither shall any grain be exported from the territories of the nabob aforesaid into those of the honourable Company without a special license for the purpose, nor any more grain be purchased in his highness's territories, than what is necessary for the subsidiary force: but it is at the same time hereby agreed, that, in cases of necessity, permission shall reciprocally be granted immediately on application, for the transportation of grain free from all duties whatever, into the respective territories of the two contracting powers in Hindostan and Deccan.

ART. 10. The traders under both governments, namely, all such as shall traffic from the honourable East India Company's territories to the territories of his highness the nabob Asoph Jah, and *vice versa*, shall, upon the importation of their commodities into the respective territories, pay once a duty of five per cent. according to the terms prescribed in the foregoing articles. With respect to others who do not come under the above description, such as traders from foreign parts, or inhabitants of Hyderabad, who have always paid the usual duties; the Kurrorah shall, as heretofore, levy duties upon them according to custom.

ART. 11. The preceding regulations shall take effect and be established in the respective territories of the contracting parties on the 1st day of September next, answering to the 2d of Jemaudool-Awul, A. H. 1217, after which day no duties shall be levied in any other manner than in conformity to the stipulations of this treaty.

No. III.

THE TREATY OF BASSEIN.

Treaty of perpetual and general defensive alliance between the honourable English East India Company, and his highness the Peishwah Bajee Rao Rogonaut Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahaudur, his children, heirs and successors, settled by lieutenant-colonel Barry Close, resident at the court of his highness, by virtue of the powers delegated to him by his excellency the most noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, knight of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick, one of his Britannic Majesty's most honourable privy council, governor-general in council, appointed by the honourable Court of Directors of the said honourable Company, to direct and controul all their affairs in the East Indies.

Whereas, by the blessing of God, the relations of peace and friendship have uninterruptedly subsisted for a length of time, between the honourable English East India Company and his highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahaudur, and have been confirmed at different periods, by treaties of amity and union; the powers aforesaid, adverting to the complexion of the times, have determined, with a view to the preservation of peace and tranquillity, to enter into a general defensive alliance, for the complete and reciprocal protection of their respective territories, together with those of their several allies and dependants, against the unprovoked aggressions, or unjust encroachments, of all or any enemies whatever.

ART. 1. The peace, union, and friendship, so long subsisting between the two states, shall be promoted and increased by this treaty,

and shall be perpetual. The friends and enemies of either, shall be the friends and enemies of both, and the contracting parties agree, that all the former treaties and agreements between the two states, now in force, and not contrary to the tenor of this engagement, shall be confirmed by it.

ART. 2. If any power or state whatever, shall commit any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression, against either of the contracting parties, or against their respective dependants or allies, and, after due representation, shall refuse to enter into amicable explanation, or shall deny the just satisfaction or indemnity which the contracting parties shall have required, then the contracting parties will proceed to concert and prosecute such further measures as the case shall appear to demand. For the more distinct explanation and effect of this agreement, the Governor-general in council, on behalf of the honourable Company, hereby declares, that the British government will never permit any power or state whatever to commit, with impunity, any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression, against the rights and territories of his highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahaudur; but will, at all times, maintain and defend the same, in the same manner as the rights and territories of the honourable Company are now maintained and defended.

ART. 3. With a view to fulfil this treaty of general defence and protection, his highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahaudur agrees to receive, and the honourable East India Company to furnish, a permanent

ment subsidiary force of not less than six thousand regular native infantry, with the usual proportion of field pieces, and European artillerymen attached, and with the proper equipment of warlike stores and ammunition; which force is to be accordingly stationed in perpetuity in his said highness's territories.

ART. 4. For the regular payment of the whole expence of the said subsidiary force, his highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahaudur hereby assigns and cede in perpetuity to the honourable East India Company, all the territories detailed in the schedule annexed to this treaty.

ART. 5. As it may be found that certain of the territories ceded by the foregoing article to the honourable Company, may be inconvenient from their situation, his highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahaudur, for the purpose of rendering the boundary line of the honourable Company's possessions a good and well-defined one, agrees, that such exchanges of talooks or lands shall be made hereafter, on terms of a fair valuation of their respective revenues, as the completion of the said purpose may require; and it is agreed and covenanted, that the territories to be assigned and ceded to the honourable Company by the fourth article, or in consequence of the exchange stipulated eventually in this article, shall be subject to the exclusive management and authority of the said Company, and of their officers.

ART. 6. Notwithstanding the total annual expence of the subsidiary force is estimated at twenty-five lacks of rupees, his said highness hath agreed to cede by Art. 4, lands estimated to yield annually the sum of twenty-six lacks of rupees, the additional lack being intended to meet possible deficiencies

in the revenues of the said lands, and save the honourable Company from loss.

ART 7. After the conclusion of this treaty, and as soon as the British resident shall signify to his highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahaudur, that the honourable Company's officers are prepared to take charge of the districts ceded by Article 4, his highness will immediately issue the necessary purwanahs or orders to his officers, to deliver over charge of the same to the officers of the honourable Company; and it is hereby agreed and stipulated, that all collections made by his highness's officers, subsequently to the date of this treaty, and before the officers of the honourable Company shall have taken charge of the said districts, shall be carried to the credit of the honourable Company; and all claims to balances from the said districts, referring to periods antecedent to the conclusion of this treaty, shall be considered as null and void.

ART. 8. All forts situated within the districts to be ceded as aforesaid, shall be delivered to the officers of the honourable Company with the said districts: and his highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahaudur, engages that the said forts shall be delivered to the honourable Company without being injured or damaged, and with their ordinary equipment of ordnance, stores, and provisions.

ART. 9. Grain, and all other articles of consumption, and provisions, and all sorts of materials for wearing apparel, together with the necessary numbers of cattle, horses, and camels, required for the use of the subsidiary force, shall be entirely exempted from duties; and the commanding officer and officers of the said subsidiary force, shall

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be treated, in all respects, in a manner suitable to the dignity and greatness of both states: the subsidiary force will, at all times, be ready to execute services of importance, such as the protection of the person of his highness, his heirs, and successors; the overawing and chastisement of rebels, or excitors of disturbance in his highness's dominions, and due correction of his subjects or dependants, who may withhold payment of the sircar's just claims; but it is not to be employed on trifling occasions, nor like sebandy, to be stationed in the country to collect the revenues, nor against any of the principal branches of the Marhatta empire, nor in levying contributions from Marhatta dependants, in the manner of Moolkeery.

ART. 10. Whereas much inconvenience has arisen from certain claims and demands of the Marhatta state, affecting the city of Surat, it is agreed, that a just calculation shall be made of the value of the said claims by his highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahaudur, and the government of Bombay; and, in consequence of the intimate friendship now established between the contracting parties, his highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahaudur agrees, for himself, his heirs and successors, to relinquish for ever, all the rights, claims, and privileges, of the Marhatta state affecting the said city of Surat; and all collections on that account shall cease and determine from the day on which this treaty shall be concluded; in consideration of which act of friendship, the honourable East India Company agrees, that a piece of land, yielding a sum equal to the estimated value of the said claims of the Marhatta state, shall be deducted from the districts

ceded by Article 4; and on the same principle, and from similar considerations, his highness further agrees, that the amount of the collections made for the Poonah state, under the title of Nogabundy, in the purgunnahs of Chourassy and Chickley, shall be ascertained by an average taken from the receipts of a certain number of years, or by such other mode of calculation as may be determined on; and his said highness doth further agree, for himself, his heirs and successors, to relinquish for ever the Nogabundy collections aforesaid; and they shall accordingly cease from the conclusion of this treaty; and it is agreed and stipulated, that a piece of land, yielding a sum equal to the amount of the said Nogabundy collections, shall be deducted from the districts ceded by Article 4, in the same manner as stipulated in regard to the choute of Surat.

ART. 11. Whereas it has been usual for his highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahaudur to enlist and retain in his service Europeans of different countries; his said highness hereby agrees and stipulates, that in the event of war breaking out between the English and any European nation, and of discovery being made that any European or Europeans in his service, belonging to such nation at war with the English, shall have meditated injury towards the English, or have entered into intrigues hostile to their interests, such European or Europeans so offending, shall be discharged by his said highness, and not suffered to reside in his dominions.

ART. 12. Inasmuch as by the present treaty, the contracting parties are bound in a general defensive alliance for mutual defence and protection against all enemies, his highness

highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahaudur, consequently engages, never to commit any act of hostility or aggression against his highness the nabob Asoph Jah Bahaudur, or any of the honourable Company's allies or dependants, or against any of the principal branches of the Marhatta empire, or against any power whatever : and in the event of differences arising, whatever adjustment the Company's government, weighing matters in the scale of truth and justice, may determine, shall meet with full approbation and acquiescence.

ART. 13. And whereas, certain differences referring to past transactions, are known to subsist between the sircar of his highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahaudur and the sircar of his highness the nabob Asoph Jah Bahaudur ; and whereas, an amicable adjustment of these differences must be highly desirable, for the welfare and benefit of both the said sircars, his highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahaudur, with a view to the above end, agrees, and accordingly binds himself, his heirs and successors, to fulfil and conform to the stipulations of the treaty of Mhar ; and his highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahaudur, further agrees, that on the basis of the fulfilment of the said treaty of Mhar, and of the claim of his highness the nabob Asoph Jah Bahaudur to be totally exempted from the payment of choute, the honourable Company's government shall be entitled to arbitrate and determine all such points as may be in doubt or difference between the sircars of their highnesses aforementioned : and his highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahaudur further agrees, that in the event of any differences arising between his government and that of

his highness the nabob Asoph Jah Bahaudur, at any future period, the particulars of such differences shall be communicated to the honourable East India Company, before any act of hostility shall be committed on either side ; and the said honourable Company, interposing their mediation, in a way suitable to rectitude, friendship, and union, and mindful of justice and established usage, shall apply themselves to the adjustment of all such differences conformably to propriety and truth, and shall bring the parties to a right understanding : and it is further agreed, that whatever adjustment of any such differences the Company's government, weighing things in the scale of truth and justice, shall determine, that determination shall, without hesitation or objection, meet with the full approbation and acquiescence of both parties. It is, however, agreed, that this stipulation shall not prevent any amicable negotiations which the honourable Company, and the courts of Poonah and Hyderabad respectively, may be desirous of opening, provided no such negotiation shall be carried on between any of the three parties, without full communication thereof to each other.

ART. 14. Whereas a treaty of friendship and alliance has been concluded between the honourable Company and rajah Anund Rao Guikwar Bahaudur ; and whereas the said treaty was meditated and executed without any intention that it should infringe any of the just rights or claims of his highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahaudur, affecting the sircar of the said rajah ; his said highness, adverting thereto, and also to the intimate alliance now established between the contracting parties, doth hereby formally

mally acknowledge the existence of the said treaty, between the honourable Company and rajah Anund Rao Guikwar Bahaudur; and inasmuch as by reason of certain unfinished transactions, the conclusion of which has been suspended from time to time, various demands and papers of accounts are found to subsist between the government of his highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahaudur, and the sircar of the rajah aforementioned: his said highness, placing full reliance on the impartiality, truth, and justice of the British government, doth hereby agree, that the said government shall examine into, and finally adjust the said demands and papers of accounts; and his said highness further stipulates, and binds himself, his heirs and successors, to abide by such adjustment as the British government shall accordingly determine.

ART. 15. The contracting parties will employ all practicable means of conciliation to prevent the calamity of war, and, for that purpose, will at all times be ready to enter into amicable explanations with other states, and to cultivate and improve the general relations of peace and amity with all the powers of India, according to the true spirit and tenor of this defensive treaty. But if a war should unfortunately break out between the contracting parties and any other power whatever, then his highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahaudur engages, that with the reserve of two battalions of Sepoys, which are to remain near his highness's person, the residue of the British subsidiary force, consisting of four battalions of Sepoys, with their artillery, joined by six thousand infantry and ten thousand horse, of his highness's own troops, and making together an army of

ten thousand infantry and ten thousand cavalry, with the requisite train of artillery, and warlike stores of every kind, shall be immediately put in motion for the purpose of opposing the enemy; and his highness likewise engages to employ every further effort in his power for the purpose of bringing into the field, as speedily as possible, the whole force which he may be able to supply from his dominions, with a view to the effectual prosecution and speedy termination of the said war. The honourable Company in the same manner engage on their parts, in this case, to employ in active operations against the enemy, the largest force which they may be able to furnish over and above the said subsidiary force.

ART. 16. Whenever war shall appear probable, his highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahaudur engages to collect as many bunjaries as possible, and to store as much grain as may be practicable in his frontier garrisons.

ART. 17. As by the present treaty, the union and friendship of the two states is so firmly cemented, that they may be considered as one and the same, his highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahaudur engages, neither to commence nor to pursue in future, any negotiations with any other power whatever, without giving previous notice, and entering into mutual consultation with the honourable East India Company's government; and the honourable Company's government on their parts, hereby declare, that they have no manner of concern with any of his highness's children, relations, subjects, or servants, with respect to whom his highness is absolute.

ART. 18. Inasmuch as by the present treaty of general defensive alliance,

alliance, the ties of union are, with the blessing of God, so closely drawn, that the interests of the two states are become identified; it is further mutually agreed, that if disturbances shall at any time break out in the districts ceded to the honourable Company by this agreement, his highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahaudur shall permit such a proportion of the subsidiary troops as may be requisite, to be employed in quelling the same, within the said districts. If disturbances shall at any time break out in any part of his highness's dominions, contiguous to the Company's frontier, to which it might be inconvenient to detach any proportion of the subsidiary force, the British government in like manner, if required by his highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahaudur, shall direct such proportion of the troops of the Company as may be most conveniently stationed for the purpose, to assist in quelling the said disturbances within his highness's dominions.

ART. 19. It is finally declared, that this treaty which, according to the foregoing articles, is meant for the support and credit of his said highness's government, and to preserve it from loss and decline, shall last as long as the sun and moon shall endure.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Bassein, the 31st of December, A. D. 1802, or the 5th of Ramzaun, A. H. 1217.



A true copy,
(Signed) B. Closs,
Resident at Poonsah.

A true copy,
(Signed) M. WILKS,
Private Secretary.

Schedule of the territories ceded in perpetuity by his highness Bajee Rao Ragonaut Pundit Purdhaun Bahaudur, to the honourable English East India Company Bahaudur, agreeable to the fourth Article of the annexed treaty.

First. From the province of Guzerat, and territories south thereof.		
Dundooka, together with Choora, Ranapore, and Gogo	-	1,05,000
Cambay Choute and Nagpoor	-	60,000

South of the Taptee.

Purnair	-	27,000
Bootrar	-	6,200
Buwanny	-	3,800
Bulrur	-	85,000
Panhole	-	1,07,000
Soopa	-	51,000
Sarbaun	-	30,000
Wallore	-	30,000
Bamdookusba	-	7,900
Waunsda Choute	-	7,000
Durumpoory Choute	-	9,000
Surat Choute	-	42,100
Customs	-	83,000

Between the Nerbudda and Taptee.

Oolpar	-	3,16,000
Hansood	-	85,000
Ocliseer	-	78,000
Nundavy	-	65,000

Total, south of the Taptee, and between the Taptee and Nerbudda - 10,38,020
Deducted

Deducted 20 per cent. on account of decrease of revenue	<u>2,07,600</u>	8,30,400
Nakabundy of Chourassy and Chick- ley - -	20,000	
Phoolpara, Coomaria, Cattugaum	<u>5,000</u>	25,000
Second. From the territo- ries near the Toombudra.		
Savanoor 26 talooks	10,22,838	
From Banka- poor -	<u>5,56,762</u>	15,79,600
Grand total -		<u>26,00,000</u>

Signed, sealed, and ex-
changed at Bassein,
the 31st of December,
A. D. 1802, or the 5th
of Ramzaun, A. H.
1217.



A true copy,
(Signed) B. CLOSE,
Resident at Poonah.

A true copy,
(Signed) M. WILKS,
Private Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT

RELATIVE TO THE AFFAIRS OF INDIA,

DURING

THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED
KINGDOMS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

February 3, 1803.

THE CARNATIC.

MR. WHITSHED KEENE—"Mr. Speaker, as the object of offering myself to your eye is to move for more papers, on a subject relating to which your table is likely to be covered with those already ordered, from the respect I owe this house, it becomes me to humbly submit the reasons which in my view of that subject induce me to think that more are still necessary. The merits or demerits of the late arrangements and alterations which have taken place in the Carnatic, appear to me to depend on the decision of two questions: Whether or not they are a violation of substantial political justice? and, whether there is a political necessity for them? In order that the house should be competent to form a sound opinion on the first of those considerations, I conceive that they ought to know the rise and progress of the family of the late nabob in the Carnatic; the rise and progress of the connexion of that family with the East India Company, and through them with the

British nation; the terms, stipulations, and circumstances, under which that connexion was formed; how far the meaning and spirit of those terms and stipulations have been adhered to on each side. If after a due consideration of these questions, it should appear that what has been done is a violation of substantial political justice, any further consideration is unnecessary, as no political expedience or necessity can justify those arrangements and alterations. But, Sir, the decision of their justice or injustice must not depend on declamation, and appealing to those laudable feelings of humanity and attachment to hereditary succession, which do, and I trust ever will prevail in Great Britain, although those feelings should be obliterated in the rest of Europe.—Great Britain ought not to be the dupe of such appeal, if it should appear that there is a total dissimilarity in its habits, laws, and customs, from the East, and that, yielding to the claims of that family, founded on a treaty (the spirit and meaning of which has not been adhered to), would entail perpetual confusion and distress on one of your dearest interests, and, perhaps,

haps, not very remotely sacrifice them totally. The documents necessary to inform the house on the first of those considerations are to be found in the records of the India Company; but as they are mixed there with much other matter, and have been entered there at different periods, it would require so much time, and give so much trouble, to follow this course through those records, that it would be almost impossible for any gentleman, within the period of the session, to get at the information in those records: I therefore presume to refer gentlemen to a work comprizing the rise and progress of that family, and its connexion with us. This work has stood the test of many years; its veracity and fair statement of transactions has not been questioned; and, for good composition and taste, will long remain a monument of the abilities of its author; I mean Mr. Orme's History of the Wars in the Carnatic, from the year 1745. In regard to the second part of this consideration, how far there is or is not a political expedience and necessity for the late arrangements and alterations, the labours of your several committees, from the year 1773 to 1782, throw great light on this part of the consideration; but as they are in the possession of the house, it is unnecessary at present to say more about them; but in order to make the information on this part of the subject complete, I shall beg leave to move for the following papers:

"A copy of a letter from Lord Macartney and the council of Fort St. George to the supreme council of Bengal, dated May 26th, 1783.

"A copy of a letter from Lord Macartney and the council of Fort St. George to the Court of Direc-

tors of the East India Company, dated January 24, 1784.

"A copy of a letter from lord Macartney and the council of Fort St. George to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated December 1, 1784.

"A copy of a letter from lord Macartney to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated Calcutta, July 17, 1785, with fourteen inclosures.

"A copy of a letter from lord Macartney to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated Deal, January 8, 1786, with its inclosures.

"A copy of a minute of lord Hobart and the council of Fort St. George, dated October 24, 1795.

"A copy of a minute of lord Hobart and the council of Fort St. George, dated November 24, 1795.

"A copy of lord Clive's minute, transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company in March 1800."

"I conceive that the house will then have every part of this important subject before them, that their eyes will be opened to the whole progress of these transactions at home and abroad, and that they will not act in the dark, whatever decision they in their wisdom may think proper to come to. In the present stage of this business I shall not trespass farther on the time of the house, hoping for their indulgence on some future occasion when it comes under their consideration; only adding, that the object of calling for those reports and those papers from the East India Company, is to shew what has been the effects on the interests of Great Britain, during peace and during war; of the mode in which this connexion has been

been carried on, and what the effect it has produced on the natives of the Carnatic."

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, it was his object that the house should come to the discussion on the question with every possible information that could throw light upon it. He rather suspected that some of the papers which the honourable member had moved for, would be included in the voluminous mass of documents moved for prior to the recess.

The motions were severally put and carried, and the papers ordered to be laid upon the table.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FEBRUARY 10.

Three of the commissioners of the customs presented at the bar, an account of the goods imported and exported by the honourable East India Company, from the 1st of January, 1802, to the 1st of January, 1803, &c. The account was received, and laid upon the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEBRUARY 9.

Mr. WHITSHED KEENE moved, that the orders for laying before the house certain letters relating to the affairs of India, for which he moved last week, be discharged, those letters containing much matter irrelevant to the purpose for which he moved for them. He moved, that there be laid before the house:

"A copy, or such extracts of a letter from lord Macartney and the council of Fort St. George to the supreme council of Bengal, dated May 26, 1783, as have any

relation to the nabob of Arcot, or to the affairs of his government.

"A copy, or extracts of a letter from lord Macartney and the council of Fort St. George to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated December 1, 1784, on the same subject.

"A copy, or extracts of a letter from lord Macartney to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated January 24, 1784, on the same subject.

"A copy, or extracts of a letter from lord Macartney to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated Calcutta, July 17, 1783, on the same subject.

"A copy of a letter from lord Macartney to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated Deal, January 8, 1780, with its inclosures.

"A copy of a minute of lord Hobart and the council of Fort St. George, dated October 24, 1795.

"A copy of a minute of lord Hobart and the council of Fort St. George, dated November 24, 1795.

"Copies, or such extracts of all letters from lord Macartney, and all the successive governors of Fort St. George, since 1781, to the Court of Directors, or the secret committee; and of all minutes of those respective governors as have relation to the nabob of Arcot, or to the affairs of his government.

"A list of the claimants, and the amount of their claims, on the late nabobs of the Carnatic, Wajajah and Om 'ut ul Omrah, in the classes of debt generally styled the old consolidated, the consolidated debt, the cavalry loan, and the floating or unadjusted debt, as far as the same can be ascertained.

"A copy of a letter, or letters; from

from Mr. Charles Darke to the government of Madras, relative to the justice of the claim in the new consolidated debt, and all the proceedings had thereon."

All of which were ordered.

EAST INDIA PUBLIC PAPERS.

MARCH 14.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved the order of the day, for the house going into a committee on the accounts presented respecting the East India Company.

The house having resolved itself into a committee, Lord Castlereagh stated, that the accounts now before the committee, were presented by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, during the last session of parliament, in obedience to the prescriptions of the act of the 33d of his present Majesty. They exhibit a state of the finances, as to receipt and expenditure, and debts and assets, both abroad and at home; for the year 1800-1, as to the former, and 1801-2, as to the latter, with estimates in each instance, for the following year. If it had been practicable for the Court of Directors to have complied strictly with the prescriptions of the act, as to the period of presenting these accounts, the investigation of them, upon the principles long since established by my noble friend, who so long and so ably presided at the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, would have taken place in the last year. The cause of the delay was then explained to have arisen from the late receipt of the documents from abroad, as will appear by reference to the records of the house, dated 15th April last.

At no distant period the accounts of the next year will, un-

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less any unforeseen accident should interrupt the due receipt of the materials from India, be presented in the usual course, when the examination of the two years may take place at the same time; but upon every consideration, I have thought it preferable to proceed in the manner practised, with few exceptions, from the original institution of the plan for illustrating to the house the Indian finances; namely, by taking each year of the account distinct and separate; by which the main object in view can be more readily attained, and a regular and connected chain of information procured, upon this truly important branch of the interests of the empire. And as the general arrangement of this extensive subject, under the plan now adverted to, appears completely adapted to the purpose for which it was immediately intended, independent of the advantage to be derived from uniformity of system on any future investigation of the affairs of the Company, I shall pursue the same method, in that respect, likewise.

Previous to the examination of the statements, as now proposed, it is thought necessary to apprise the committee, with regard to the Indian part of them particularly, that both the actual and estimated relate to very critical and important periods; the height, the close, and winding up of a war, the extent and effects of which being well known, need no explanation. Under such circumstances, it must not excite surprize, if the actual expenditure in the year under present consideration, should be found to have exceeded, in a considerable degree, the expectations formerly stated to the house; and if, notwithstanding the highly favourable circum-

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circum-

circumstance of an improved revenue, the final result should exhibit a considerable deficit, the effect of which, with the attention which, on every principle of prudence and policy, was necessarily paid to the investments, has, in course, tended to the increase of the foreign debt in a very material degree. It is, however, satisfactory to observe, that whatever aspect the financial affairs of the Company may be supposed to wear, from the view of these accounts, means exist, whereby their actual situation, in every respect, may be traced, with as much accuracy and precision as could be expected in so extensive a concern. Fixed disbursement can be separated from contingent; the stability and permanency of the resources can be estimated upon the fairest and best criterion, experience; and a judgment may be drawn of the extent of those means, evidently in our possession, from the cessation of war expenditure, and other circumstances, by the judicious application of which, the entire financial system, within a few years, may be restored to a state of high prosperity.

Having adverted to the means of ascertaining these essential points, it is but justice to pay some tribute to the strict attention of the governments abroad, in the transmission of the various documents required from thence, and to the officers of the Company at home, whose methodical and correct arrangement of them are no less conspicuous. The examination of the detail proves likewise the assiduity and care of the several departments of account in India. However great the disbursements have been, and however wide and extended the operations

requiring those disbursements, the charges have been regularly carried to their respective heads; and information can be generally obtained of the causes of variations, either in estimated charge or estimated revenue.

The accounts, though numerous, fall into two distinct classes—the foreign or Indian, and the home. The foreign shews the revenues and charges, or receipt and disbursement, for the three years past, 1798-9 to 1800-1, with an adjustment of the actual charges appertaining to the last year; also estimates for the year 1801-2: the debts and assets are made up to the 30th April, 1801. The home accounts exhibit the actual receipt and expenditure in England for 1801-2, and the estimated for 1802-3, with the state of the debts and assets on 1st March, 1802. The consideration to be given to these accounts, in their respective classes, will be in the following order.

The foreign—The revenues and charges of the three presidencies, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, will first be stated, by shewing the average of the revenues of each on the three years, contrasted with the average drawn in a former session, on accounts one year back. The actual receipt and disbursement of the last year will be compared with the estimated, and the estimates of the next year shewn, when a general result will be drawn, both of the actual accounts and the estimated. The interest of the debts will then come under notice, when the exact state of the finances, as to income and expenditure, will be ascertained; whether there is a surplus of revenue or excess of charge. This sum will be adjusted with the receipt

teipt on the sale of imports from Europe, and the amount then actually forthcoming will be either the deficit, or the sum applicable to the purposes of commerce. The advances and charges on this account, with the value of the cargoes actually shipped from India in the year, will be next stated; afterwards a comparison will be made of the amount of debts and assets at the conclusion of the last and the present official year.

The home accounts, being fewer in number, will be comprized in a narrower compass; the state of the trade will be shewn by the amount of the sales; and the proceeds, both actual and estimated, will be found in the accounts of the receipts and payments. A comparison will be made of the debts and assets, in like manner, with the foreign.

Finally, a combined general view of the whole concern, as to increase or diminution of property, or debt, will be given, from which it will be discovered whether, in the course of the year of account under examination, the state of it, in these respects, has improved, or otherwise.

From the introductory remarks it will be anticipated, that the produce of the revenues having been insufficient to meet the heavy demands on the Indian treasuries, the difference must have been supplied by money raised on loans. Every explanation will be given in the detail leading to these results, that may appear requisite; and, in order to prevent the unfavourable inferences that might be drawn from the mere inspection of the figures of the accounts evidently relating to a past period,

such further information will be given, not only of the improved situation of affairs, according to the latest advices, but also as to the plan in contemplation; from the operation of which, the most favourable effects may be expected to the Company's affairs, by the liquidation of the Indian debt.

BENGAL.

The accounts*, No. 1, 2, and 3, exhibiting the revenues and charges of the presidency of Bengal, are the first for examination. The annual receipts, during the three years, 1798-9, 1799-1800, and 1800-1, are shewn in No. 1. The average of these receipts is 6,436,807l. which exceeds the average of the three years, 1797-8 to 1799-1800, in the sum of 280,770l.

It is satisfactory to remark the improvement of the resources of this presidency. For several past years each average has been more than the one before drawn. On the accounts of the last year, the excess was but two lacs short of that now stated, partly from the increased receipt on the Oude subsidy, and partly from the productiveness of the Company's permanent resources. The very same causes may be assigned for the excess now stated.

In years of war particularly, no useful purpose would be answered from drawing an average of the charges, as they are then increased, from contingent circumstances, to an amount from which no judgment can properly be drawn of the fixed annual expence. It is therefore proposed, as on former occasions, to defer stating an average

* Vide Appendix.

in this respect, and to proceed to the consideration of the statement No. 3, in which the revenues and charges of the year 1800-1 are shewn in a comparative view, as estimated, and according to the actual accounts. The estimate of the charges being supposed to contain those immediately appertaining to the year, the actual disbursement is adjusted, by deducting what was paid on arrears of the past or former years, and adding that unpaid of the present.

The revenues were estimated to amount to 6,339,203l.; their actual amount was 6,658,334l.; exceeding the estimate in the sum of 319,131l.

With the exception of the receipt from the sales of opium, and that for the mint duties, the estimate of the revenues is proved to have been drawn with particular caution, from having been exceeded in every other instance. The difference on the sales of opium amounted to 33,498l. When the estimate was under consideration, a doubt was expressed of its complete realization, and it appears that, notwithstanding the quantity sold exceeded the preceding year, the price was not so great. The mint duties, being a small and casual resource, do not require notice.

The heads of revenue on which the estimate has been exceeded, in an amount requiring remark, are:

Benares revenue, 82,699l. The estimate, in this instance, calculated on the receipts in the usual course. Under the agreement with the rajah of Benares, in the year 1794, the surplus collections above that amount were to be disposed of, in part to the rajah and to the support of the Hindoo college, and in part to other expences

for the improvement of the district. The sum remaining unapplied, including arrears, was ordered in this year, to be carried to the Company's account, but was not included in the estimate. The difference above stated may, therefore, be imputed principally to this circumstance.

Oude subsidy, 45,068l. from increased payments, in consequence of the augmentation of the force employed in the nabob's dominions.

Land revenues, 93,726l. Great satisfaction was expressed at the effect produced by the regulations recently adopted, when the accounts of the last year were under consideration. The amount of the collections of that year was stated to be unprecedented, with the exception of 1794-5. Notwithstanding the prosperous internal situation of the country, and the favourable collection of the past year, the estimate was stated with particular caution, on the presumption that, as the balance left in arrear was less, it would not be correct to reckon upon so large a payment on that account. It must afford gratification to observe, that excepting the sum of 22,600l. on extra collections, not in the estimate, the excess has arisen, in part, on the current year's revenue, but in much greater part, on the recovery of balances; and that favourable as the last year's collections were, those of the present are still more so. The balances on 1800-1, were less than the preceding year, and the collections on arrears in the months of May, June, and July 1801, were much greater than in the corresponding months last year.

Judicial department, fees, fines, &c. 5941l. in part on licenses for sale

sale of spirituous liquors in Calcutta, and partly on resumed Tan-nahdarree lands.

Customs, 11,238l. This being a fluctuating resource, depending upon the extent of the trade, no precise estimate can be framed of its amount. The increase may be attributed, in great measure, to the care and attention in this department, which has formerly been noticed.

Salt, 108,920l. The estimate, under this article, was taken at a low amount, on account of the sale price being unusually low at the time it was framed. When it was under consideration, the prospect was stated, from the subsequent sales having been advised to be more favourable, that an excess might be looked for.

Stamp duties, 6678l. This excess has arisen from the improvement and extension of the system.

The aggregate amount of the deficiency in the actual receipts is, 35,876l.; of the surplus, 355,007l.; and the net surplus, as before stated, 319,131l.

When the estimate of the charges was under the consideration of the house, a hope was expressed, that it would not be exceeded, from the circumstance of the government of Bengal being sensible of the necessity of attention to economy in expenditure. It is, however, found, that the actual accounts have exceeded the estimate; but the cause must be almost exclusively attributed to the difficulty of making any accurate calculation of expence, in a period resembling that now under consideration. The charges were estimated to amount to 4,422,047l.; their actual amount was 4,780,611l.; exceeding the estimate in the sum of 358,564l.

In a few instances, the actual

charges have fallen short of the estimated. They are as follow, viz.

Marine, 9031l. from a smaller expence on pilot schooners and buoy moorings.

Buildings and fortifications, 4736l. This difference cannot be distinctly explained: in some cases, the expence was less than estimated.

Opium, advances and charges, 5979l. The produce being less than estimated, may in some measure account for this difference. The general expence of the establishment was likewise less.

The stamp office. The difference, in this respect, is too small to require notice.

The heads under which the actual charges have exceeded the estimate, are:

Civil, 96,130l. Of this sum, 83,349l. are in the general charges of the civil department, arising, in part, from the expence of the botanical garden, and of the public granaries; but principally from the temporary embassies to Persia and other courts. The sum of 11,145l. is in the residency of Benares, mostly arising out of payments not estimated, which were consequent upon the arrangements noticed under the revenues.

Judicial, 24,177l. chiefly in payments which could not be estimated; as pensions to the late chief and other justices; compensation made to the examiner and reporter of petitions, on the abolition of his office; the charge of completing the digest of the Hindoo laws, and other contingencies.

Military, 201,554l. Of this excess, 150,909l. is in the charges defrayed by the Company, which is entirely to be attributed to the expence of the expedition to Egypt,

as some of the other charges were below the estimate. The excess in the amount charged to the Vizier is 50,645l. from the additions to the force employed in his dominions.

Revenue, 11,731l. From the numerous items of the detail of these charges, a precise definition of the cause of the increase is not practicable. Some were less than estimated: of those in which an increase is found, are the Poolbun-dee and contingencies.

Customs, 2998l partly from a payment of the examiner and appraiser of goods, not estimated.

Salt, 41,786l. The advances and charges under this head depend upon the quantity manufactured and sold. The increase on the revenue side will partly account for this difference.

The gross amount, on which the actual charges exceeded the estimated, was 378,376l. Those short of the estimate were 19,812l. making the net excess of the charge, as before stated, 358,564l. Deducting from this sum the net excess on the actual receipts, amounting to 319,131l, the deficiency of actual net revenue, on a comparison with the estimated, will be found to be 39,433l.; and the actual net revenue of the presidency of Bengal, in the year 1800-1, was 1,877,723l, which is less than the actual net revenue of the year preceding, in the sum of 294,024l. and is wholly to be attributed to the additional expence in this year; for the revenues exceeded those of the last by 153,596l. When the grounds on which the estimate was framed were explained to the committee, the prospect of the net revenue of 1800-1 being less than the preceding year, was stated; the difference then looked for, was 254,591l.

ESTIMATES, 1801-2.

The prospect in this year is more favourable than the last, from increase of revenue and diminution of charge.

The revenues, in the last column No. 1, are estimated at 7,051,164l. and the charges, in the last column of No. 2, at 4,582,201l.; making a net estimated revenue of 2,468,963l.

The revenue side of the account exhibits a very flattering view of the resources of this presidency, within the year; and it is satisfactory to observe, that there exists every appearance of their realization. A part of the expected increase would have been only temporary, but for a subsequent arrangement, as will be hereafter adverted to.

The gross expected excess beyond the last year, is 654,864l.—The amount in which a less receipt is expected is 262,035l. making a net excess of 392,830l.

The items on which a greater receipt is expected, in an amount requiring notice, are:

Oude subsidy, 510,464l. Of this sum, 348,000l. is for arrears: the remainder is on the force employed in Oude, beyond the stipulations in the treaty. The new treaty concluded with the nabob Vizier, since the formation of the estimate, will come under consideration with the accounts of next year, when the effect to be expected in future, on this branch of the resources, will be fully explained.

Judicial fees, fines, &c. 2758l. from an amendment of the system under which the duty on spirituous liquors, included in this head, is collected.

Customs, 125,642l. principally from the re-establishment of duties abolished

abolished in the year 1788, in several of the principal cities.

Stamp duties, 13,622l. The regulation under which the improvement of this resource was produced last year, did not take effect till some months after its commencement. The collection for the whole year is now reckoned upon.

A less receipt is estimated on Benares revenue, 13,795l. the receipt in last year having included balances of surplus collections.

Land revenue, 90,711l. The estimate is framed on the same principle as that for the preceding year, notwithstanding the actual collections seem to warrant a more sanguine calculation. The caution was proper, as it was, at one time, apprehended, that the inundations in some of the principal districts would cause disappointment in the realization of this valuable and important resource. Subsequent advices afford the satisfactory intelligence of the collections having been made with unexampled success, notwithstanding this calamity.

Salt, 155,319l. The estimate is framed on the probable receipts within the year. The actual accounts take in the whole of the transactions, immediately appertaining to the year. This may, in some measure, account for so great a difference; but the estimate is likewise taken considerably below that for the last year, from the very unpromising appearance of the salt sales, at the time it was drawn up. From the measures adopted by the government to prevent illicit trade, together with the restoration of the sale price, as since advised, a more favourable result may be expected than the estimate exhibits.

The other differences are in the post-office revenue, and opium

sales, but not to an amount requiring notice. With respect to the latter, advices have been lately received of this estimate having been realized, and the net actual profit of the last year exceeded.

It will not be safe to hazard an opinion of the realization of the estimate respecting the charges. The experience of the past year must cause some apprehension, that the diminution of the charge will not take place to the extent shewn in the estimate, particularly as the causes which produced the increase in the last year, prevailed when the estimate was framed.—Several reductions of expence had been ordered, and others were in contemplation; but the extraordinary and contingent charges could not be expected to cease, till the peace establishments could be carried into effect.

The examination of the detail of the estimated charges will shew, that a less expence than that incurred last year was expected on various heads, to the amount of 402,054l.; and a greater on others, to the amount of 204,243l. being a net diminution of charge, in the sum of 198,411l.

A reduction of expence is looked for on the following principles. The civil charges were expected to be less under some heads, by nearly six lacs of rupees, principally from the return of embassies; while an increase was looked for on others to an amount somewhat exceeding two lacs; a small part of which is in the establishment at Lucnow, but chiefly in that at Benares, in consequence of payments, formerly made from the surplus collections, being now included in the estimate; so that the net diminution of civil charges may be taken at 38,722l.

The judicial charges are expected to be less in the sum of 16,399*l.* principally from reductions in the contingent expences.

The military charges, in the aggregate, are estimated at 34,682*l.* less than last year. The mode in which these charges are brought to account, in part to the Company, and in part to the Vizier, tends to swell considerably the view first given of the increase and decrease of the expences. Some reductions, and the transfer of troops to the service of the nabob, exhibit the expence payable by the Company at a less amount by 195,403*l.* while the amount payable by the nabob is increased, in the sum of 160,541*l.*; but in future, under the arrangements which have taken place, the whole military expence will be stated in one sum, payable by the Company.

The expence of buildings is estimated less, by 31,504*l.* a less expence being expected on military buildings. Reductions in the revenue expences will occasion a saving in that department to the amount of 30,523*l.* The very reduced estimate on the receipt of the sales of salt, has operated to the lessening of the advances; the charges are likewise less, from a reduction of commission to the agents. From these circumstances, a smaller expence is estimated, by 60,346*l.* The advances on opium are stated at a small sum below the last year, the provision, as to quantity, not being so great; the prudence of which determination seems to have been justified from the advanced price on the sales; whence the realization of the estimate has been secured, as adverted to in the observations on the produce of the sales. Few observations are requisite, respecting other heads, on

which a small excess is looked for; the marine charges, those on the customs, and of the stamp-office. The marine, in the sum of 89,151*l.*; these charges, in general, are estimated less, but advances for building pilot schooners have occasioned the increase. The increase on the customs, amounting to 10,652*l.* arises from the re-establishment of the duties mentioned under the revenues. As to the stamp-office, in proportion as the system is extended and improved, a larger expence must be looked for in the purchase of paper, &c.

The result of the examination of these estimates shews, that from the combined effects of increased revenue and diminished charge, the net revenue of the presidency of Bengal, for the year 1801-2, is expected to exceed the actual of the preceding year, in the sum of 591,241*l.*

From the observations on the detail of the estimates it will appear, that little or no doubt need be entertained of the realization of the revenues. As to the charges, the period for which they are calculated being involved in the conclusion of the war, no judgment can be formed whether they will exceed or fall short of the estimate, notwithstanding the known intentions of the government to retrench the expenditure in every practicable instance.

MADRAS.

The districts under the management of this presidency have, from year to year, increased in extent and importance. The amount of the revenues has been augmented in proportion; and the hope may be entertained, that as the quiet of the countries ceded and conquered, shall

shall be fully established, and the government shall be enabled to avail itself of the advantages held out by the return of peace, the resources will not only be equal to the demands, but furnish, likewise, some aid towards the provision of the valuable assortment of goods usually consigned from thence. The particular circumstances of the period of account now under consideration, have very materially enhanced the expenditure; for although the revenues have exceeded the estimate, the net estimated charge has likewise been very considerably exceeded; and it will be found, that the exigencies of the service under this presidency, have greatly contributed to produce the deficit, which will ultimately be shewn in the general result of the year.

The accounts No. 4, 5, and 6, exhibit the revenues and charges of this presidency, in the same manner as those already examined relating to the Bengal presidency; and it is proposed to proceed upon the investigation of them, upon the same principle.

The average of the revenues for the last three years is first to be drawn. The chief object intended by drawing an average, is to have some view of the fixed annual receipt. Where any sudden great accession of revenue is brought to account in any one particular year, that object could not be attained with any degree of precision. As this has been the case with regard to this presidency for several years past, an adjustment of the accounts has been made, and the average has only been struck on the more regularly established resources of the Company: it is therefore thought necessary upon this occasion, to exclude the revenues de-

rived from the accession of territory by the conquest of Mysore, and by the treaties with the Nizam and the rajah of Tanjore, which are stated in the years 1799-1800 and 1800-1, and to draw the average solely upon the aggregate collections of the land revenues, customs, &c. On that principle, the average of the last three years, viz. 1798-9 to 1800-1, according to the account No. 4, is 1,035,068l. which exceeds the average, drawn on the same principle, on the three years 1797-8 to 1799-1800, 82 73-4l.

The excess, it is satisfactory to observe, is almost wholly on the land revenues.

The charges for the three years are stated in No. 5; but the average of them is deferred, for the reason assigned respecting those under the presidency of Bengal. The account, No. 6, shewing the comparison of the revenues and charges, as estimated for the year 1800-1, and according to the actual accounts, will be next for consideration.

The revenues estimated to amount to 3,277,073l. actually amounted to 3,540,268l. exceeding the estimate in the sum of 263,195l.

The view of the actual accounts of the revenues in this year is, in every respect, satisfactory. The estimate has been exceeded, though taken far above the receipt of the preceding year. The actual revenues now stated are more than those of the last year by 717,731l. not arising from adventitious or casual resources, nor from those of a description liable to fluctuation from trivial events, but such as promise equal permanency with the other established resources of the Company. The only alteration to be looked for, according to present

present appearances, is a still further improvement, as will be more particularly stated when the estimate for the next year is taken into consideration.

The actual has fallen below the estimated receipts under two heads only, in but a small amount comparatively, while the deficiency is only apparent.

Tanjore revenues, 79,570*l.*; respecting which it may be observed: if the actual accounts had not included some receipts not stated in the estimate, the deficiency would have appeared to a greater amount; for the difference on the collections was 109,151*l.*: but this may not be considered as a real defalcation, but merely a balance, arising from a mode of stating the accounts, in consequence of a very beneficial change of system in the management of the country. Till June 1800, the country was managed by head landholders, who paid to government a fixed grain settlement, on a grain price determined by the state of the markets, and they received a defined allowance for servants, &c. Under this system they had such opportunities of practising impositions and exercising tyranny, that the welfare of the inhabitants and the interests of the government equally required a complete change: the aumancee system was therefore established, under which, the settlement being made from July to July, the collections in this year could not be fully realized till after April. The estimate was framed on the former system, reckoning from April to April; in which case, the payments were expected to be made within the official year. This circumstance is not likely to occur in future. The advices give very favourable accounts of these dis-

tricts, and afford the prospect of a considerable increase of revenue in future.

The other article in which the actual receipt has been below the estimate, is the subsidy from the Nizam, in the sum of 11,840*l.* and arises from the estimate having been made in reference to the subsidy under the former treaty; whereas the actual accounts include the payments in part on that treaty, and in part on the collections from the countries ceded by the treaty entered into in October 1800, as formerly noticed to the house; the difference may therefore be expected to be recovered in subsequent collections.

The estimate has been exceeded in all the other items, as follows:

Post-office collections, 4592*l.* The estimate was stated much below the receipt of the last year, in consequence of the orders of the government, that the postage on public letters, formerly paid from the public disbursements, should be abolished. This order not having full effect immediately, the estimated receipt has been exceeded. The postage in Malabar, not included in the estimate, has likewise contributed to the increase.

Customs, 12,833*l.* This resource being of a fluctuating nature, it is difficult to estimate the amount with precision.

Subsidy from Mysore, and revenues from ceded and conquered countries, 266,769*l.* A part of this increase may be attributed to the circumstance of the revenues of the Malabar province, formerly under the Bombay government, not being inserted in the estimate, as suggested when the accounts of the last year were under consideration. The estimate of the collections of the revenues of the

other

other districts, though calculated upon the principles prescribed by the schedule formed under Tippoo's government, and upon the best information derived of the powers of the country, appears to have been under-rated, as the actual collections have so much exceeded. The prompt and ready realization of the resources from these newly-acquired countries, is highly satisfactory, as it was in several of the districts the consequence of increased cultivation.

Land revenues, 51,017l. The estimate under this head, reckoned upon a small advance on the actual accounts of the preceding year. The collections of this year are considerable, on the comparison with several past years. On the examination of the detail, it appears that, from a variety of causes, the collections of some districts were below the estimate, in others above. The excess now stated is partly on articles not included in the estimate. On the whole it may be observed, that singular success has attended the realization of these revenues in the year 1800-1, and that great credit attaches to the officers of the revenue department, for their ability and exertions in this and every branch under their management, and the more, as, notwithstanding every obstacle, the balance of the current year in April 1801, was less than that in the preceding year.

The small excess on the farms and licenses does not require notice. That on the revenues from the Dutch settlements, amounting to 17,382l. was in consequence of the revenues from the Mouccas not being included in the estimate.

The gross excess above the estimate amounted to 354,605l. and

the deficiency to 91,410l. making a net excess of 263,195l. as before stated.

The charges, as already mentioned, are found to exceed the estimate: they were expected to amount to 3,765,913l.: their actual amount was 4,293,310l. being an excess of 527,397l.

The excess now stated, has arisen on every article of the expenditure in this year, as follows, viz.

Post-office charges, 4249l. partly from tappals being placed in the countries ceded by the Nizam, and by the Malabar expences not being included in the estimate.

Civil charges, 13,993l. partly in the expences of the judicial department, and partly in contingencies from loss by exchange, &c.

Military charges, 328,739l. The Bombay troops in the Malabar province, transferred to this presidency, were not included in the estimate: this may partly account for the increase. The continuance of some detachments of the army on field allowances, the purchase of horses, and the augmentation of the force, will account for the remainder.

Buildings, 9996l. principally in the civil, from advances for building the new court-house, &c.

Revenue charges, 19,744l. In many instances these charges were less than estimated: the excess has been occasioned on tuckavy, or advances for cultivation, and some charges in ramnad, and the sequestered pollams, not inserted in the estimate. The appointment of a resident in the collection of the western assigned peshcush, has likewise increased the expence.

Charges in the ceded and conquered provinces, 118,454l. common with the other heads of charge,

charge, as already noticed, the charges of collection in the Malabar province were omitted in the estimate. Some expences have been incurred relating to the family of Tippoo, more than estimated.

Charges on the revenues of Tanjore, 9662l. in the payments on account of the rajah, and the expences attending the collections.

The charges of collection in the countries ceded by the Nizam, were not inserted in the estimate, the treaty having been executed subsequent to its formation.

The result of the numerous variations between the estimated and actual receipt and expenditure, is :

The net surplus of the actual revenue, beyond the estimated, having been found to amount to 263,195l. and the excess of actual charge, on the same principles, being 527,397l. the net actual surplus charge, in the year 1800-1, is more than was estimated, 264,202l. and the actual surplus charge in that year is 753,042l. which exceeds the actual surplus charge of the year 1799-1800, in the sum of 442,659l. the expectation of which, it must be observed, was stated when the estimate was under consideration.

ESTIMATES, 1801-2.

The prospects of this year, in so far as the revenues are concerned, are still more favourable than the past; but the expenditure, from the peculiar circumstances of the time when the estimate was formed, could not, upon any correct principle, be taken upon an equal scale; the expected charges will therefore be found to exceed those of the last year.

The revenues are estimated, in the last column of No. 4, to

amount to 3,899,040l. and the charges, by No. 5, to 4,559,311l. being a net charge of 660,271l.

On looking over the detail of the estimate of the revenues, compared with the actual accounts of the past year, it is found that the diminution appears in the amount only of 33,105l. on articles of a fluctuating description, on which no estimate can be formed with tolerable precision; and the excess is in those of a permanent description, and such as to afford every prospect of due realization. It amounts to 391,877l. shewing a net excess of 358,772l.

The diminished receipt of the post-office collections and customs, in the amount of about 12,800l. requires no remark. That on the revenues of the Dutch settlements, &c. amounting to 19,907l. has arisen principally on the pearl fishery at Tutacorin, not expected to be so productive in this year as in the last.

The excess is looked for on the following heads:

Tanjore revenues, 150,413l. principally from the expected realization of the deficiency in the actual receipts of the last year; but this may be considered as a still improving resource.

Subsidy from Mysore, and revenues from the ceded and conquered countries, 12,316l. The favourable accounts respecting the state of these districts, warrant the expectation of the estimate being realized.

Revenues from the countries ceded by the Nizam, 176,471l. The estimate is calculated on a complete year's settlement of the countries. The actual receipts, in the last year, were in part on the former subsidy, and in part on the collections of revenue.

Land

Land revenues, 49,343l. The estimate seems justified from the collections of the past year. The expected sale of some ground in the Black Town of Madras, has in part been the occasion of the increase.

The small addition to the farms and licenses, partly arises on the toddy license.

The net estimated increase in the charges of this year, amounts to 266,001l. Those charges, on which an increase is expected, exhibit the same in the amount of 372,249l. The diminution of others amounts to 106,248l.

The head under which by far the largest increase is reckoned upon, is the military charges, in the sum of 281,390l. and arises chiefly from an expedition, and from the expence of field operations.

The increase in the revenue charges, amounting to 10,804l. cannot be precisely explained. That in the charges of the revenues of the ceded and conquered countries, amounting to 17,427l. may in part be attributed to the expences being estimated for a complete year. The additional expence on the countries ceded by the Nizam, amounting to 62,490l. arises from the same cause.

Of those heads in which a less expence is estimated, the charges on the Tanjore revenues, and the expence on the Dutch settlements, are the principal: the former in the sum of 36,454l. from payments in the last year, on account of the rajah, not expected in this; the latter in the sum of 50,609l. the remittances to Ceylon, and expences on account of Dutch prisoners, being taken at a less amount. The cause of the smaller amount of civil charges cannot be

exactly traced: that on the buildings and fortifications, is from a less advance on civil buildings than last year.

The ultimate result of the comparison of the revenues and charges, as estimated for the year 1801-2, with the actual accounts of the preceding year, shews that, notwithstanding the excess on the estimated charges, the favourable prospects from the resources is expected so to operate, that the net charge of the year will be less, in the sum of 92,772l.

The concluding observations on the Bengal estimates will be found to apply with still greater force to the estimates of this presidency; for in addition to the circumstances of the time then adverted to, the unsettled state of some of the poligar and newly-ceded districts requiring considerable detachments from the army, it is not unlikely that some excess may arise in the military charges.

BOMBAY.

The revenues and charges of the presidency of Bombay, are shewn in the accounts numbered 7, 8, and 9.

The amount of the revenues of this presidency is trivial, compared with those of the other presidencies, and they will, in this and succeeding years, appear still less, from the transfer of the collections of the Malabar province to Madras. From that circumstance, it will be necessary to make some adjustment, before a fair comparison can be made of the average receipts in the last three years, by excluding entirely those in the ceded countries in both periods; because the receipts in 1800-1, being only on two months of the year,

year, would very materially affect the average in the latter period.

On this principle, the average collection of the other branches of revenue in the three years, 1798-9, to 1800-1, amounted to 211,892l. which exceeds a similar average, from 1797-8 to 1799-1800, in the sum of 24,767l.; partly from a larger amount collected on the customs arising on the increase of the trade, but chiefly from a new arrangement, as to the internal management at Surat.

The actual net charge of this presidency is very considerably below that in the last year; but it has exceeded the estimate in a still larger amount than that at Madras. The great difference appearing between the estimated and actual disbursements, may not be looked upon as an impeachment of the attention and care in the framer of the estimate, as it has arisen, for the most part, from circumstances which could not be foreseen.

By the account, No. 9, the revenues estimated to amount, in the year 1800-1, to 300,475l. actually amounted to 286,457l. being less than the estimate, 14,018l.

The estimate was calculated with reference to the new arrangement at Surat. As that arrangement was recently made, and of course the revenue to be derived under it in some degree conjectural, it cannot be the subject of surprize, if some of the expectations were over-rated. The actual receipts have fallen short of the estimated, under the land revenues and farms and licenses, principally at this residency, amounting together to 9435l. partly from an error in the account. Unconnected with these arrangements, a smaller receipt has taken place in the re-

venues of the ceded countries, since transferred to Madras, in the sum of 18,264l. which seems more to have arisen from the mode in which the estimate was framed, than from an actual deficiency in the produce of the country, the estimate having been necessarily taken from the collector's towjee accounts, instead of the treasury accounts. In one instance the estimate has been exceeded: in the customs, to the amount of 13,681l. principally from the progressive extent of the trade.

On the whole, the actual receipts have proved less than the estimated, in the sum of 27,699l. and were more by 13,681l. making the net actual receipts less by 14,018l. as before stated.

The charges were estimated, in the account No. 9, now under examination, to amount to 1,030,993l. Their actual amount was 1,329,176l. exceeding the estimate in the sum of 298,183l.

Under some of the heads the actual charges fell short of the estimated: the civil in 15,355l. On looking over the detail, it appears that, in several instances, the expences of the civil department were more than estimated, in great part at Bussorah, Badgad, and at the presidency, from the necessity of adopting measures against the plague, and, in some degree, from the expence attending the arrangement at Surat. The smaller expence on most of the other items, is much to be attributed to the very laudable measures of the government to reform the expenditure in every practicable degree. The judicial and law charges are less than estimated; and the residency at Tatta not having been established upon the principle on which the estimate was framed, has

has likewise occasioned a considerable difference. The effect of the measures of reform has also appeared in the expence of buildings, which has been less than estimated, 13,024l. a less amount having been expended in building a jail, and in military buildings, than estimated, partly from the state of the finances. A smaller expence has likewise been incurred in the collection of the ceded countries, amounting to 3102l.

The actual expences have exceeded the estimated in the marine department, 16,048l. from a greater expence on stores and contingencies. The military charges were more by 295,225l. entirely from the expence of the expedition to the Red Sea, which could not be inserted in the estimate. The revenue expenditure exceeded, the estimate in the sum of 18,451l. from payments to the nabob of Surat, under the treaty omitted in the estimate. The general charges were rather less.

The result of this comparison is, the actual charges fell short of the estimated, 31,542l. : they exceeded in the sum of 329,724l. ; and the net excess was, as before stated, 298,183l.

Adding to it the net deficiency of revenue, 14,018l. the net surplus charge of this presidency is more than estimated, in the sum of 312,201l. ; and the actual surplus charge of the year 1800-1, is 1,042,719l. which falls short of that of the year 1799-1800 by 36,888l.

ESTIMATES, 1801-2.

The prospects of this presidency in the year 1801-2, as to revenues, are favourable. Although they do not, on the comparison with the

actual accounts of last year, on the first view exhibit an increase, on account of the exclusion of the receipts from the Malabar province ; the expected diminution of charge is such, that the result of this year appears somewhat better than that of the year 1800-1.

By the account, No. 7, the revenues are estimated to amount to 271,825l. ; and by No. 8, the charges are stated at 1,185,308l. shewing a net surplus charge of 913,483l.

Excluding the revenues of the ceded districts, which are now received under the Madras government, the collections in this year are estimated to produce more than the last by 10,237l. The land revenues are stated at a small amount beyond the last year, and the farms and licenses in much more, arising chiefly at Surat. On the other hand, the customs are estimated at about half a lac of rupees less.

Under one head only the expenditure is expected to exceed the last year—buildings and fortifications, in the sum of 14,464l. arising from the necessity of keeping the fortifications in repair ; also from the intention of expending a greater sum in building the jail than last year. The diminution in the others amounts to 158,332l. ; but notwithstanding it may be considered as a smaller expence to be incurred on account of this particular presidency, it is not an entire saving, a part of it being transferred to the Madras presidency, viz. the whole charge attending the Malabar province, including the army stationed there. Of this, 13,555l. is on the collection of revenue : the military expence cannot be at present precisely stated. A smaller expence is looked

ed for under the heads of charge unconnected with this circumstance, the principal of which is in the marine department, to the amount of 35,713l. from a smaller sum being estimated for building ships. A less expence is expected in civil and revenue charges, but not in a large amount.

Taking the comparison of the actual accounts of the year 1800-1 with the estimate for the year 1801-2, as they are stated in the numbers under examination; a smaller revenue is reckoned upon, to the amount of 14,632l. and a less charge, in the sum of 143,868l. shewing a net difference in the surplus charge in favour of the estimate, of 129,236l.

From the general state of affairs on this side of India, in connexion with the expedition to the Red Sea, it is impossible to form any correct judgment whether the charges will exceed or fall short of the estimate.

BENCOOLEN, PINANG, &c.

Although the accounts of the residency of Bencoolen are not, in any respect, of so great importance as those of the presidencies, it is desirable they should be sent home in due course. When the finances of India were last under consideration, these accounts were one year in arrear: they are still in the same predicament, and must be taken only to the period to which they ought to have been stated with the Indian accounts last year. The resident commissioner at Marlborough has taken such measures, as, it is hoped, will ensure the exertions of the departments, that the omission may not occur in future. It is however fortunate, that the want

of the Bencoolen accounts will not interfere with the mode of statement now intended, as the expence of this settlement, with Pinang and St. Helena, is usually taken on the actual supply sent from Bengal; and the average only of the former, in the last three years, is stated, in order to shew the actual cost of it to the Company. As to the expence of the establishments, the latest average that can now be drawn is from 1797-8 to 1799-1800, as by account, No. 10. On that period the average revenues amounted to 69,951l.; the charges to 106,197l.; and the net charge to 99,212l.

The net charge for the year 1800-1, is estimated at 74,035l. The supplies estimated to be sent from Bengal to these settlements in the year 1800-1, amounted to 82,360l. They actually amounted, by No. 18, to 156,325l.; exceeding the estimate in the sum of 73,965l.

The greatest part of the excess in the supply beyond the estimate, was to Bencoolen. The estimate appears to have been calculated in a near proportion to the expected demand on account of the established expences. The great attention paid by the commissioner, whose deputation was mentioned upon the last occasion, renders any excess on that head unlikely; it seems, therefore probable, that the amount beyond the estimate has been applied to the discharge of outstanding demands or the provision of investment. In the next year, or 1801-2, the supplies, according to No. 11, are estimated at 85,840l.

By the orders sent out by the Court of Directors in August 1801, the residency of Bencoolen is reduced to a mere commercial settlement, upon a very limited scale of expence,

experience, and the authority of parliament was granted in the last sessions, for the disposal of the covenanted servants beyond the number that might in future be wanted.

GENERAL VIEW.

The examination of the detail of the revenues and charges of the several presidencies in India being completed, the next point is to draw the whole, both actual of the past year 1800-1, and the estimated of the next 1801-2, into one general result, in order to shew the situation of the finances, as to fixed receipt and expenditure; to which will be added respectively, the actual and computed interest on the debts.

The general result of the revenues and charges of the several presidencies in India in the year 1800-1, is as follows:

REVENUES OF

Bengal by No. 3,	£.6,658,334
Madras - 6, -	3,540,268
Bombay - 9, -	286,457

Total revenues £.10,485,059

CHARGES OF

Bengal by No. 3,	£.4,780,611
Madras - 6, -	4,293,310
Bombay - 9, -	1,329,176

Total charges £.10,403,097

Net revenue of the three presidencies £.81,962

Deducted from—supplies from Bengal to Bencoolen, &c. by No. 18 - - 156,325

The difference is £.74,363 which being added to

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the interest paid on the debts at
Bengal by No. 18, - £.746,184
Madras - 19, - 212,488
Bombay - 20, - 135,269

Total interest £.1,093,961

shews the deficiency of the territorial and other revenues to meet the charges and the interest on the debts, to amount to - - 1,168,324

Deduct from this deficiency the amount of the produce of the sales of the imports from Europe, by No. 15 - - 493,667

The remainder £. 674,657

is the final deficit, and shews the amount which in the year 1800-1, the resources from revenue and sale of imports were insufficient to meet the accumulated demands upon the treasuries, arising from the various exigencies of the service.

The differences in the detail of the several accounts with the estimate for this year, have been explained during the investigation of the revenues and charges. The ultimate difference on the general result is 818,127l. of which 98,000l. was occasioned by the sale of imports being less than estimated.

The result of this year is likewise found to be more unfavourable than that of the last, in the sum of 1,012,690l. of which 800,000l. is in the excess of charges and interest, the remainder in a smaller sale of imports.

In the last year, the sum only of 338,033l. was left applicable to the purposes

† C

purposes of commerce, and the sum applied to those purposes was 2,395,000*l.* including the supply to China: this was partly supplied by bullion from and bills on Europe; but the difference was made up by money raised on loans. The importance considered to attach to the extending the trade to the utmost point consistent with prudence, led the governments abroad to estimate upon the provision of investments in the year 1800-1 to the amount of 2,109,000*l.* and upon a supply to Canton of 743,000*l.*; together 2,852,000*l.* It would have been very desirable that this estimate should have been carried into effect. The difference in the results of the years 1799-1800 and 1800-1, has been found to amount to a million, and in the result of the estimate and the actual accounts of the latter year to upwards of 800,000*l.* The trade in this year has likewise felt the consequence of the pressure of the war demands upon the funds, and the advances for commerce have been less than estimated 1,100,000*l.*

The advances actually made in the year 1800-1, for the payment of commercial charges, the purchase of investment, and the supply to Canton, were as follow, viz.

AT BENGAL, BY NO. 18.

Charges of the board of trade at the presidency and the factories	- -	£. 102,637
Advances for the investment, with commission	- -	595,054
		<hr/>
		£. 697,691
Add—supplies to Canton	- -	200,000
		<hr/>
Total Bengal		£. 897,691

AT MADRAS, BY NO. 19.

Charges, allowances, &c. in the commercial department	-	£. 44,615
Advances for investment, with charges		3,16,258
		<hr/>
		£. 3,60,873
Add—supply to Canton	- -	93,087
		<hr/>
Total Madras		£. 453,960

AT BOMBAY, BY NO. 20.

Salaries, &c. in the commercial department	- -	£. 15,142
Advances for the investment, with the charges	- -	196,652
		<hr/>
		£. 211,794
Add—supply to Canton	- -	188,691
		<hr/>
Total Bombay		£. 400,485
		<hr/>
Total advances for the commerce and charges	- -	£. 1,752,136

The difference between the estimated and actual application of funds for the purposes of commerce has been adverted to. Of the sum actually applied, 481,778*l.* was in aid of the China investment, which was less than the estimate by 261,000*l.* The consequence of these differences, it is to be regretted, will be felt in other branches of the concern: the sales at home must be affected, and the balance at China must hereafter be lessened. But it is evident, that when investments must be provided, either by money raised on bills at enhanced rates of exchange, or on loans at rates of interest enormously high, some interruption must neccs-

necessarily be expected in the extent of the trade, till such supply can be obtained from Europe, as shall, by relieving the commercial wants of the Company, operate to the general improvement of their credit.

The amount of the cargoes actually consigned from India to Europe, and the commercial charges in the year 1800-1, bear a near proportion to the actual advances on these accounts. By No. 22 they amounted to 1,399,033l. but whether the amount shipped should fall short of, or exceed the advances in any given year, is immaterial, as the consignments are frequently regulated in their extent, from the quantity of goods in the warehouses.

The general result of the revenues and charges, as estimated for the next year, 1801-2, is as follows.

REVENUES OF

Bengal by No. 1,	£7,051,164
Madras - 4, -	3,899,040
Bombay - 7, -	271,825

Total Revenues £.11,222,029

CHARGES OF

Bengal by No. 2,	£4,582,201
Madras - 5, -	4,559,311
Bombay - 8, -	1,185,308

Total charges £.10,326,820

Net estimated revenue of the three presidencies - - 895,209

Deduct—supplies from Bengal to Bencoolen, &c. by No. 11 85,840

The remainder is - £.809,369
which deducted from

the interest payable on the debts, by No. 16 £.1,342,954

shews the estimated deficit of the territorial revenues to amount to - £.533,485

Deducting this sum from the estimated produce of the sales of imports from Europe, by No. 15 564,527

The remainder - £.31,042

is the amount estimated to be left applicable in the year 1801-2, to the purposes of commerce.

This result is more favourable than that by the actual accounts of the last year, upwards of 700,000l. excluding the sales of imports 634,000l.; and it is satisfactory to remark, that it is produced entirely from the prospect of improved revenue.

The occasion of the diminution in the intended supply for the provision of the investments in the last year, has been stated: the causes producing this effect were in full operation at the time of forming this estimate; the advances for commerce were therefore limited to 1,372,094l. including 254,000l. for China.

DEBTS IN INDIA.

It has already been observed, that the deficiency of the revenues for the exigencies of the service, and the necessity of continuing the investments to Europe, would necessarily tend to increase the debts. The effect has been as follows, viz.

In April 1800, the debt amounted to £.14,640,402
† C 2 In

purposes of commerce, and the sum applied to those purposes was 2,395,000*l.* including the supply to China: this was partly supplied by bullion from and bills on Europe; but the difference was made up by money raised on loans. The importance considered to attach to the extending the trade to the utmost point consistent with prudence, led the governments abroad to estimate upon the provision of investments in the year 1800-1 to the amount of 2,109,000*l.* and upon a supply to Canton of 743,000*l.*; together 2,852,000*l.* It would have been very desirable that this estimate should have been carried into effect. The difference in the results of the years 1799-1800 and 1800-1, has been found to amount to a million, and in the result of the estimate and the actual accounts of the latter year to upwards of 800,000*l.* The trade in this year has likewise felt the consequence of the pressure of the war demands upon the funds, and the advances for commerce have been less than estimated 1,100,000*l.*

The advances actually made in the year 1800-1, for the payment of commercial charges, the purchase of investment, and the supply to Canton, were as follow, viz.

AT BENGAL, BY NO. 18.

Charges of the board of trade at the presidency and the factories	- - -	£. 102,637
Advances for the investment, with commission	- - -	595,054
		<hr/>
		£. 697,691
Add—supplies to Canton	- - -	200,000
		<hr/>
Total Bengal		£. 897,691

AT MADRAS, BY NO. 19.

Charges, allowances, &c. in the commercial department	-	£. 44,615
Advances for investment, with charges		3,16,258
		<hr/>
		£. 3,60,873
Add—supply to Canton	- - -	93,087
		<hr/>
Total Madras		£. 453,960

AT BOMBAY, BY NO. 20.

Salaries, &c. in the commercial department	- - -	£. 15,142
Advances for the investment, with the charges	- - -	196,652
		<hr/>
		£. 211,794
Add—supply to Canton	- - -	188,691
		<hr/>
Total Bombay		£. 400,485

Total advances for the commerce and charges	-	£. 1,752,136
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The difference between the estimated and actual application of funds for the purposes of commerce has been adverted to. Of the sum actually applied, 481,778*l.* was in aid of the China investment, which was less than the estimate by 261,000*l.* The consequence of these differences, it is to be regretted, will be felt in other branches of the concern: the sales at home must be affected, and the balance at China must hereafter be lessened. But it is evident, that when investments must be provided, either by money raised on bills at enhanced rates of exchange, or on loans at rates of interest enormously high, some interruption must
necess-

necessarily be expected in the extent of the trade, till such supply can be obtained from Europe, as shall, by relieving the commercial wants of the Company, operate to the general improvement of their credit.

The amount of the cargoes actually consigned from India to Europe, and the commercial charges in the year 1800-1, bear a near proportion to the actual advances on these accounts. By No. 22 they amounted to 1,399,033l. but whether the amount shipped should fall short of, or exceed the advances in any given year, is immaterial, as the consignments are frequently regulated in their extent, from the quantity of goods in the warehouses.

The general result of the revenues and charges, as estimated for the next year, 1801-2, is as follows.

REVENUES OF		
Bengal by No. 1,	£.7,051,164	
Madras - 4, -	3,899,040	
Bombay - 7, -	271,825	

Total Revenues £.11,222,029

CHARGES OF		
Bengal by No. 2,	£.4,582,201	
Madras - 5, -	4,559,311	
Bombay - 8, -	1,185,308	

Total charges £.10,326,820

Net estimated revenue of the three presidencies - -	895,209
Deduct—supplies from Bengal to Bencoolen, &c. by No. 11	85,840
The remainder is -	£.809,369
which deducted from	

the interest payable on the debts, by No. 16 £.1,342,854

shews the estimated deficit of the territorial revenues to amount to - £.533,485

Deducting this sum from the estimated produce of the sales of imports from Europe, by No. 15 564,527

The remainder - £.31,042

is the amount estimated to be left applicable in the year 1801-2, to the purposes of commerce.

This result is more favourable than that by the actual accounts of the last year, upwards of 700,000l. excluding the sales of imports 634,000l.; and it is satisfactory to remark, that it is produced entirely from the prospect of improved revenue.

The occasion of the diminution in the intended supply for the provision of the investments in the last year, has been stated: the causes producing this effect were in full operation at the time of forming this estimate; the advances for commerce were therefore limited to 1,372,094l. including 254,000l. for China.

DEBTS IN INDIA.

It has already been observed, that the deficiency of the revenues for the exigencies of the service, and the necessity of continuing the investments to Europe, would necessarily tend to increase the debts. The effect has been as follows, viz.

In April 1800, the debt amounted to £.14,640,402
‡ C 2 In

In April 1801, by
No. 16, it is - £.17,674,532

being an increase
of - - £.3,034,130

The amount subscribed
to the remittance, under the orders
of June 1793, was, according to
No. 17 - - £.81,888

In April 1800, the
part of the above debt bearing interest
amounted to £.12,301,570

In April 1801, by No.
16, it is - £.15,135,354

being an increase
of the debt bearing interest, amounting
to - £.2,833,784

The amount of interest computed
to be payable annually on the principal
stated last year, was - - £.1,082,042

On the debt at interest by the present
accounts, it is calculated in
No. 16, at - £.1,342,853

being an increase
of annual interest amounting to - £.260,811

ASSETS IN INDIA.

The assets are included in the quick stock accounts, and consist of cash and bills, goods, stores, debts, &c. Although the increase

is not so considerable as that by the accounts presented to the house in the former year, it is satisfactory to find some increase to have taken place. The amount, on 30th April 1800, was 11,569,553l. On the 30th April 1801, by No. 21, of the present account, it is 12,113,922l. being an increase in the value of the assets, amounting to 544,369l.

The only item in which a decrease appears is the stores, in the small amount of 6000l.: on every other an increase is shewn; in cash and bills 102,000l.; in export goods near 100,000l.; in import goods 62,000l.; in salt, opium, &c. 53,000l.: the remainder, amounting to 232,000l. is in the debts owing to the Company. Notwithstanding the general increase of assets may be said, in a small degree to counterbalance the addition to the debts, the increase under some of the heads cannot be taken altogether as a subject of exultation. It is always desirable, that the remains of the imports, at the winding up of the year, should be to a small amount, and that the debts owing to the Company on revenue balances, should be reduced by the due realization of the land rents.

Deducting the increase of assets, as stated above, from the increase of the debts, which has been found to amount to 3,034,130l. the difference 2,489,761l. is the sum in which the general state of the debts and assets in India has deteriorated in the year 1800-1.

HOME ACCOUNTS.

The manner in which the particular circumstances of the times, and the exigencies of the public service, have affected the financial concerns

concerns in India, has been explained. The consequences likely to be produced in other branches, have also been adverted to. * They will be found, in a very material degree, in the transactions at home; and indeed it is naturally to be expected, that in proportion as the funds for the purchase of investments abroad shall prove deficient, in that same proportion the proceeds of the treasury at home would fall short likewise. It is, however, remarkably fortunate, that notwithstanding the consignments from India, in the year 1800-1, were necessarily on a limited scale, and of course the quantity of goods put up to sale were reduced, the disposal of them has been so advantageous in price, as to compensate, in a commercial view, for the difference in the extent of the trade.

The home accounts, though they include some payments which more immediately relate to the political branch of the Company's concerns, may be considered, in other respects, as exclusively relating to the commerce. They were presented to the house at different periods from the foreign, on account of the impracticability of preparing the latter in due time, as already stated: they will, nevertheless, be considered in their usual order, and on this occasion numbered as formerly, 23, 24, and 25. The first shews the receipts and payments, and the debts and assets; the second, the stock by computation, or what is supposed to be the general balance of the whole concern, both abroad and at home; and the third, the amount of the sales. As the last account may be considered as the main-spring of all the cash transactions at home, and as affording a view of the ex-

tent of the trade, it has been generally first for consideration.

By this account the aggregate amount of the sales of goods from India and China, both on the Company's account and that of private traders, in the year 1801-2, is 9,155,987l. which is less than the sales of 1800-1 by 1,167,465l.

The greatest difference was on the Company's goods: it amounted to 971,554l. The sale of private trade goods was less by 77,367l. That of goods sold as neutral property, by 118,544l.; making the total difference, as before stated, 1,167,465l.

It must be observed, that the sales of the Company's goods in this year were not expected to be so great as the last, as it was apprehended the situation of affairs in India might interrupt the provision of funds for the purchase of the investments: the sales were therefore only estimated to amount to 7,119,400l.; their actual amount was 6,630,487l.; being less than the estimate 488,913l.

From the remarks already made, it may be inferred that the difference now stated must be attributed, almost exclusively, to the want of goods. On examining the detail, it is ascertained that the China trade has exceeded the estimate, and the deficiency has fallen on the Indian. On the piece goods alone it amounted to 424,000l. and every other article of Indian produce was less than the estimate, except raw-silk. Of the difference, 20,000l. is on coffee, the expectation from which was totally disappointed, none having been received.

The application of the money received on the produce of the sales, will appear in the first part of the account No. 23, which shews the

cash transactions of the year 1801-2, and which is now to be examined on the comparison with the estimate formerly presented to the house.

The receipt on the sales of goods within the year was estimated to amount to 7,161,918*l*. The actual receipt was 6,336,102*l* : being less than the estimate 825,726*l*.

This difference considerably exceeded that on the amount of the sales ; but it must be observed, that the receipt within the year does not attach merely to the goods sold in it, but takes in the amount left due in the preceding year ; at the same time that an amount, in some degree correspondent, is left for realization in the next. The payments depend upon the time and terms of the sale. A part of the difference, now stated, is owing to a larger amount being left due than was estimated.

The charges and profit on private trade, estimated at 100,000*l*. actually amounted to 193,563*l*. ; exceeding the estimate in the sum of 93,563*l*.

They have likewise considerably exceeded the receipt of last year ; but no estimate, in this regard, can be formed with precision, as it is impossible to conjecture what sales are likely to take place of goods of this description.

Few other observations are requisite on the comparison of either the receipt or expenditure as estimated, and according to the actual accounts. On the receipt-side, exclusive of the deficiency on the sales as already noticed, the disposal of the Company's share of the loyalty loan, which was deferred, occasioned a difference to the amount of 238,105*l*. Of the sum of 1,714,815*l*. in which the ac-

tual exceeded the estimated receipts, 1,606,914*l*. was in those relating to private trade, of which no estimate is or ever can be made, except on what was owing for goods actually sold, or on some computation on the amount of charges and profit payable to the Company : the remainder was on money received for the issue of bonds, and from government on account of supplies and stores, which were not included in the estimate.

On the payment-side some variations appear as usual. Excluding the private trade, the estimate has been exceeded, under some heads, to the amount of 609,933*l*. The customs shew an apparent excess, but on adjusting what belongs to the private trade, those on account of the Company were, in reality, less than the estimate, to the amount of 82,948*l*. partly from the estimate being calculated on a greater extent of trade, and partly from the cessation of the convoy duty. The difference on the freight on the same adjustment is so small, as not to require notice. An excess has arisen on the export of goods and stores, to the amount of 529,477*l*. it having been found necessary to provide as large consignments of this description as possible, in order to make up for the deficiency of the intended supply of bullion, which, from particular circumstances, could not be obtained, in the amount estimated, by 344,942*l*. The bonds bought up and paid in upon the sales were not estimated, from being a circumstance which does not frequently occur, or only when they are at a discount. Except the bullion, which has already been noticed, the protraction of the payment to the bank in discharge of their loan
of

of 800,000*l.* is the principal occasion of the payments being less than estimated.

The general result of the comparison is, the balance estimated to be remaining in favour of the Company, on the 1st of March 1802, amounting to 486,731*l.* must, in consequence of the disappointment in the receipt on the sales of goods, and deferring the disposal of the loyalty loan, with the extension of the supply to India to the amount of 200,000*l.* have been considerably against the Company: but the additional sum realized on the profit on private trade, and by a payment from government, and the measure adopted for protracting the payment to the bank in liquidation of their loan, with some other smaller circumstances, have so operated, that the balance of cash actually remaining on the 1st of March 1802, amounted to 108,759*l.* being less than the estimated balance 317,972*l.*

ESTIMATE, 1802-3.

Notwithstanding peace had taken place when the estimate for the year was framed, and although large payments had been made from the treasury at home for supplies to India and China; the great demand for funds known to exist in India, as well as the determination there, on that account, to curtail the investments of the year 1801-2, imposed the necessity of stating the expectation of the produce of the sales at home in 1802-3 on a moderate scale; the effect of which must necessarily appear in the cash transactions.

The second part of the account No. 23, already referred to, shews the prospects in the year 1802-3.

The receipt on the sales of goods is estimated to amount to 6,500,600*l.*

exclusive of 48,000*l.* expected from the ordnance, for saltpetre. This sum rather exceeds the actual receipt in the last year, in consequence of the amount left due on former sales being considerable; but the sales immediately appertaining to the year are stated much lower than the actual sales of the last. The receipt is calculated upon the following principle: the sales are estimated to amount to 5,880,600*l.* of which is expected to be received after 1st March 1803, 850,000*l.* The difference, 5,030,600*l.* is the estimated receipt on these sales within the year.— Adding what was left due on former sales, 1,470,000*l.* will shew the receipt first stated, 6,500,600*l.*

In this estimate the China trade is taken but little below the last year. Both receipts and payments are stated upon the usual principles with regard to the private trade. The disposal of the loyalty loan on one side, and the payment of the debt to the bank on the other, are again reckoned upon in this year. Payments on account of India and China, including a million for bullion, are estimated to the amount of 4,318,792*l.* and the sum calculated to become payable on freight and demurrage much exceeds the amount paid in the last year. The consequence of which, with the comparatively small balance of cash at the commencement of the year, is found in the general result to be such, that the balance against the Company on 1st March 1803, is expected to amount to 1,434,556*l.*

DEBTS AT HOME.

The debts owing by the Company at home are stated in the last part of the account, No. 23. On the comparison with the amount

of them in the last year, the difference will appear as follows, viz.

On the 1st March, 1801, they amounted to 5303,989*l*. and on the 1st March, 1802, 4, to 922,683*l*. being a decrease of 571,306*l*.

On comparing the detail of the debts, it appears that the amount due on bonds is less by 41,000*l*. and on bills of exchange from India and China, 152,923*l*. The remittance plan, under the orders of June 1793, having, as formerly stated, failed in its operation, the sum due on the Indian debt has been considerably reduced by the discharge of the certificates outstanding; the reduction, in consequence, was in this year 273,032*l*. A smaller sum was owing on customs, to the amount of 56,498*l*. and in the department of the shipping committee, of 57,671*l*. There was a less sum due on exports of former seasons, by 78,759*l*. and on bonds to commanders of ships worn out, by 78,668*l*. which, with some smaller sums not requiring notice, will more than account for the difference first stated. But, on the other hand, more was owing on freight and demurrage, by 30,000*l*. and to the proprietors of private trade, on the sale of their goods, by 42,000*l*.

ASSETS AT HOME.

The amount of the assets at home, is likewise stated in the account last referred to. On 1st March, 1801, the value was 15,404,736*l*.; on the 1st March, 1802, it was 16,802,760*l*.; being an increase of 1,398,024*l*.

In three articles only the assets shewed a decrease: in the cash balance, 761,831*l*.; in the amount owing by the Ordnance for salt-petre, 32,000*l*.; and in the loy-

alty loan 25,210*l*. The amount due on sales of goods was more by 402,400*l*. and the value of goods unsold by 285,078*l*. The extensive consignments to India and China, added to the cargoes afloat outward, 405,961*l*. and to the exports paid for, 107,638*l*. exclusive of bullion, which was 53,574*l*. The excess on advances for impress and war allowances on ships not arrived, with the increased value of the India-house and warehouses, from the additional buildings, will chiefly account for the remainder, except the increase of the debt stated by the Company to be due from government, amounting to 900,899*l*. which will be the subject of remark hereafter. Adding the decrease of the debts, amounting to 571,306*l*. to the increase of the assets, stated at 1,398,024*l*. the improvement of the home concern would in this view appear to be 1,909,330*l*.

CHINA AND ST. HELENA.

In the account, No. 24, are shewn the balances at China and St. Helena by the latest accounts: it remains to compare them with the balances in the preceding year.

In March 1800, the balance at China was in favour, to the amount of 1,226,079*l*. In March 1801, it was in favour 1,019,551*l*. being less by 206,528*l*.

The latest books received from St. Helena, when this account was made up, were to the 30th September, 1800. The balance was then in favour 77,852*l*. On the 30th September, 1799, it was in favour 58,366*l*. The increase at St. Helena was 19,486*l*., and deducted from the decrease at China, the net decrease of balance at China and St. Helena is 187,042*l*.

The

The final object intended by this examination, is to discover the effect produced in the year on the general concerns of the Company, or whether, under the combined operations of revenue and trade, they have improved otherwise. This will be obtained by bringing into one general view the increase of debts and assets as follows, viz.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE VIEW

Of the Debts and Assets by last Year's Accounts, and those of the Year now under examination.

The debts in India have increased in the sum of 3,034,130l. Deducting from it the decrease of the debts at home, 571,306l. the net increase of debt appears to be 2,462,824l.

The assets in India have increased 544,309l.; the net increase of the assets at home has been stated at 1,398,024l. The increase of assets then amounts to 1,942,393l. Deduct the decreased balance at China and St. Helena, 187,042l. the net increase of assets, generally, will amount to 1,755,351l.

Deducting this sum from the increase of the debts, the state of the whole concern appears in a worse point of view than in the last year, by 707,473l.

As the home assets include 3,573,339l. the amount of sundry claims stated by the Company to be due to them from government, of which the sum of 900,899l. accrued in the present year of account, it is necessary to observe, that as these claims are under examination, and are likely to undergo several adjustments, the amount above stated to be the deterioration in the year, must be

considered as subject to be increased in whatever proportion of the above sum may be disallowed.

PROSPECTIVE VIEW.

Having now gone through the accounts of the last year, although the period is not yet arrived for submitting to parliament the regular accounts for the present year, yet the committee will naturally be desirous of obtaining an outline of the probable future prospects of the Company, as well in peace as in war, with a view of seeing what means they possess for the liquidation of their Indian debt, and also for realizing those expectations which my right honourable friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) held out on a former day, when he brought forward his budget, namely, that the payment of 500,000l. from the Company would shortly become an efficient resource to the public.

I have already stated, that the official estimates for the year 1802-3 have not yet been received from India, in the shape they are usually laid before parliament; but the substance of them has been received, in a form sufficiently authentic to enable the Court of Directors to found on them a review of their affairs; to estimate the means they possess, either at home or abroad; and to determine how those means can best be applied to give relief, in the first instance, to the Company's finances abroad, from the pressure of the Indian debt, and ultimately to obtain for their constituents, and for the public, all the advantages of which their resources may be susceptible.

I shall consider the subject in the following order:

1st,

1st, The incumbrances to which the Company is subject.

2d, The means which it possesses of making provision for those incumbrances, as also for the payment to the exchequer.

3d, The mode and extent of applying those means.

4th, The result to be expected from such application, either in the alternative of peace or war.

And first, as to the incumbrances.

The Indian debt may be stated, at the utmost, to amount to 18,500,000*l.* of which 16,000,000*l.* bears interest. The annual interest amounts to 1,438,000*l.* being within a fraction of nine per cent. on the principal.

To describe the serious and inconvenient pressure of such an amount of debt, even in time of peace, is unnecessary. The mere fact of its withdrawing, under the head of interest, such an amount as nearly 1,500,000*l.* from the purposes of trade, speaks for itself.

But in stating the extent of debt bearing interest, which has increased, during the war, from 6,500,000*l.* to its present amount, it is fair at the same time to observe, that we are by no means to consider the affairs of the Company as deteriorated in the same proportion; for it will appear, upon a comparison of the debts and assets of the Company in the years 1793 and 1802, that the assets at home and abroad have increased in an equal proportion with the debts, and, upon the whole, that the affairs of the Company, at the close of a long and most expensive war, which has added largely to their dominions, and opened new sources of prosperity

as well as of security, are in the general result unimpaired, notwithstanding this great accumulation of debt.

2d, As to the means which the Company possess, applicable to the reduction of their debt, they must arise either from their commerce or from their revenues.

In order to ascertain the amount of the surplus funds really disposable, I have called for two accounts; the one*, of the probable revenues and charges abroad, and the other†, an account of the net profits at home in the last four years. Neither of these accounts can be deemed to be either strictly territorial or commercial. The foreign account, though principally territorial, is subject to some commercial charges; and the home account, though principally commercial, contains some heads of expence connected with the government abroad, and consequently more properly attaching to the territory. Combined, they exhibit the actual amount disposable, after all expences are paid at home and abroad, and constitute the fund applicable to the public claims and to the liquidation of the Company's debt.

I shall trouble the committee with a few observations with respect to the principles upon which these accounts are founded. And first, as to the foreign account—It exhibits a clear surplus of 1,053,582*l.* after defraying interest of debt and all commercial charges, exclusive of 80,000*l.* included in the charge for interest, now payable to the commissioners for redeeming the debt, on public securities bought up by them. This sum may therefore be con-

* Appendix, No. 26.

† Appendix, No. 27.

sidered as an addition to the above surplus.

The estimate is framed upon safe principles. It takes credit for no reduction which will not be actually accomplished in the course of the present year, nor any produce in revenue which admits of any reasonable doubt. There are yet reductions, which may be looked for in the military expenses, when the peace arrangements are fully carried into effect; but as these must, in some degree, depend upon circumstances, it has not been thought prudent to rely upon them in forming the estimate: neither does it include any calculation of the probable increased produce which may be looked for in a future year in the Indian revenues generally, but particularly in our late acquisitions, both in Oude and on the coast, so soon as they have felt the good effects of the Company's administration.

I therefore look upon the Indian surplus as secure to the extent stated, and venture confidently to hope that the amount will be progressively increased. The committee will feel this to be a most satisfactory test of the extent of our resources in that quarter, when such a surplus is forthcoming, immediately upon the peace, after providing for the government of those extended possessions, for an army, even on its peace establishment of 125,000, composed as follows:

Europeans	-	25,000
(of which are king's troops		17,000)
Regular native troops		90,000
Irregulars, invalids, and		
lascars	-	10,000
		<hr/>
		125,000
		<hr/>

and for the interest of debt and commercial charges, to the extent of 1,600,000l.

I have, in the former part of my speech, observed, that the result of the estimates for 1801-2 was better than the result of the actual accounts of the year 1800-1, by 634,000l. From what I have now stated of the estimate for 1802-3, it appears that an improvement beyond the estimate of 1801-2 may be expected, of 1,754,000l. making, upon the comparison of the years 1800-1 and 1802-3, an improvement on the balance between revenue and charge, of no less than 2,388,000l. The increase on the former year was before explained. It is necessary now to state, generally, the principal causes which have led to the great amelioration in the latter year. They are as follows, viz. reduction, civil and military, on the peace, 783,000l. The residue arises from the increase of the revenues from the Carnatic, the late cessions in Oude, and those from the Nizam. There is also a considerable increase under the heads of customs and salt.

Having thus briefly laid before the committee the present state of the Company's revenues and charges abroad, it is impossible that their attention should not be directed to the individual under whose auspices these resources have been brought into action. It is unnecessary for me to recal to the recollection of parliament the services of marquis Wellesley; they have been too distinguished ever to be forgotten: but I should do injustice to my own feelings, if I did not take this occasion of declaring, that marked as the whole course of his administration has been by brilliant and important achievements,

ments, by no feature will it stand ultimately more distinguished than by the solid financial prosperity resulting from his measures.

I shall next observe upon the home account, which being principally of a commercial description, cannot, in its nature, be more than the means of reasoning, in respect to the future from the past. Commerce does not, like revenue, admit of precise estimate, it is too much governed, both in its extent and profits, by circumstances, to be reduced to any fixed standard; but the result, as to the past, may fully warrant us in forming very sanguine expectations as to the future commercial prospects of the Company.

It is to be observed, that the present is an account taken altogether from a period of war, when the rate at which the marine part of the charges is conducted must necessarily be high. The restoration of peace will in itself reduce the charges to the amount of from 500,000*l.* to 700,000*l.* per annum. Were this sum added to the profits accruing in war, the home surplus would be about a million; but we must be prepared to expect some reduction in the sale prices of the goods so soon as things are settled. What this falling off will be, it is difficult to estimate. Supposing it to be equivalent to the amount saved on freight, &c. then the profits will remain nearly as in the last four years, and the aggregate amount depend on the extent of investment.

To what amount the investment may be gradually carried, with advantage to the Company, must depend upon the demand in Europe. It has been hitherto progressive, and is likely to continue so; but in calculating upon an

annual investment of four millions, we proceed upon safe grounds, being that amount which has already been brought home with advantage, and which has been alone diminished, from the difficulty of procuring funds during the war.

Taking the profits upon the average of the last four years, and allowing for a reduction of price equivalent to the reduction of charge, which is making an allowance of not less than ten per cent. on the sales; the net profit, after payment of all charges upon an investment of four millions, would amount to 400,000*l.* The prime cost, on the average of the last four years, having been 3,600,000*l.* liable to be increased by any extension of the amount of investment, or by the sales being affected in a less degree by the return of peace than is above allowed for, which I consider as likely to be the case.

Adding the profits at home to the Indian surplus, above stated, the whole furnishes a disposable surplus as follow:

Indian surplus	£. 1,053,582
Interest on debt 1c- deemed -	80,000
Surplus at home	400,000

£. 1,533,582

after defraying all charges; liable to the appropriations directed by the act of 1793.

It is evident that, out of the surplus above stated, the Company will have ample means of defraying their annual payment of 500 000*l.* to the public. The only question is, as to the precise period when the first payment will be made. The act directs, that the Indian surplus, to the extent of one

one million sterling, shall, in the first instance, be appropriated to the investment; and it is upon the net proceeds at home, that is, the resulting surplus from revenue and trade, conjointly, that the appropriations of the act attach.

The first charge upon the net proceeds, to the extent of 500,000*l.* is for the liquidation of the Indian debt; the second, to a corresponding amount, is payable to the public. The net proceeds at home cannot be more than equal to answer the first appropriation, till the Indian surplus shall find its way into the home treasury, as the surplus will only begin to shew itself in India in the present year, 1802-3, and cannot realize itself in Europe, through the investment, sooner than the end of the following official year, viz. March 1804. The first payment will not become due till July 1804, the period of payment assigned in the act. But this is a mere question as to the time of payment, necessarily resulting from the nature of the transaction. It will not ultimately affect the amount receivable, as in the event of any occurrence happening to absorb the Indian surplus, and so far to affect the net proceeds at home, as not to leave any surplus for the public, the last payment would be protracted in the same degree as the first, and thus the number of payments be precisely the same. Under this explanation, I can venture to hold out to the committee, that the Company will be fully prepared, in the course of the ensuing year, provided we remain at peace, to make their first payment of 500,000*l.* to the public.

The next point to be considered is, the means which the Company possess of liquidating their Indian debt. Taking the net proceeds at

1,500,000*l.* after the public shall have received their participation, a clear million will remain applicable to this purpose.

The application of a sinking fund to this extent, could not fail, if uninterruptedly applied, to produce a very important improvement in the finances of the Company; but the Court of Directors felt that they should have taken but a narrow view of the interests of their constituents, as well as of those of the public, had they confined their plan of liquidation within the limits of the surplus funds annually accruing from their revenue and commerce.

The committee will be convinced of this by adverting to the amount and rate of interest payable on the Indian debt. Were it possible at once to extinguish it as an Indian debt, by contracting a debt in Europe to an equal amount, the Company would immediately save the difference of interest between nearly nine per cent. and five per cent. or upon the whole annual charge of interest, not less than 638,000*l.* per annum.

It is plain, therefore, that in whatever degree the raising funds in Europe to discharge debt in India, can be combined with the application of the million surplus, which the Company now possess, so much the earlier will they be relieved of the excessive charge of Indian interest, and the amount of their sinking fund receive a proportionate augmentation from the charge for interest thus saved.

This principle is so obviously and incontestably true, that were the Company in possession of no surplus whatever, it would be their duty to avail themselves of their credit in Europe to raise funds, in order

order that, by sending them out to India for the discharge of their debts, they might economize in the rate of interest, and thus create a fund for the liquidation of the capital. The only limits that can be placed, in good sense, to the application of this principle, is what arises from the practicability, in point of remittance, of sending out funds to India, and also from the individual, as well perhaps as commercial embarrassments, that might result from throwing loose too suddenly funds in the Indian market, beyond what could find employment in some other mode not inconsistent with the interests of the Company.

Under a due impression of these considerations, the Court of Directors have wisely, I think, determined, for the next two years to apply the sum of two millions in each year, to the reduction of their Indian debt; and I am happy to inform the committee, such is likely to be the state of the home treasury during that period, calculating upon the repayments from government, the surplus above stated, and the probable amount from their sales, there is a reasonable prospect, that four millions for investment, and two millions for the liquidation of Indian debt, may be supplied, without either adding to the Company's capital, or extending the issue of their bonds, in any material degree.

It is satisfactory also to observe, that the Company possess extraordinary funds for executing whatever in point of liquidation, upon general principles, they may think wise to undertake, without encroaching upon the means of extending their commerce. They now possess authority for adding, at their discretion, two millions to their

capital, which at the present price of their stock, would raise 4,200,000l.; and they may extend the issue of their bonds from 1,500,000l. to 2,500,000l. with the consent of the treasury. Supposing 2,000,000l. applied to the reduction of the debt, above 3,000,000l. remains disposable, which will enable the Company to extend their investment at least a million a year, upon the calculation, which is nearly accurate, that a capital, equal to three times the amount of the investment, is necessary to carry on the commerce of the Company with India, under the present system.

Whether circumstances may, at any future period, render it advisable to apply even a larger sum than 2,000,000l. a year to the liquidation of the Indian debt, I shall not now inquire. The difficulty of procuring funds in time of peace, cannot in any degree, be an impediment, should the Court of Directors think it otherwise expedient to carry the amount further. Indeed, were the credit of the Company inadequate to the operation, which is far from being the case, where the advantages to the Company and to the public are so important, and so self-evident; parliament, I have no doubt, would be prepared, even by the interposition of the public credit of the country, under proper regulations, to assist the Company in converting the Indian into an European debt, and thereby accelerate all those consequences which are to result, both to the general finances of the empire, as well as to the particular interests of the proprietors, as soon as the debt is reduced to its proper standard, and the surplus proceeds become liberated, and open to the further appropriations under the act. I shall, at present, only

only assume, that two millions be applied, in each year, and shortly trace its effects upon the Company's affairs.

Under the act, as it now stands, the net proceeds must be applied to the liquidation of debt, till the foreign debt is reduced to two millions, and the bonds at home to 1,500,000*l.* In consequence of the growth of our Indian empire, and the advantages, in many points of view, of having a permanent debt in India in some degree proportioned to its present extent; it may be expedient, on a future occasion, to propose to fix the sum of four millions, instead of two, as the minimum of the debt abroad.—Taking, then, the present amount of debt, bearing interest, at sixteen millions, there will remain twelve millions to be liquidated, at two millions a year. In point of time, this will be accomplished at the end of the sixth year. The means which will be required, and the progress of liquidation, will appear in the account No. 29, of the Appendix; by which it is shewn, that supposing the rate of interest to be gradually reduced, in proportion as the capital is paid off, till it stands at six per cent. which is a moderate supposition, the sum to be supplied in the whole period, in aid of the savings from interest, will not exceed 3,287,000*l.* of which 1,287,000*l.* may be expected to arise from the repayments from government, leaving only two millions to be raised, in order to make up the sinking fund of two millions in each year, the gross savings from reduction in the rate of interest, amounting to 2,713,000*l.*

The above calculation proceeds upon a supposition, that the surplus from the revenue and commerce

shall be stationary, at the amount now estimated, during the whole of the period. In whatever sum it may annually exceed 1,500,000*l.* (and we have the experience of past years to expect a gradual improvement) in so much will the sum to be borrowed be diminished.

It then only remains to state, what would be the situation of the Company's affairs, at the end of the six years, supposing this plan to meet with no interruption. Their debt abroad would stand at four millions, bearing an interest of 240,000*l.*; their Indian surplus would amount to 2,250,000*l.*; and their net proceeds at home to 2,700,000*l.* This sum, after discharging the payment of 500,000*l.* to the exchequer, and also deducting 100,000*l.* to cover the interest of 2,000,000*l.* above supposed to be raised in aid of the sinking fund, would leave 2,100,000*l.* net proceeds in each year, to be distributed according to the further appropriations of the act, viz. One sixth in an increase of dividend to the proprietors, to the extent of 350,000*l.*; and five-sixths, or 1,750,000*l.* to be invested in the public funds, by the commissioners for the liquidation of the national debt, to accumulate, and form a guarantee fund, to the extent of twelve millions, to counter secure the Company's capital. The committee must look forward with anxiety to the moment, when the resources of India, exclusive of adding 500,000*l.* to its annual revenue, may supply above 1,500,000*l.* to the sinking fund of the country: for the money so to be applied, in its effects upon the market, will operate precisely like any other portion of that fund. The fund itself belongs absolutely to the public, in every other event, than in that

that contingency, which I trust is amongst the least-probable; namely, the dissolution of the Company, with assets insufficient to divide two hundred per cent. on their capital, after the discharge of their debts. The account No. 30. shews the application of the surplus proceeds to the year 1814, when the charter of the Company, unless sooner renewed, must again come under the consideration of parliament, by which it appears, that after paying to the exchequer 500,000*l.* in each year, and 350,000*l.* to the proprietors, the residue, being invested half yearly in the funds, would at four per cent. compound interest, create a guarantee fund to the extent of 9,486,000*l.*

I have thus endeavoured to give the committee a concise view of the means the Company possess, and the financial prospects which the application of those means hold out. It may be said, the picture is highly encouraging and satisfactory; but still it depends altogether on peace, and if we have again the misfortune of being involved in war, all these plans of liquidating debt must vanish, and we must revert to the same ruinous operation of borrowing at extravagant interest.

There can be no doubt, that the principle of saving is materially connected with peace, and that the recurrence of war would not fail to produce its natural effects upon the finances of India; but still, in looking to the degree in which it would probably operate, I see fresh grounds of confidence, in the extent and stability of our Indian resources. Without trespassing on the time of the committee, in examining the details upon which this conclusion is formed, I venture to

state it as my firm conviction, that with our present prospects in respect to revenue, the Indian surplus would more than cover the extraordinaries of a war expenditure. Supposing our establishment to stand as in the last year of the war, which I should deem a most ample provision, under any probable circumstances now to be foreseen, the amount of the reductions made since the peace, viz. 783,000*l.* may be fairly taken as the measure, in which the net proceeds would be reduced. Supposing it even carried to a million, there would still remain a surplus of 500,000*l.* applicable to the reduction of debt. I see no reason, therefore, unless it should be found to be impracticable to procure, during war, such a supply of bullion, as should enable the Company, in addition to their exports, and the bills which may be drawn upon them from abroad, to remit the requisite amount of funds to India, why any fresh loan should be contracted abroad: but, on the contrary, I conceive a sinking fund, to the extent of one million, may be annually applied to the discharge of the Indian debt, and thereby the reduction in the rate of interest, and the consequent saving to be obtained therefrom, be, in a great measure, realized, even in the midst of war. I state this shortly, to shew that although India, in common with every part of the empire, must earnestly desire peace, yet no branch of the British dominions stands better prepared for war, if it should be our misfortune to be involved in it. In such an event, however, the committee will perceive, that the public cannot confidently expect to receive their participation, as the net proceeds may be reduced, so as not

to exceed the amount, viz. 500,000*l.* appropriated, in the first instance, to the liquidation of debt.

The result, either in peace or war, may be thus stated: in peace, the Company, after paying 500,000*l.* to the exchequer, may appropriate two millions a year to the reduction of debt; in war, the public must be prepared to forego their participation; but the Company may, nevertheless, partly from surplus proceeds, and partly from other funds, appropriate one million annually to the reduction of debt.

What I have stated will, I trust, relieve the committee from all apprehensions on the subject of India. They will recollect the gloomy predictions that prevailed during the war, in respect to our possessions in that quarter becoming a charge upon the mother-country; and they will also call to mind the repeated declarations of a noble friend of mine (lord Melville), that the empire would lean on India, before India would require support from the empire. These declarations, received by many with distrust at the time, have now been fulfilled; and the result is only one, among the many proofs of my noble friend's deep knowledge and accurate judgment. The whole of our Indian empire, in its government at home and abroad, forms a proud monument of his official labours; and I am persuaded what I have this day stated to the committee, as the system of liquidation which the Court of Directors have determined upon, will command the confidence of parliament, the more from its being founded on those principles which his lordship recommended to the court on his retiring from office.

I have endeavoured to furnish
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the committee with the information necessary to enable them to form an estimate of the present situation of the Company's affairs. There are many points of great moment, into which the detail naturally branches out, on which I should have wished to enlarge; but I shall have another opportunity, when the accounts of the current year are under consideration, more particularly to bring these circumstances under the notice of parliament.

In looking to the state and importance of our possessions in the East, the committee will best anticipate what their value may be hereafter to the empire, by advertizing to what they have already proved themselves capable of accomplishing, even under the most trying circumstances. The resources of the Company have now, for the last ten years, enabled them to bear up against a war of unparalleled difficulty, without any increase of debt, for which a corresponding increase has not taken place in the assets of the Company. The general balance of their affairs is unimpaired, whilst their empire and their revenue have been largely increased. Their surplus revenue, in the first year of peace, is found to be as great as it was estimated at in the year 1793, at the commencement of the contest, notwithstanding the charge for interest of debt has been increased above 800,000*l.* per annum; whilst the judicial system since established, and also the increased pay and allowances to the army, have caused an additional expence to be incurred to an equal amount for the better government of India; an expence not in contemplation when the estimate was prepared.

If those resources have done so
† D much

much in war, much more may be expected from them in peace. And here it is impossible not to point out the distinguishing feature of our possessions in the East: defraying, even in time of war, all their own expences, and holding out such prospects of relief and support (I trust at no distant period) to the finances of the mother country, as compared with the heavy burthens imposed by all our other colonies on the public revenues, however productive they may generally prove as sources of commercial wealth.

I have no doubt that the Court of Directors, to whom the immediate administration of this important portion of the British empire is entrusted, will do their duty ably and zealously by their constituents and by the public; and I feel confident that parliament will be disposed, with peculiar attention, to watch over and to protect the growing resources and increasing prosperity of our possessions in the East.

I shall now conclude with moving the resolutions in the usual form.

"Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company, in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and from Benares and Oude, under the heads of mint or coinage duties, post-office collections, Benares revenues, Oude subsidy, land revenues, police taxes, customs, sales of salt and opium, and stamp duties, amounted, on the average of three years, 1798-9 to 1800-1, both inclusive, to the sum of 6 crore, 43 lacs, 68,075 current rupees.

"Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and from Benares and Oude, under the same heads which were estimated for the year 1800-1 to amount to 6 crore, 33 lacs, 92,037 current rupees, amounted to 6 crore, 65 lacs, 83,346 current rupees.

"Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that the charges incurred by the East India Company in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and in Benares

and Oude, under the heads of civil, judicial, military, and marine, the charges of buildings and fortifications, of collecting the revenues and customs, and the advances and charges on account of salt and opium, and the charges of the stamp office, which were estimated for the year 1800-1 at 4 crore, 42 lacs, 20,476 current rupees, amounted to 4 crore, 78 lacs, 6,115 current rupees.

"Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and from Benares and Oude, under the heads of mint or coinage duties, post office collections, Benares revenue, Oude subsidy, land revenues, police taxes, customs, the receipts from the sales of salt and opium, and the stamp duties, for the year 1801-2, are estimated by the governor-general in council to amount to the sum of 7 crore, 5 lacs, 11,644 current rupees.

"Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that the charges to be defrayed by the East India Company in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and in Benares and Oude, under the heads of civil, judicial, military, and marine, the charges of buildings and fortifications, of collecting the revenues and customs, and the advances and charges on account of salt and opium, and the charge of the stamp office for the year 1801-2, are estimated by the governor-general in council to amount to the sum of 4 crore, 58 lacs, 22,007 current rupees.

"Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company at the presidency of Fort Saint George, and the settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, under the heads of post office collections, sea and land customs, land revenues, and farms and licences, amounted, on the average of three years, 1798-9 to 1800-1, both inclusive, to the sum of 25 lacs, 37,671 pagodas.

"Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company at the presidency of Fort Saint George, and the settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, under the heads of post office collections, sea and land customs, subsidy from the nabob of Arcot, subsidy from the rajah of Tanjore, and revenues collected from his countries, subsidy from the rajah of Mysore, and revenues of the ceded and conquered countries, subsidy from the Nizam, and revenues of the countries ceded by him, land revenues, farms and licences, which were estimated, for the year 1800-1, to amount to 81 lacs, 92,682 pagodas, amounted to 88 lacs, 50,669 pagodas.

"Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that the charges incurred by the East India Company at the presidency of Fort Saint George, and the settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, under the respective heads of post office, civil, military, and revenue

venue charges, and for buildings and fortifications, which were estimated for the year 1800-1 to amount to 94 lacs, 14,782 pagodas, amounted to 107 lacs, 33,276 pagodas.

" Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company at the presidency of Fort Saint George, and the settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, under the heads aforesaid, for the year 1801-2, are estimated by the governor and council of Madras to amount to the sum of 97 lacs, 47,601 pagodas.

" Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that the annual charges to be defrayed by the East India Company at the presidency of Fort Saint George, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, under the respective heads aforesaid, in the year 1801-2, are estimated by the governor and council of Madras to amount to the sum of 113 lacs, 98,278 pagodas.

" Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company at the presidency of Bombay, and the settlements subordinate thereto, exclusive of Malabar, amounted, on the average of three years, 1798-9 to 1800-1, both inclusive, to the sum of 18 lacs 83,492 rupees.

" Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company at the presidency of Bombay, and the settlements subordinate thereto, which were estimated for the year 1800-1, to amount to 26 lacs, 70,887 rupees, amounted to 25 lacs, 46,284 rupees.

" Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that the charges incurred by the East India Company at the presidency of Bombay, and the settlements subordinate thereto, which were estimated for the year 1800-1, to amount to 91 lacs, 64,384 rupees, amounted to 1 crore, 18 lacs, 14,898 rupees.

" Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company at the presidency of Bombay, and the settlements subordinate thereto, in the year 1801-2, are estimated by the governor general and council of Bombay to amount to 24 lacs, 16,227 rupees.

" Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that the annual charges to be defrayed by the East India Company, at the presidency of Bombay, and the settlements subordinate thereto, in the year 1801-2, are estimated by the governor and council of Bombay to amount to 1 crore, 5 lacs, 36,075 rupees.

" Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company, at the residency of Fort Marlborough, and its dependencies, arising from customs, farms, and licences, amounted on an average of three years, 1797-8 to 1799-1800, both inclusive, to 27,939 Spanish dollars.

" Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that the debts owing by the East India Company at the several settlements

in India, amounted, on the 30th April 1801, to the sum of 17 crore, 67 lacs, 45,324 current rupees.

" Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that the part of the aforesaid debts bearing interest amounted to 15 crore, 13 lacs, 53,541 current rupees, and that the interest thereon amounted to 1 crore, 34 lacs, 28,538 current rupees.

" Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that the value of assets in India, consisting of cash in the treasuries, of bills receivable, of goods provided to be shipped for England, of goods imported to be sold in India, of salt, opium, &c. and of stores for use and sale, amounted, on the 30th April 1801 (including current rupees 6 crore, 34 lacs, 17,829, of debts stated to be owing to the Company there), to 12 crore, 11 lacs, 39,228 current rupees.

" Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that the balance of stock in favour of the East India Company's commerce in China, amounted, at the conclusion of the year 1800-1, to the sum of 1,019,551l.

" Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that the debts owing by the East India Company in Great Britain (including 74,757l. of debts transferred from India), amounted, on the 1st day of March 1802, to 4,822,683l.

" Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that the effects of the East India Company in England, and afloat outward, consisting of annuities, cash in treasury, goods sold not paid for, goods unsold, cargoes afloat, and other articles in their commerce, amounted, on the 1st day of March, 1802, to the sum of 16,802,760l. including 3,573,339l. stated by the Company as a claim upon government, subject to adjustment.

" Resolved, That it appears to this committee, that the sales of the East India Company's goods, which, in February 1793, were estimated, on an average, to amount to 4,988,300l. amounted, in the year 1801-2, to the sum of 6,630,487l."

His lordship then moved the first resolution.

Mr. JOHNSTONE observed, that he had listened to the noble lord with all the attention which his high character and the great importance of the subject demanded, and although he differed with him on some points, and most certainly concerning the perspective view that had been taken, he should do injustice to his feeling, if he did not bear testimony to the fair and perspicuous manner in which the subject had been treated. He had neither the intention nor the ability

to follow the noble lord through all his statements, and he should endeavour to compress his remarks into as small a compass as possible. And first he must observe, that the noble lord, in discussing the accounts of the year that was past, had stated an increased debt of 3,036,000*l.* yet in his perspective view he was disposed to reckon on a surplus revenue of 1,100,000*l.* and warning, as he proceeded, he had anticipated the happy period when all debts were to be extinguished, and the only difficulty would be as to the disposal of the accumulated treasures of the Company. He begged the house would keep this in mind, for it was descriptive of the whole of the noble lord's statements. All that related to the past, all that was certain, was dark and gloomy; all that concerned the future, all that was uncertain, was fair and brilliant.

In regard of the accounts of the year that was past, he had little to observe; most of the calculations were already before the house in the accounts themselves. But the noble lord appeared to have been guilty of an error, in stating that, upon a general view of the Company's affairs at home and abroad, their situation was worse in the sum of 707,473*l.* only. Now he would ask all the gentlemen of the India direction who were present, whether the account termed stock, by computation, did not contain a full view of the Company's affairs? Whether there was omitted any one article which ought to be carried to the credit of the Company? Yet that account represented their affairs as worse than they were the former year, by 1,346,382*l.* the balance in favour of the Company, on the 1st March, 1801, having been 7,172,720*l.* and on

the 1st March, 1802, being only 5,836,332*l.* But, in fact, the deterioration was considerably greater; for in this account the Company had taken credit for 900,899*l.* claimed of government; but as this claim was not acknowledged, or rather was utterly denied, by the noble lord, this sum should be added to the former, making in reality a deterioration of 2,247,281*l.* in place of 707,473*l.* as stated by the noble lord. He had likewise dwelt upon an increase of revenue obtained in Bengal, to the extent of 220,000*l.* and he had stated it to have arisen from the increasing prosperity and resources of that flourishing country. This assertion could not be acceded to; the increase was only 160,000*l.* and on reference to the accounts, it would be found to have been obtained exclusively from Oude; the receipts in the year ending April 1800, having been 921,438*l.* and in the year ending April 1801, 1,164,981*l.* How far, in exacting this increase, and in our subsequent conduct, we had adhered to the obligations of good faith and national honour, he would not inquire at that moment.

So much as to the accounts of the year that was past: as to the future, though he differed fundamentally from the noble lord, he was heartily inclined to concur with him in the praise of accuracy bestowed on the accounts annually submitted to parliament. They did contain the most full and complete information of the expenditure of a great empire that ever was submitted to the public; and whoever would carefully consider them, might be enabled to obtain a knowledge, not only of the past expenditure, but likewise form a very accurate judgment of the future

ture income and disbursement. But to arrive at just conclusions, it was not sufficient to take any single account; the whole accounts must be taken together, and carefully compared one with another; but that had not been the practice in the views annually submitted to parliament by the president of the Board of Controul. He had formed his calculations, and had called on the house to place faith in predictions founded on the partial view contained in the account, No. 14. The noble lord had followed the same course; but before the house reposed the same reliance on his promises, he entreated them to consider how far the promises of his predecessor had been realized.

In the year ending 30th April, 1799, the surplus revenue, exclusive of the interest of debts, was estimated by the late president of the Board of Controul to be - £. 1,151,000
Deduct interest of debts 576,000

Leaving a disposable surplus of - 575,000
The sum, however, which was found necessary to borrow for the service of the year, was - 2,711,000

Being a difference between the estimated surplus and the actual deficiency, of 3,286,000

In the year ending 30th April, 1800, the surplus revenue, exclusive of the inte-

rest of debts, was estimated to be - 677,400
Interest of debts - 915,000

Leaving a deficiency of 238,000
The sum, however, which it was found necessary to borrow for the service of the year, was - 1,460,000

Being a difference between the estimated deficiency and actual deficiency, of 1,208,000

In the year ending 30th April, 1801, the surplus revenue, exclusive of the interests of debts, was estimated to be - 664,000
Interest of debt - 1,084,000

Leaving a deficiency of 420,000
The sum, however, which it was found necessary to borrow for the service of the year, was 3,034,000

Being a difference between the estimated deficiency and the actual deficiency, of 2,614,000

Total difference between estimates and results during three years - £. 7,108,000

It may not be very obvious at first sight whence this enormous difference arises; but an examination of the accounts will shew that it proceeds from the estimate, No. 14, including only the ordinary and a very few of the extraordinary expences; whilst a large

large mass of extraordinaries is totally omitted. For these sums, being advances for stores, for fortifications, for mounting cavalry, for supplies to Ceylon, for maintenance of French and Dutch prisoners, and a variety of other articles, credit is indeed taken in the general view of the Company's affairs abroad, under the head of quick stock, No. 21; but they are effective disbursements, and no monied return is ever received in consequence. In truth, the Company is no more entitled to take credit for money so expended, than the minister of England, in estimating the public debt, would be entitled to set off the money expended in building the navy or in storing our magazines.

To shew to the house the great importance and the large amount of these extraordinaries so omitted, it was only necessary to refer to the accounts, and it would be seen, that in the year ending April 1801, the charges were:

Bengal, ordinary	£. 4,160,000
extraordinary	5,950,000
Madras, ordinary	3,000,000
extraordinary	2,800,000
Bombay, ordinary	1,180,000
extraordinary	1,350,000

So in the estimates for the year ending April 1802:

Bengal, ordinary	£. 4,250,000
extraordinary	6,200,000
Madras, ordinary	4,140,000
extraordinary	2,800,000
Bombay, ordinary	1,180,000
extraordinary	150,000

It was also of the highest importance for the house to mark the different result of these estimates, which comprehended every charge expected from the limited estimate on which the noble lord relied. By his estimate the deficiency is

533,485l. By these accounts the deficiency is:

Bengal	-	£. 2,000,000
Madras	-	2,320,000
Bombay	-	300,000
		<hr/>
		£. 4,620,000

He did not mean to say that it would be necessary to borrow this sum, in addition to the loans now existing: certainly about one-half of it was intended to be applied to the discharge of a species of exchequer bills, and other loans, of an injurious nature to the public service, but the effective increase of debt would not be less than:

Bengal	-	£. 780,000
Madras	-	720,000
Bombay	-	480,000
		<hr/>
		£. 1,980,000

Being a sum exceeding the estimate of the noble lord, by £. 1,462,515

With these facts before him, seeing that the perspective estimate ending in April 1803, was formed upon the same principle as had so often proved fallacious, he could not give it any credit. He warned the house against reposing any credit in it; and he ventured to predict, that whenever the charges actually appeared before the public, they would be found to exceed very considerably the expectations of the noble lord.

As to the revenues, he was likewise disposed to believe that the estimate was fallacious. An increase in the customs was expected, of 230,000l. and gentlemen judging of the nature of revenue collected from the customs in this country,

country, might be disposed to consider this article as a proof of the increasing commerce and prosperity of the country; but the fact was very different. It arose from the exaction of heavy transit duties on all merchandize passing through the country, whether imported from foreign parts, intended for exportation, or for internal consumption. Supposing that, in place of the numerous roads and canals communicating with London and with Bristol, the Thames and the Severn were the only channels of communication with the country, and custom-houses established at Maidenhead and Oxford, at Gloucester and Shrewsbury, collecting large duties on all articles of import or export, or internal consumption, passing along those rivers, it would represent the situation of Bengal, and the system of customs newly established. Is there any gentleman who doubts of the effects of such a system of taxation, however large the revenue it might produce the first year? Was not the freedom, the uninterrupted freedom, of communication in this country, described by eminent writers as a cause of commercial prosperity, more operative than even the security derived from our happy constitution? It was a tax equally injurious as the alcavalla in Spain; a tax to which the ruin of that once flourishing country had been chiefly ascribed. Marquis Cornwallis, whose administration had been one series, not of show, of brilliancy, or of tinsel, but of real, solid, and substantial improvements, had thought it necessary to abandon this tax, though it had existed for a length of time. Marquis Wellesley, by reverting to a tax which he must know and feel

to be so eminently injurious, had in fact exhibited the most forcible proof of the financial distresses of the Company. He would ask the noble lord, whether loud and well-founded complaints were not made against this tax; and whether he was not conscious that it must either be abandoned, or a proportional impoverishment of the strength and the commercial resources of the country ensue?

Another article to which he must object, was the salt. For many years the produce of salt had fluctuated, from 1,000,000*l.* to 1,250,000*l.*: the average of years had been about 1,150,000*l.* It was therefore not justifiable, estimating the permanent produce at 1,229,600*l.*

In the paper before the house, credit was taken for 1,500,000*l.* from Oude. Of this 1,334,000*l.* was the result of an estimate received from India, in which allowance was made for the charges of collection; but not satisfied with the estimate, lord Wellesley had stated that the country would produce 166,000*l.* more. He lamented that the estimate was not laid before the house, in order that it might be known whether a fair and adequate allowance had been made for the expences of collection. He was much disposed to question whether such was the case. The expences of collection in Oude must greatly surpass those in Bengal; for the inhabitants of that country, compared with those of Bengal, were bold and turbulent; and the principal landholders having been accustomed, like feudal barons among ourselves, frequently to appear in arms against their prince and his officers, the revenue could not be collected without military force. Great ex-

peace and great loss must ensue ; for, in that country, if the crop is off the ground before the revenue is collected, it is not to be realized.

The revenues expected from the Carnatic were equally exaggerated. They were stated at 994,000*l.* besides paying 340,000*l.* to the creditors, and a sum for jaghires, which would not be estimated at less than 120,000*l.* making in the whole 1,354,000*l.* Upon what ground this expectation was formed, he was at a loss to judge ; but he was bound to inform the house, that lord Clive, in a letter of the 3d of August, 1801, immediately after the deposition of the late nabob, at a period when he was not disposed to under-rate the value of the acquisition he had made, expressly stated the revenue at 160,000*l.* and not likely to be speedily increased. Now it was at once swelled to 1,354,000*l.* He was little disposed to rely on so extraordinary an increase ; but if such a revenue was raised, he was sure it must afford a full and satisfactory answer to all those who represented the Carnatic as waste and desolate, through the oppressions of the late nabob ; and justified the invasion of his right, on the ground of the happiness about to be diffused among a suffering people, by the extension of the British authority.

With this view of the subject, seeing that the estimate was defective, by the total omission of many necessary disbursements unceasingly incurred under the head of extraordinaries, and that every article on the other side was exaggerated, particularly as to the customs, the salt, Oude, and the Carnatic, he was disposed to look to the future with far less confi-

dence than the noble lord. He desired to rest all claim to the future indulgence of the house on this single issue, the fulfilment of the estimate before them. When that should be the case, the noble lord would have cause for triumph ; but if this promise should prove as delusive as so many others which had been offered of the financial prosperity of India, he hoped the house would be less disposed to rely on flattering representations of future prosperity. In his estimation, the chief criterion of prosperity or distress, was the increase or diminution of debt abroad. Computations of assets were easily made, and more easily opposed to debts in account. But the debt was a real and substantial burden ; whilst the assets set off against it were no more than ideal value, than ideal resources, which could never be realized.

There was one other paper, on which he desired to say a few words, and that was the estimate of debt. In this the existing debt was stated to be, on the 1st April, 17,421,064*l.* while the other accounts on the table, and the noble lord in his statement, had allowed it to be 17,674,532*l.* Why 253,000*l.* was thus cut off, it was not easy to say. In the same spirit, the debts incurred between the 1st April, 1801, and the 1st April, 1802, were estimated to be 950,000*l.* ; and mention was made of the quick stock account, as if it was the only criterion of the increase of debts. There was a time when the same cordiality, the same harmony, did not exist between the Court of Directors and the board of commissioners as now so happily reigned between them and the noble lord ; a time when, having bestowed a considerable pension

sion on one of his lordship's predecessors, they began to repent of their munificence, and doubt the value of the services they had so extravagantly rewarded; a time when they were more disposed to tell the public the true state of their affairs. In a report then made, after stating their debts on the 1st of April, 1801, at 17,674,532l. they expressly say, that for the service of the year ending 1st April, 1802, it will be necessary to borrow,

In Bengal £. 600,000

In Bombay 400,000

And that on the 2d

September, 1801,

there had actually

been borrowed at

Madras 1,200,000

He called on the gentlemen of the direction then present to explain how it happened, that after stating that it was necessary to borrow 1,000,000l. at Bombay and Bengal, and that 1,200,000l. had actually been borrowed, when only half the year was elapsed. They now declared that 950,000l. was the whole sum borrowed at the three presidencies during a whole year. This fact deserved the particular notice of the house, because it clearly evinced the mind and the spirit with which all the accounts were prepared.

Besides the accounts of Indian revenue, an account of the profit and loss on the Company's sales in Europe, had been submitted to the house, and the great value of the trade had been detailed by the noble lord. He was little disposed to enter into the subject; but he could not avoid remarking, that it appeared by the account, that the profit of the trade of the Company was greatest when least capital was engaged in it; the profit on

6,820,851l. being 1,495,806l. and on 4,918,588l. being 1,704,659l. So curious a fact might not, perhaps, be deemed unworthy of explanation: in the first period, 1,700,000l. was employed in the purchase of an Indian investment; in the last, only 1,000,000l. The capital employed in the China trade was in both periods nearly the same, about 2,000,000l. Now, as this was the trade which yielded almost the whole profit, and the Indian trade afforded little or none, so the mass of profits was not varied by the greater amount employed, but, on the contrary, was greatest when the capital so appropriated was least.

The noble lord had concluded by congratulating the house and the country with the flourishing state of the Company's affairs. He had stated that it was war, and war only, which had prevented the realization of all the splendid promises of his predecessors; and, notwithstanding its calamities, the Company had increased their territories and their revenues to nearly double their former amount. It had been said to be a remarkable feature in the character of the noble lord's predecessor, that whenever he was conscious of error, he was used to come forward and claim praise for those very acts which were a just subject of censure. The noble lord seemed to inherit something of the same disposition; for in the very moment when he stated the alarming fact, that the debts of the Company had increased in one year only from 14,640,000l. to 17,674,000l. he thinks it necessary to congratulate us on our great financial prosperity, on our overflowing wealth, on our inexhaustible resources. Of our increased dominion, could any man be

be found to say that it added to the security of our possessions or the stability of our empire? Or would any man be hardy enough to deny that these acquisitions were made in defiance of the positive enactments of the legislature, and the deliberate and recorded opinion of every eminent person who had considered the nature of our empire in the East? As to the manner in which these acquisitions had been made, he was not disposed to enter at length; but, upon a deliberate judgment, he did not scruple to say that they were obtained by violations of national faith, and by deviations from justice, as flagrant as any of those with which we are accustomed to reproach the French government.

LORD CASTLEREAGH said he should forbear going into the general matter relative to the conduct of the government of India, on which the honourable gentleman had descanted; only observing, that when this matter should come to be separately discussed, he doubted very much whether the assertions of the honourable gentleman would be borne out by fact. The accounts now before the house were founded on very respectable authority; but of all the separate accounts of which they were composed, least information could be derived from those particularly selected and adverted to by him. All expenditure was liable to additional charges; but the expenditure of India was least liable of all. Against the assertion, that the revenue was swallowed up by debt, his lordship shewed, that, on the average of the three years ending in 1795, the estimate was not contradicted by the result; and then went over a great part of the accounts, to shew that the assets and

revenues of the Company continued to increase with its debt since 1793.

THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—Sir, I should not be doing my duty, if I suffered the committee to separate, without adverting to what fell from an honourable gentleman (Mr. Johnstone) towards the close of his speech. He has thought proper to say, that our recent acquisitions in India have been made at the expence and in violation of those principles which it is no less the duty of this country than it has ever been part of its national character to preserve. I am truly sorry that the honourable gentleman should entertain such an unworthy sentiment; but I am still more sorry that he should have expressed it at such a time as the present, when there is no subject of investigation before the committee which could justify me in proving that it is unfounded. The honourable gentleman will forgive me, if I express my regret at what (I hope unadvisedly) has fallen from him, and the more so, that he should have intimated such an idea now. All I ask of the house is, that if gentlemen have not investigated the subject, they will at least abstain from forming any judgment, or suffering their minds to be biassed by what the honourable gentleman has advanced. I have thought it necessary to say thus much, because I know how expressions are sometimes hastily taken up and adopted as proofs of facts. This is due to some of the most meritorious men that the country can boast. It is due to them, that while they are serving their country abroad, we should not suffer feelings and impressions to go forth, which must have the effect

effect of depriving them of what they have earned by long services—the estimation of their countrymen, before they have had an opportunity of inquiring into all the particulars of their conduct. Upon the result of such an investigation, I am sure, they are willing to rest what is dearer to them than any consideration—their private character. I beg pardon for what I have said, but I thought I was only discharging a debt of justice.

Sir HUGH INGLIS shortly observed on the arguments used by his honourable friend, Mr. Johnstone, that he had passed over what was very much in favour of the Company without the slightest notice. The private trade, he said, amounted annually to the sum of 3,000,000*l*. Would his honourable friend set that at nought? Would he say that was not a most valuable resource? He should not think he had discharged his duty to his country, if he suffered the committee to separate under such an impression as his honourable friend had endeavoured to raise in their minds against the Company's affairs, without putting them in possession of this valuable resource, which his honourable friend in his arguments had so totally overlooked. He was also of opinion, that as the transactions in the Carnatic, to which the honourable gentleman had so pointedly alluded, were to undergo a separate discussion on a future day, it was but justice not to attempt to give the house any unfavourable impression respecting them before they could be submitted to a full and fair investigation. He could not therefore help disapproving of what had fallen respecting them from that honourable gentleman.

Mr. FRANCIS objected to the

statement of the noble lord who brought this subject forward, because the whole of it proceeded on estimates, which contained many things that might or might not be made good, and also some false documents. He looked upon all estimates as no better than promises; and although he had no claim to infallibility, yet he possessed some experience upon this subject; but he should speak this night as a mere member of parliament, as if he had never been in India. Now these estimates were no better than promises; and he knew very well that promises had been held out from year to year; but the result was, that the affairs of the Company were always rather worse afterwards than when the promises were made. Nothing could be more distinct than that, on the renewal of the charter, 500,000*l*. a year was to have been paid by the Company to the public; upon which, however, no more had ever been actually received than the fruits of one year. The noble person who had the arrangement of these affairs formerly under his care (lord viscount Melville), had considered the affairs of India as if there had been no war to interfere in the arrangement; and now the noble lord could not make the difference that he proposed in his statement, as between war and peace, without deserting the system of his noble predecessor. The noble lord had said that India would never be a drain on this country, but might afford it material support: in this he adopted the language of his noble predecessor; but it was not to be forgotten that that was a promise which had been held out for the last twenty years, but which had never yet been kept. So much of promises, and

and estimates, which were no better than promises. He then proceeded to take a view of the accounts which had been laid before the house on the part of the India Company; and contended that they were extremely defective, and that the whole statement of to-night was fallacious, and therefore not to be relied on. His objections were these: 1st, That the capital stock, amounting to 7,807,296*l*. ought to have appeared as an article on the debit side, as it always had done till the year 1793. Under all partnerships whatsoever, the original subscription exists as a demand between the partnership in gross, and each proprietor in proportion to his share in the common stock, and is as much a debt as any other.

2d, That credit is taken for a debt due from government, but which government has never acknowledged, to the amount of 3,573,339*l*. That the omission of the debit on one side, and the over credit taken on the other, constituted a false balance, and led to a false conclusion; and that whereas the balance on the face of the account was 5,836,332*l*. in favour of the Company. If the above debit were charged, and the credit omitted, as they ought to be, the balance would be reversed, and be against the Company, to the amount of 5,544,303*l*. He complained of these statements, as contrivances to give to the house, and to the public, a false view of the affairs of the East India Company, and that made him have recourse to his original proposition, that upon the subject of the East India Company's affairs, promises had been held out from year to year, which had never been realized.

Lord CASTLEREAGH admitted,

that it was fair that the accounts of the affairs of the East India Company should be examined; but the committee would recollect, that what was now before it, was a comparison of the affairs of the Company at different periods, chiefly with a view of considering whether the war had injured their affairs or not, and comparing all the debts of the Company and their assets together. The honourable gentleman had said, that these accounts were put in with a view of giving incorrect information, and this he said was done by leaving out of the account the whole of the capital of the Company, which he stated to be above seven millions. There was no force in this objection; there could be no imposition upon any body by this, because it was known by every body what the amount of that capital was; and leaving out of the account that which was perfectly notorious, could answer no purpose whatever of imposition: when therefore the honourable gentleman called this a false account for the purpose of imposing upon the public, he was carrying the argument further than, upon reflection, he would be inclined to do. He took off from the account the whole of the note of the charge made as being due to the India Company from government. Whether it was to fall on government or on the Company, was a point hereafter to be determined, but it could only be stated in the way it had been. As to the result of the statement, the honourable gentleman might make it for himself. It would stand thus: Debts in Europe, including the capital which the honourable gentleman alluded to, amounted to 2,600,000*l*.—debts in India, bearing interest, 16,000,000*l*.—Assets

sets in Europe were 17,000,000l.—In India, 11,000,000l. making in all 28,000,000l. In this account there was no dead stock stated, though that was of great value; nor was this all the property of the Company, for it must be remembered, that they had great territorial possessions in India, besides what they derived under the sweeping clause of their charter; there was therefore a vast mass of property in the Company, which was not brought to the credit side of this account; and therefore the committee would clearly see, that this was not an account laid before them for the purpose of imposing a false balance in favour of the Company. The truth of the matter was this—that after discharging all their engagements, the Company will have one million a year, even in case of war, applicable to the reduction of their debts; and if there was another such company in this world, he should be glad to be informed where to find it.

Mr. FRANCIS persisted in his former statement, and maintained that he was borne out by the accounts now upon the table.

Mr. WM. DUNDAS observed, that the manner in which his noble friend had opened this subject was so clear, that there was but little to go over in the accounts again; but something stated by the honourable member who spoke last, called for an answer; and that which he should give should be very short. The honourable gentleman said, that the account before the committee was false, inasmuch as it did not contain the capital stock of the Company. By this one would think there was some mystery about the matter, that there was something unknown about it; but, instead of that, it

was a matter of so perfect a notoriety, that one of the clerks of the India-house would laugh at any body that made a question upon it. Imposition was therefore impossible in this case—the honourable gentleman had said that he was not infallible; he was glad of that assurance from himself, as otherwise he could not have been bold enough to offer any answer to him. For want of that absolute infallibility to which the honourable member approached, he had by the merest accident omitted to take notice of one line which was at the head of this account, and in the very title of it; for it was stated to be an account of the affairs of the East India Company, “exclusive of their capital stock.” And this was the account that was framed for the purpose of deceiving the public, by omitting that which they professed to omit; but this was the observation of an honourable gentleman who was not infallible. As to what had been said upon the conduct of the noble lord (lord Melville) who preceded his noble friend in this department, Mr. Dundas said, that he had stood some time in the light of a parent to him, and any thing he could say of him must of course be accompanied by partiality as well as veneration. That noble person stood upon his character in that house, and before the public, by whom he was well known, and he hoped esteemed. But the hon. gentleman had said that that noble person had, for the last twenty years, held out promises which had not been kept, on the affairs of the East India Company, and that he had made no difference in his comparative statements between a time of peace and a time of war. In the first place, for twenty years he would not have made

made this comparative estimate as between peace and war at all, because for much of that time there was no war; nor did this comparative estimate commence until the year 1793, which was the period of the renewal of the charter of the Company. But since that period, the noble lord alluded to had uniformly made a difference between the estimate in time of peace and that of war, and said, that the 500,000*l.* a year from the Company to the public, could never be thought of until a time of peace; and yet the honourable gentleman had roundly said that that noble lord had made no difference between peace and war, in the statement of the affairs of the East India Company; but then this came from a gentleman who was quite infallible.

Mr. FRANCIS explained, and said, that his objections were still unanswered.

Sir F. BARING observed, that the noble lord who had brought forward this important business, had speculated upon some topics in which he could not follow him; but the noble lord had an ardent mind, and took upon himself a burthen which another had staggered under for many years. The noble lord who had for many years had the superintendence of the affairs of the Company, had some time since published something of a political testament: he had stated, that the Company, by great exertions in time of peace, might pay off one million annually. The Company had entertained an idea of doing this in a more vigorous manner, and, instead of paying off one million, to pay two millions annually, and not to create one penny additional stock. The noble lord's predecessor, in his calcula-

tion for the thirteen years, never alluded to the 500,000*l.* participation of the public, which the noble lord this night promised to the public. He believed, that in a few years the public would have the gratification of seeing that paid, provided peace continued. His principal reason for rising was, to take notice of what the noble lord said respecting the increase of capital stock or debt. That was a matter which the Court of Directors would receive with great reluctance; and by the attention which the noble lord paid to the affairs of the East India Company he would observe, that great progress was made by them in the payment of their debts in India, without raising stock; but the mode proposed would be taking money away from commercial purposes, and applying it to the payment of political debts. The capital already in the service of the India Company was fully adequate to the payment of their debts.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, he did not mean to express any opinion how far it would be proper for the East India Company to raise funds, by adding to the capital of the Company's debt. He had stated that no more than two millions would be wanted; and that in the worst point of view there would be three millions applicable to the purposes of their commerce. He would not now enter into the question, of whether it was expedient to refer to these resources for the payment of their debts; perhaps they might raise their credit by redeemable securities in Europe.—The Company had no difficulty; for, whether they added to their capital or not, they would in time of war have one million, in time of peace two millions applicable to the reduction of their debt annually.

ly,

ly, after providing for all their engagements.

Sir THEOPHILUS METCALFE proceeded to answer the observations of Mr. Francis. He said that they were unfounded, and he defied that honourable member to shew wherein the statement now upon the table was false. He had abused all the India Company; he had said that they had fabricated accounts, for the purpose of deceiving the public with a false balance. He would tell that honourable member that he had asserted this incorrectly; and he would tell him further, that every member of the Court of Directors of the India Company was as incapable as he was of making out a false account for the public, or of imposing on any body. He denied this charge, and he told that honourable gentleman that he could not prove it. He would ask whether it was likely that this was a fabricated account on the part of the Company? Had it been fabricated, they would have made it in their own favour; whereas this was against themselves, and in favour of the public. He wished gentlemen to take some care of what they said: that honourable gentleman best knew why he made this attack on the directors of the East India Company; but this he knew, it was no light matter to charge them with fabricating false accounts for purposes of deception. The honourable baronet who had lately spoken had differed in some points from the noble lord who had brought this subject forward; but then he had too much candour and liberality to charge the accounts as being false, to deceive any body. The truth of the matter was, that the real situation of the affairs of the Company had undergone great

alteration, both at home and abroad. In former times, it frequently happened that the Company was rich in Bengal, but poor in England: now, the reverse was the case; for abroad they had debts, and here they were rich. For the purpose of military operations they were obliged to borrow money at very disadvantageous terms, and they had increased their bonded debt, which, in point of sound policy, ought never to have reached its present state: but the whole account was before the committee; and it was very hard to have it said that they fabricated any accounts; this was an assertion which he did not expect to hear from any honourable gentleman of that house. Having passed over the accounts of the Company, he proceeded to take notice of the capital of 7,780,000*l.* which the honourable gentleman had said was wilfully left out of the account; the fact was, that by an act of the legislature itself, this was guaranteed to the Company at twelve millions, and therefore it would be wrong to state it in the account; there was here something which was the reverse of deception; for being guaranteed to the Company at twelve millions, it was the more in favour of the Company than the honourable gentleman had stated, by the difference between that and 7,800,000*l.* There was now a clear balance in favour of the Company, in comparison of the year 1793, of 8,200,000*l.* and upwards. He then proceeded to observe on the conduct of the noble predecessor of the noble lord who brought this business forward (lord Melville), whose whole conduct he approved highly, it being distinguished by the wisdom of an able and upright statesman. The noble lord now in the same department

was

was treading in the steps of his most able predecessor; and from the diligent application of his excellent talents, he might become his equal; more perhaps was unattainable. But there was much yet to be done in the subject of Indian politics; and if this pleasing prospect held out, the Company would be relieved, and the public have a participation of 500,000*l.* a year besides. Having said thus much on the general question before the committee, he must beg permission to say a few words on behalf of the proprietors of India stock, at whose risk India had been under great agitation, and quartered and divided, but yet preserved to the British empire. The proprietor had never received more than five per cent. for his capital; a sum with which no shopkeeper in London would be satisfied. He submitted whether or not it would not be wise to take the subject of India stock into consideration, and allow the holder 11 per cent. which he was convinced would be of ultimate advantage to the public. India never could be a drain upon this country, but might assist it abundantly. The granting of this 11 per cent. would raise the price of stock immediately. Having stated some advantages from this plan, he concluded with observing that India, under wise directions, might become of more advantage to this country than it derived from all its other colonies together.

The question was then put and carried, and all the resolutions were voted *pro forma*. The house being resumed, the report was received immediately. Ordered to be taken into further consideration on this day se'nicht, and that the resolutions be printed.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S REVENUE.

MARCH 21.

The resolutions relating to the revenues of the East India Company having been severally moved by lord Castlereagh, and agreed to, Mr. Francis rose, and said:

Sir, with respect to a particular computation of the Company's stock, which I think erroneous, and a way of stating it, which appears to me fallacious, I only mean now to re-assert my opinion, but not to argue it. I have always understood, and until I am better informed by sufficient authority, I shall continue to think, that all accounts laid on this table are liable to be canvassed and examined by the members of this house, and open to any objections which any gentleman may think fit to make to them. If he thinks that false credits are taken, or that proper debits are omitted; that accounts, so constructed, produce a false balance, or lead to a false conclusion, he has a right to say so, because it is his duty. In this and all other parliamentary functions, the right and the duty go together. In using these terms, I do not allude to moral or personal falsehood, which are not at all in question. It is the technical language invariably used in the examination of accounts; that false credits are taken, that the balance is not true, or leads to a false conclusion. If the contrary be true, if members of parliament have no right to canvass or object, I do not see the use of laying these accounts before parliament. Again, if admitting the right to examine a charge against an account, in my use of the epithet *false*, amounts to an impeachment of the personal honour

hour and veracity of the persons in whose name such accounts are delivered in; we are as effectually barred from examination as if the right were denied. No prudent man will undertake a task in which there is some labour and no gratification, if in addition he must encounter many enemies and great personal odium. That, in charging this account as I have done, or by any inadvertent expression, I could seriously mean to attack the personal honour of a respectable body of men, such as the Court of Directors, and what is more extraordinary, of the whole body of the Court of Proprietors, not one of whom probably ever looked into these accounts, is so much out of all reason, and so extravagant, that I think it is hardly necessary or worth while to disclaim it. I rise now for another purpose of much more importance. I adhere to my original objection, though I do not mean to argue it, viz. that the subscribed capital of the East India Company ought, in the computation of their stock, to appear on the debit side of the account. An honourable member has stated in reply, that, since the renewal of the charter in 1793, such debit would be improper, because government has guaranteed the capital, to the amount of twelve millions; and therefore, if the account were debited to the amount of the sum paid by the adventurers, viz. 7,807,296*l.* it ought to be credited to the amount of the guarantee. I ask the noble lord, I ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is it so? Is the public in a shape, or can it be, by any event, become answerable to the Company for their capital? Is the faith of parliament pledged, as it was for the loan to the Emperor?

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If such security exists, where and when was it given? It is of great importance to the public to know whether their property is, or is not, so engaged to the Company; and still more is it of consequence to the proprietors, to know whether they have or have not this collateral security for their stock. I am yet wholly uninformed on the subject, and ask for information.

Sir THEOPHILUS METCALFE said he should call the attention of the house for a few moments to two points. And first, he would appeal to the recollection of every gentleman who was on the committee, if the honourable gentleman did not call the account a gross fabrication of the directors of the East India Company, for the purpose of deception? It was certainly a privilege of any member of this house, to investigate the accounts that were laid before it, and to object to such parts as he conceived to be defective; but to call any part, which perhaps he did not understand, a gross fabrication, for the purpose of imposition, was in the highest degree unwarrantable. He conceived that the noble lord (Castlereagh) had on a former night explained the cause of the omission of the capital stock in the most satisfactory manner. Another right honourable gentleman (Mr. William Dundas), had also answered him in a very clear and convincing manner, by explaining that it was an account expressly stated to be exclusive of the capital stock. And yet the honourable gentleman declared himself unsatisfied. Secondly, as to the term guarantee, on which the honourable gentleman so particularly dwelt—he never said that government had guaranteed it, but it was guaranteed by an act of the

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31st of the King; and if the honourable gentleman would take the trouble to refer to that act, he would find that, as soon as the public had received the sum of 500,000*l.* the surplus produce on certain branches of trade were to go to form a fund for the liquidation of so much stock. This was the nature of the guarantee, which was a plain word well known, and which did not require the explanation given by the honourable gentleman; and the only way to account for his mistake was this, that the honourable gentleman heard the word *guarantee* when he was perfectly awake, from which he fell into a gentle slumber, and heard, or seemed to hear, at some other stage of the debate, the word *government*; and thus, by drawing them together, produced the combination of the words, *government-guarantee*. But this misconception was not confined to this house; it had got abroad into the public papers [*here the honourable baronet was called to order.*] He by no means meant to say, that any person had presumed to publish the debates of this house; he only alluded to a paragraph, which was evidently paid for [*The honourable baronet here read a few lines from a newspaper, which misrepresented the statement he made on a former night.*] He said the accounts were so complicated, that it was impossible to have them perfectly correct; and that the Court of Directors could only make them out from the best documents they could procure. He would say again, it was impossible for a moment to suppose that the Court of Directors could be capable of fabricating accounts. And that the house might know that those wicked men, the directors,

did not fabricate those accounts, he would move that the clerk should read from the journals the order of 1794, which expressly mentions that accounts should be made out, exclusive of stock. He also contended, that whether the stock was included, or not, the balance would be found in favour of the Company. He apologized for trespassing so long on the attention of the house; but said, that when so severe an attack had been made on the characters of the directors, he felt himself called upon to elucidate the subject as much as was in his power. [*The clerk then read the order of the 24th of March, 1794, which stated, that accounts should be made out, exclusive of the capital stock of the Company.*] The honourable baronet said, the only conclusion he wished to draw from it was this, that the accounts objected to by the honourable gentleman, and in so unqualified a manner termed a fabrication, were drawn up in the usual manner, and in conformity to an order of the house. He then contended, that, notwithstanding the many difficulties the Company had to encounter, in supporting a very expensive war, the balance would be found considerably in their favour. In the course of the last ten years, the exportation of woollens, metals, &c. amounted to seventeen millions; and in the last three years the duties paid to government amounted to upwards of five millions.

LORD CASTLEREAGH said, that his honourable friend had very properly explained, that the nature of the guarantee for the capital of the East India Company was such as did not by any means amount to a claim on the public. The actual and nominal stock of the Company

Company were, from the particular circumstances of that honourable Company's affairs, considerably different; the nominal capital was only six millions, whereas the actual sum subscribed was 7,700,000*l*. If the value of the stock had been described, it must have formed a very complicated account; and yet the Company had an undoubted right to return their assets in the account, they having been increased to a considerable amount, and some particular circumstances of the late war having been peculiarly pressing on the funds of the Company. There was every reason for believing, however, the noble lord observed, that the present aspect of the Company's affairs was particularly favourable.

Mr. FRANCIS said, in reply, that when a member of parliament had once disclaimed any invidious meaning to which his words might be liable, it was not candid or usual, or even parliamentary, to persist in charging him with the same intention. "I am glad to find at last that the honourable director is inclined to be of my opinion, and that he thinks as I do, that the capital of the partnership should appear on the debit side of the account. Undoubtedly the Court of Directors are sheltered by the order of the house in 1794, now produced; but it does not prove that the omission so ordered, was right in itself; on the contrary, it justifies my opinion of that omission. The order proves, that before 1794, the debit in question was always stated in the computation of the Company's stock, and that the Court of Directors would not have thought themselves warranted in omitting that article, but but by a positive order of the house of commons. Now, sir, since the

honourable baronet has positively denied having asserted a guarantee on the part of government, in the way I have stated, I submit to his recollection. At the same time, I do assure him most solemnly, that my attention to him was uninterrupted, and that I did understand him to have maintained the proposition in question. Even now I cannot conceive how any other proposition would have suited his purpose, or applied to the argument in hand. The guarantee fund, for which provision is made by the act of 1793, is nothing to the present purpose. Notwithstanding all the prosperity and brilliant prospects, of which we have heard so much, it does not appear that one shilling has yet, that is, in ten years, been applied to the formation of this fund; and if so, I should think it would be a little difficult to rely on that security. The accountants, I suppose, will wait till the fund, or some part of it, exists, before they take credit for it."

Mr. WM. DUNDAS said, that he was now satisfied with the explanation given by the honourable gentleman, of the expressions he had used on a former night; and though the honourable gentleman did not now appear to have had an intention of imputing dishonourable motives, yet to the ear of a plain man, capable of judging of the meaning of words, it did appear a very serious charge, and from which he must have expected warm language to arise. He at that time did warmly call, in terms of defiance, on the honourable gentleman, to prove his charge. And the honourable gentleman, by now admitting himself satisfied at the explanation given, justified the warmth of the language he

then used, by acknowledging himself to have founded a serious and unwarrantable charge, on grounds which it now appears he was totally unacquainted with. As to the omission of the capital stock, he conceived it had been fully answered; and as to the term guarantee, that also had been sufficiently explained. There was but one point more he wished to allude to; and that was what related to a noble relation of his, who lately was at the head of the Board of Controul. He then read a printed document, which, he observed, was in the power of every member to get, and which would fully explain every part of the conduct of his noble relation (lord Melville) while he held that situation. He concluded by observing, that the arrangements made in time of peace had been interrupted by the war.

Mr. JOHNSTONE stated some objections to the accounts as specified in the budget; contending from thence, that the affairs of the East India Company were not proved to be so extremely flourishing as these accounts attempted to manifest; in fact, their affairs were no less than 2,200,000*l.* worse last year than they were represented by the noble lord (lord Melville) to be, when he had last in his official capacity in that house stated them; at least, that they were that sum worse than they were represented to be before the act of the year 1794. The noble lord (Castlereagh) who had the management of that budget this year, stated to the house the growing progress and flourishing state of the Company's affairs, both abroad and at home: if that were the case, it behoved that noble lord to convince the house that the two mil-

lions which were expected in aid of the exigencies of the state, from the income of the East India territory during peace, and the one million as pompously promised during war, had been applied to the purposes for which they were expected. So far from that, it did not appear that the house was satisfied there was any surplus whatsoever.

Mr. WALLACE, in support not only of the statement made by lord Castlereagh, but also of those so fairly made by another noble lord (Melville) who lately presided at the Board of Controul, at the general periods, whilst he was in office, contended, that they were justified uniformly in the statements they so made; these statements were constantly made from estimates presented, and the result generally proved their accuracy. The affairs of the Company were in every respect better than in the years 1793 or 1794. When adverting to the allegations made by the late president of the Board of Controul, concerning the situation of the guarantee fund, he appealed to the house, whether he ever made an absolute proposition or assertion concerning them; it was impossible he could, especially when it was considered that the thing itself would not support or bear an absolute assertion of any kind.—Here the right honourable gentleman referred to the words used by the noble person to whom he alluded, and which had been used as well in the year 1798, as in the year 1796, and from thence inferred the truth of his positions, both with respect to India at large, and the conduct of the late president of the Board of Controul. When gentlemen looked for such surpluses here as their sanguine imaginations led them to expect, he

he begged they would recollect a little the heavy expences of the late war in India, which commenced in 1798; for they will find these expences to exceed any thing they could even suppose. The honourable gentleman opposite to him (Mr. Francis) ought to be more certain of the verity of the accusations that he made, before he came down to that house to state and assert them.

Mr. KINNAIRD expressed much satisfaction at a matter mentioned by an honourable gentleman on the other side of the house (Sir Theo. Metcalfe); and he had every right to suppose that the affairs of the Company, and of India at large, were in the flourishing situation so specified by the noble lord. The answer, however, to one question, if such as he anticipated it might be, would give all the satisfaction that could be desired upon that head, and settle all scruples about the business, and that was, "as India enjoyed profound peace from 1793 to 1798, were there any monies during that period of five years placed in the stock of the guarantee fund?"

Lord CASTLEREAGH replied in the negative; but he accounted for it by shewing, that until the original debt, which amounted to nearly 16,000,000*l.* was first discharged, or reduced to two millions, that in the nature of things could not take place.

Mr. KINNAIRD declared himself, and he was sure the public would be perfectly satisfied upon the subject.

The resolutions were then agreed to.

APRIL 28.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved, that

there be laid before the house an account of the amount of all goods sold at the East India Company's sales, from the 1st of March 1802, to the 1st of March 1803.—Ordered.

He moved other accounts on the subject of the stock of the East India Company; which were also ordered.

They were immediately produced, and ordered to be laid on the table, and to be printed.

Lord CASTLEREAGH, in pursuance of notice, rose to move for a bill to enable the East India Company to discharge the expences of raising and paying two regiments of volunteer corps, out of the men employed at the India house. This could not be done without bringing a bill into parliament for that purpose; the provision to enable his Majesty to accept the services of volunteer corps during war, having of course ceased with the war. The propriety of this force being thus raised and provided for, must be manifest to the house. They were to be composed entirely of men known and employed at the India-house; and none could be more worthy to be trusted with the care of the preservation of the peace of the metropolis, upon an emergency. The course to be taken was, to refer the motion to a committee of the whole house, to consider thereof, after having entered the 33d of his present Majesty as read; which being done, and the house having resolved into a committee of the whole house, he moved, "That the chairman be directed to move for leave to bring in a bill, to enable the East India Company to defray the expence of raising and paying two regiments of volunteer corps, &c.—Ordered.

The house being resumed, the
 † E 3 report

report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

MAY 16.

REGULATION OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPPING.

LORD CASTLEREAGH rose, to move the house for leave to bring in a bill to explain and extend the provisions of the act of the 39th year of the reign of his present Majesty, for regulating the shipping concerns of the East India Company. The shipping in the service of the Company was, his lordship said, such as to constitute a magnificent property, and a great naval force. It was composed of 100 ships bearing 90,000 tons burthen, and manned with 7000 seamen. These might be arranged in three classes: the first containing 33 ships, of 1200 tons; the second, 33 ships, of 800 tons; the third, 34 ships, of 500 tons burthen, each. Their annual expence to the Company was not less than a million sterling, or, in time of war, a million and a half. There were two different modes in which the Company had been accustomed to take the use of this shipping. By the old system, the Directors of the Company's affairs contracted, at their convenience, and without calling in free and general competition, for such ships as were wanted. An owner who, upon that system, had once obtained a contract for a ship of his to be employed in this service, was considered as having a right of perpetuity in the bottom; or, in other words, a right to rebuild a new ship to be equally employed in the Company's service whenever a former was worn out. The new system destroyed the right of perpetuity of bottom. By this, whenever an old ship was

worn out, the practice was, to invite a free competition, and to contract with the best bidder for a new ship, to perform six voyages, extending to a period of from thirteen to fifteen years. This system had, his lordship said, two disadvantages. The first was, that six voyages not being sufficient to wear a ship out; these ships, at the termination of the contract, were either sold at a low rate to other East India Companies, or, as they could not be applied with profit to other uses in British trade, were broken up with very considerable loss. The second disadvantage was found in the difficulty of making satisfactory arrangements relative to the officers, for the term of fifteen years only, within which the six voyages were completed. Upon these considerations, he stated that he was to introduce the present motion to the attention of the house; as having for its object to preserve the principle of a free competition in contract, and yet, at the same time, to relieve the ship-owners from the two inconveniences which he had mentioned. He wished to enlarge the number of the voyages to be performed by one ship. Besides its utility to the ship-owners, this regulation would have the effect, he said, of producing a saving, which, it had been hinted from the admiralty, would be extremely desirable, of the timber fit for the construction of ships of war of the first-rate. At the same time, he could not but suggest to the consideration of the house, that the shipping in the service of the East India Company was of a nature to be, at any time, converted into a great addition to the national force of the empire. The 33 ships, of 1200 tons each, might, upon a public exigency, be armed as ships of the

the line; the 33 of 800 tons each, might be equally employed as frigates; those of 500 tons, might be employed as sloops of war. The Company found its interest, he said, in not diminishing the number of the ships which it employed of the first class, for there was a saving of between 4l. and 5l. a ton in the use rather of those than of ships of 800 tons. Besides, should the Company now resort to preferable employment of ships of 800 tons and under, the consequences would be, a rise in the price of the timbers used in the construction of these ships of inferior bulk, and an extraordinary consumption of younger timber, such as would prevent the preservation of trees to that maturity of growth at which they might afford the timber fit for the construction of first-rates. One of the provisions of the bill, therefore, which his lordship wished to bring in, would be, he said, to continue, for two voyages longer, the service of ships which had before gone six voyages. By this regulation the Company would be enabled so far to gratify the wishes of the admiralty, as not to give occasion for the next four years to the construction of any ships of 1200 tons for its service. But, he said, as not more than five or six ships a year would complete the contract of six voyages, the number thus set free for re-engagement would be too few to allow to the Company the full advantage of free competition for the new contracts, unless the owners of ships, thus to be for two voyages re-engaged, should be made subject to conditions under which they might not combine among themselves to make their own terms against the Company. He should, therefore, he said, propose a provision, by which the

Company should be at liberty to reject the offer of a ship-owner, whose ship had already made six voyages in its service, unless that offer should tender the old ship at a rate of freight not greater than that at which she had been hired when she was new. Formerly, when a ship was lost before the completion of her contract, if the loss appeared to have been without the fault of the owner or his officers, the owner was then permitted to build another ship, which should be employed for the remainder of the contract. In the bill which he was now to propose, provision would be made that the ship built to supply that which had been lost, should be employed for the full period of the first contract, on the same conditions on which the former had been hired. His lordship concluded by repeating his motion.

SIR W. PULTENEY said, that the measure appeared to him to be fraught with the most mischievous consequences, and although he would not oppose the bill being brought before a committee of the whole house, he thought that it should be examined with the utmost scrutiny, and he should therefore pay particular attention to every clause of the bill when it was before the committee.

The question was then put, and the bill referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

JULY 5.

On the motion for bringing up the report of the East India dock bill,

SIR WILLIAM PULTENEY objected to it; he disapproved of many of the provisions of the bill, which he said had been brought in in a

clandestine manner, and contrary to the forms of the house.

Sir F. BARING defended the bill; he said it was not brought in to promote the interest of individuals, but with a view of producing great public advantage; it would benefit the public revenue; it would afford protection to trade, and would prevent plunder; and, as a proof of the merits of the bill, there was but one solitary petition against it, from a single individual.

Mr. CALCRAFT said, if this bill was calculated to benefit the public revenue, he would be the last man to oppose it. If these docks were intended for general benefit, why were they not in a situation in which all East India ships could derive benefit from them? It was impossible that many of the large East Indiamen could get into these docks without breaking bulk, and getting rid of a part of their cargo. He was sure that there were situations within the port of London, in which docks might have been made to accommodate all the East India shipping.

Sir T. METCALFE entered at length into the grounds upon which the bill had been brought forward; and contended, that if the East India Company, if all the persons concerned in this trade, if all the persons who were best acquainted with the subject, were satisfied with the benefits that would result from this bill, he hoped it would outweigh the opposition of the two honourable members who had opposed it, however respectable they might be.

A short conversation ensued between Mr. Atkins, Mr. Dent, and Mr. Vansittart.

The report was then brought up; after which Mr. Calcraft proposed an amendment, the object of which

was, that Indiamen that were obliged to break bulk in Long Reach, should not be obliged to pay the dock duties on the whole of their tonnage. This amendment was opposed by sir F. Baring and sir T. Metcalfe. The gallery was cleared for a division, but we understand it was rejected without a division.

JULY 25.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved the order of the day for the house to resolve into a committee on the East India shipping bill.

Mr. JOHNSTONE rose, and repeated his former arguments against the granting of compensations to the contractors for India freights, beyond what they had agreed to receive during the period of peace. He contended, that having not only made their bargain in the first instance, but made it at the rate of 20l. or 21l. per ton, at the very same moment that there were offers from the ship-owners at Hull, at Newcastle, and various other ports beside London, to take the freights at 15l. 18s.; nay, some had offered to take the contract at 14l. the ton; and five ships had actually been taken up, and contracted with by the directors at 18l. 5s.; those ship-owners had now no right whatever to come forward with new claims for additional compensation, under pretence of war breaking out, and to demand compensation which they never dreamt of at the moment of entering into their contract. The directors, he contended, had no right whatever to break up those contracts, and to lay the proprietors open to new claims; and he concluded by observing, that so far did he conceive the contractors from being likely to sustain any loss, that
he

he was convinced they must be considerable gainers by their original bargain, by having a rate so much superior to that which other ship-owners had agreed to accept. The circumstances of contracts, in this way, differed now most materially from those of former years. The navigation to India was so much better understood, and the arrangements in India so much better calculated for procuring freights with promptitude than heretofore, that the voyage out and home was completed of late in fifteen months, which formerly used to occupy two whole years. However, if the house would agree to suspend the present bill, and the claim should be again brought forward early in the next session, if any one of the whole twenty-one ship-owners who were claimants in the present case, would then prove that he had sustained any loss by the performance of his contract, he (Mr. Johnstone) would cheerfully consent even to a much greater compensation than that now proposed.

Lord CASTLEREAGH answered the honourable gentleman's objections. The noble lord was as great a friend to open competition as the honourable gentleman, but saw no objection to the bill; on the contrary, it was, in his opinion, just and fair, that when the ship-owners made a contract at a peace-establishment, some compensation should be made for their extra expences in the outfit during the war.

Sir WM. PULTENEY supported the arguments of Mr. Johnstone. The honourable baronet observed, that the Board of Controul, instead of being a check upon the conduct of the East India Company, acted in concert with the directors. The biddings, he con-

tended, ought to have been formed upon a plan of fair competition.

Mr. P. MOORE expressed his approbation of the measure, and coincided in opinion with the noble lord.

Mr. COURTENAY thought the directors exercised the utmost oriental discretion in their transactions. He noticed in the accounts a sum of 11,600*l.* paid to one ship-owner as a compensation, although he had contracted at 18*l.* per ton; while another received not more than half that sum, who had made his contract at 17*l.*

After a few observations from lord Castlereagh in reply, the house went into the committee, and the report was ordered for to-morrow.

JULY 29.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved the order of the day for the house to resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of certain India accounts; which being read, and the house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole house accordingly, lord Castlereagh proceeded to open the

INDIA BUDGET.

He began by saying, that, in bringing under the consideration of the committee the result of the Indian accounts for the present year, I am fully aware how little interesting extensive statements of figures must be in their nature to most of the gentlemen who now hear me, particularly when they relate to concerns to which few are in the habit of turning their attention; but the finances of India are grown into a scale of importance, in the general affairs of the empire, of such magnitude, that I doubt not

not the committee will be induced diligently to investigate the subject matter of these accounts, to which, if any stimulus was wanting to encourage them, it could not fail to present itself in the just reflection, that nothing is so likely to animate and direct the various persons engaged in the administration of Indian affairs, both at home and abroad, to a faithful and zealous discharge of their duty, as to perceive that the attention of parliament is actively directed at all times to an observance of their conduct.

It affords me satisfaction, that the expectations I gave to the house a short time back, of bringing to their view the financial statements properly belonging to the present year within the usual period for their examination, have not been disappointed. The accounts upon the table were presented by the Court of Directors within the period required by law. Those immediately relating to the territories abroad, embrace the official year 1801-2, being a year of war; and those of the home concern, 1802-3. They exhibit likewise, in each respect, estimates of the prospects of the following year, viz. of the year 1802-3, abroad, and 1803-4, at home.

When I lately had the honour of addressing the committee on this important subject, it was under a full impression that the charges of the year 1801-2 would necessarily be to a very great amount, and that they would considerably exceed the resources. I confess that I then entertained great apprehensions that the estimated deficit of that year would, when the actual accounts were received, be proved to have been exceeded. My judgment, in that respect, was directed

by the peculiar circumstance of the time, and I thought that, on the winding up of the war, the charges would have exceeded the revenues in a far greater degree than they appear to have done. The charges, indeed, have been greater than in the preceding year, but the additions to several branches of revenue, and the unexampled favourable state of the collections, have produced the beneficial effect of lessening the deficit. In the next year, the prospect of the combined effect of increased revenue and diminished charge, stated to the house upon a late occasion in abstract, is now more amply displayed by the detail of the accounts under consideration. It is unnecessary, in this place, to offer any further observations, either on the actual accounts or on the estimates, as, in the course which I mean to pursue, an opportunity will be afforded of entering upon a distinct and full illustration of each of them respectively; neither will it be requisite to trespass upon the time of the committee by any very detailed explanation of the nature of the accounts. I shall therefore only state my intention of adopting the same method as upon former occasions, and of taking up the subject precisely in the same form and order, namely, by dividing it into two branches, the foreign and the home.

As to the foreign—The averages of the revenues of each presidency respectively will be compared with those last drawn. An examination will be made, how far the actual accounts shall have verified the estimates, and the estimated prospects of the next year will be shewn. The whole, both actual and estimated, will be combined into one general view, which, after deducting

deducting every fixed and current demand upon the resources, will shew the ultimate result of the receipt and expenditure. The sales of imports from Europe will then be stated, and the funds applied to commercial purposes, with the value of the cargoes actually shipped from India to Europe in the year. The state of the debts and assets will be next for consideration, and their increase be brought under notice.

The view to be taken of the home accounts is, the state of the trade, as shewn by the sales; the actual cash receipt and disbursement, on a comparison with the estimate; and the estimate for the next year. The debts and assets will be examined in the same manner as the foreign.

Finally, a general statement will be made of the increase or decrease of debts and assets, both foreign and home; from whence an inference may be drawn of the improvement or the deterioration of the affairs of the Company, in the year of account now under consideration.

When I lately laid before the committee the accounts of the preceding year, I then called for the best estimate that could be furnished from the materials at that time in Europe, of the probable receipt and expenditure of the year 1802-3, being the first year of peace. The present account being framed upon materials since received from the governments abroad, is of course more to be relied on. The result is nearly the same, though the receipt and expenditure, separately considered, exceed the amount at which they were taken.

In examining the accounts now before us, every explanation which may appear requisite, of the causes of the variations of the several heads of the actual accounts, from the estimates for the year to which they relate, will be given; and as the committee will naturally be led to expect some information of the effect to be apprehended on the future prospects, from the change of circumstances which has unfortunately occurred (I allude to the recurrence of hostilities since the estimates for the year 1802-3 were drawn), it will be an object of my peculiar solicitude to afford every possible information on that point likewise, notwithstanding the consequences to be looked for from this contingency were so fully adverted to in my last address to the house respecting the affairs of India; and I trust I shall satisfactorily prove, that no very material disappointment is to be feared in the year to which these estimates apply; and that, as to future years, the stability of the power and the resources of the British empire in the East, is now such, that unless events should occur against which no human foresight can provide, the only serious inconvenience to be apprehended, is the procrastinating of the liquidation of the Indian debt.

BENGAL.

The accounts of the presidency of Bengal are first for examination. Those numbered 1, 2, and 3*, exhibit the revenues and charges of this presidency in different views.

According to the order now prescribed, an average of the re-

* See Appendix.

venues for the last three years, viz. 1799-1800, 1800-1, and 1801-2, is to be shewn. This, by the three first columns of No. 1, is found to amount to 6,761,598l. which exceeds the average drawn on the three years, 1798-9 to 1800-1, in the sum of 324,791l.

The progressive improvement of the resources of this presidency is highly flattering; and the more, as the increase now stated is not to be attributed solely to new or casual articles of revenue. The receipts from Oude have certainly tended to swell considerably the increase; but the collections from the lands, and the produce of other articles, have materially contributed towards it.

Omitting, as formerly, an average of charges, for reasons repeatedly given, the next point for investigation will be, the result of the estimates of the revenues and charges for the year 1801-2. This is stated in the account, No. 3, in which a view is given of the actual produce of the revenues and the actual amount of the charges, compared with the estimate formerly laid before the house.

By this account, the revenues, which were estimated to amount to 7,031,164l. actually amounted to 7,127,988l. exceeding the estimate in the sum of 76,824l.

When this estimate was brought under the consideration of the house, I stated decidedly my opinion, that no doubt was to be entertained of its realization. Upon a minute examination of the several items in detail, it appears that the excess now stated would have been much more considerable, but for circumstances which will be presently explained.

The heads under which the ac-

tual produce has fallen short of the estimated, are :

Mint duties, 1,242l. Being a small and fluctuating resource, no remark seems necessary, further than that they exceeded the actual of last year.

Benares revenue, 40,950l. This is by no means a defalcation of revenue. The collections of this district have been made with considerable punctuality for several years. The deficiency now stated is merely apparent, and is entirely to be attributed to the intervention of an intercalary month, in consequence of which an instalment did not fall due within the official year. A similar circumstance occurred three years back, and must occur every three years. The balance was then speedily realized, and no doubt exists of its having been, in the present instance, paid at the time it fell due.

Oude subsidy, 188,621l. It may likewise be remarked, that this is not a positive defalcation, but merely a protraction of payment. The estimate calculated on receipts from the nabob of Oude, on the subsidy under the treaty of 1798, on payment for troops extra to the stipulations of the treaty, and on arrears for 1798 and 1799. In November 1801, subsequent to the formation of the estimate, a new treaty was entered into with the nabob, in which the subsidiary payments were commuted for a cession of certain districts, the collections in which were to be considered equivalent to the full discharge of the expence of the forces to be employed by the Company in defence of his highness's dominions. From this circumstance, the actual receipts from Oude took place on principles different from the estimate, viz. partly on the stipu-

stipulations of the treaty of 1799, and partly on the collections from the ceded districts. The balance of the arrears unpaid is expected to be realized in the next year.

Judicial fees, fines, &c. 3115l. This small deficiency on a casual resource does not require notice.

Opium sales, 3542l. a less quantity having been sold than estimated.

The heads under which the actual receipts have exceeded the estimated, are

Post-office collections, 2893l. The estimate was taken below the actual of the preceding year.

Land revenues, 168,247l. This branch of the resources may be considered of the highest importance. The extraordinary punctuality of the collection in the two last years, and the unexampled amount realized in the latter of them (the year now under consideration), afford strong proofs of the advantages of the system under which it is administered, and confirm the wisdom of the regulations which were enacted for the more easy and effectual recovery of the rents. A proper caution in the formation of the estimates, is certainly commendable. That for the present year would probably have been taken at a higher rate, if the collections of the two preceding years had been assumed as the basis of the calculations; but it was apprehended the alarming inundations in some extensive districts would be productive of unfavourable consequences to the realization of the revenues. That they have not, affords a strong proof of the increasing wealth and prosperity of the zemindars and renters.

Customs, 18,964l. The estimate was made when a very material part of the duties was newly

established. It being exceeded, may be attributed to a proper care not to over-rate the expectations.

Salt, sale of, 121,884l. At the time of the formation of the estimate, this resource appeared unpromising; the prices having fallen off very considerably. The judicious measures adopted by the government, and the zealous attention of the subordinate officers, have produced the most salutary effects; and although the amount of the sales of this year is not so great as in past years, there exists every prospect of their being again carried to their former extent.

The small excess in the stamp duties, 1452l. does not require notice, farther than to remark, that this source of revenue has nearly reached the amount it was at its institution estimated to produce, and that as the improvement has been gradual, a farther increase may yet be expected.

The amount in which the actual receipts fell short of the estimated, was 236,616l. They exceeded the estimated in the sum of 313,441l. making the net excess, as already stated, 76,824l.

The introductory observations will have apprized the committee, that no reduction in the expences was to be looked for in this year. By the account under immediate examination, it appears that the charges, which were estimated to amount to 4,582,201l. actually amounted to 4,705,583l. exceeding the estimate in the sum of 123,382l.

This is the net excess, though in three instances only, the expence fell short of the estimate: the salt and opium advances, and the stamp office charges, amounting together to 13,553l. The greatest difference was in the charges of the salt department,

partment, and amounted to 7691l. principally in the Aurung charges and the commission.

The heads in which the actual charges exceeded the estimated, in an amount requiring notice, were:

Post-office, 3226l. from expences consequent on regulations lately introduced.

Benares, 3479l. on contingencies not estimated.

Lucknow, 23,707l. from charges of collection in the ceded provinces, and from extra expences in presents, &c. on the governor general's visit to Lucknow, and at the conclusion of the late treaty

Other charges of the civil department, 48,228l. Notwithstanding the charges are more than estimated, they are not so great as in the last year. The excess beyond the estimate arose from various circumstances, mostly of a contingent nature; as the embassy to the Arab states; charges on account of the college, not likely to occur in future; the grain establishment, intended to be abolished, continuing longer than expected, &c.

The small excess in the charges of the judicial department may be ascribed to contingencies.

The excess in the military charges, 32,194l. brings their amount to nearly the actual expence of the last year. Although measures were in the contemplation of the government, and some had been carried into effect, for retrenching the military expenditure, an extensive operation was not to be looked for in this year, it being a year of war. Some effect was certainly produced on the fixed charges, but the expence attending the Egyptian expedition, and other contingencies, have materially added to the disbursements.

Marine charges, 4019l. mostly in contingencies.

Buildings and fortifications, 10,749l. principally in the military.

Revenue charges, 7537l. From the extensive detail of the disbursement in this department, a precise explanation of the difference is scarcely practicable.

Customs, charges of collection, 1958l. arising partly from the expence of the new arrangements respecting the town duties, &c.

The gross amount, in which the actual charges exceeded the estimated, was 136,935l. The sum in which they fell short being 13,554l. the net excess of charges was, as already stated, 123,382l. Deducting from this sum the excess on the revenues, amounting to 76,824l. the actual net revenue will appear, on the comparison, to be less than the estimated by 46,558l. and the actual net revenue of the presidency of Bengal, in the year 1801-2, is found to amount to the sum of 2,422,406l. which exceeds the actual net revenue of the preceding year, by 544,683l.

Of this improvement, nearly 470,000l. is in the increase of revenue, in part on the land revenues and customs, but principally from the payments from Oude. The remaining 75,000l. is in the diminution of the expenditure.

ESTIMATES, 1802-3.

The prospects of the year 1802-3 are particularly favourable, both as to increased revenue and reduction of charge.

The revenues are estimated in the last column of the account No. 1, to amount to 7,612,384l. and the charges in the last column of No. 2, to 4,535,065l. making the net estimated revenue 3,077,319l.

Although

Although upon a minute examination of the accounts, I cannot venture to affirm that the whole of the receipt estimated, may be reckoned upon as a permanent annual resource, on account of an addition which must be considered as attached to the year only, the very flattering appearance of the revenues of this presidency cannot be disputed. The receipt which may be termed casual is small, compared with the whole; and the caution with which the land revenues are prudently estimated, warrants the expectation, that a part of this sum will be made up by the excess on the collections under that head.

The net amount in which the revenues are estimated to exceed the receipt of the last year, is 484,395*l*. The gross excess is 668,424*l*. Those articles on which a less sum is expected to be realized, amount together to 204,029*l*.

The excess, as may be supposed from its amount, arises on the great majority of the items; in fact, a smaller receipt is estimated on two heads only, as will be explained.

The greater receipt on the mint duties, post-office collections, judicial fees, &c. arising on resources of a fluctuating nature, require no further remark than with regard to the first, that the estimate seems to be high, compared with the two preceding years.

The increase in the Benares revenue is stated at 102,619*l*. and arises from the expectation of realizing in this year the whole of the Jumna, with the balance left due in the last, from the circumstance alluded to in the remarks on the actual accounts.

Subsidy, &c. from Oude, 210,023*l*.
The alteration in the subsidiary en-

agements with the nabob of Oude has been already explained. The sum estimated to be received in this year, under the present treaty, is on the collection of the revenues of the ceded districts, with the exception of 121,000*l*. left unpaid of the balances due under the former treaty, so that 1,575,048*l*. may be considered as the revenue of the year. From the favourable advices of the state of the country, a further improvement may hereafter be looked for.

The additional receipt from the customs, amounting to 20,476*l*. is in consequence of the collections of the town duties under the new regulations having been made for only ten months in the last year.

The greatest excess is expected on the salt sales; it amounts to 342,116*l*. The sales of this year are stated at an amount far beyond any former produce: little doubt, however, exists of the realization of the estimate, as the principle on which it is calculated seems perfectly correct—namely, on sales which had actually taken place, and on sales rated below the average prices of the preceding ones. The favourable prospect with regard to this resource, is to be attributed to the causes already mentioned, and to the probability of a market being established in districts formerly supplied through a clandestine channel. So large an annual receipt, I am apprehensive, is not to be expected permanently, but it is satisfactory to find that considerable dependence may be placed on the complete re-establishment of the salt trade at an amount fully equal to its former average.

The further improvement of the stamp duties, to the amount of 7248*l*. seems fully warranted.

The two heads under which a smaller

smaller receipt is estimated, are the land revenues and the opium sales. The very successful collection of the former in the last year, has been noticed. The estimate for this year is stated at a less sum, by 184,371*l.* which is certainly not a sanguine calculation, being 13 lacs of rupees below the average of the last three years; but it is always prudent to estimate the receipts with caution. On the latter, the opium sales, a defalcation was apprehended when the estimate was drawn, to the amount of 19,658*l.* on account of the effects expected from the unfavourableness of the season; but from advices since received, a much more favourable result may be looked for.

A considerable retrenchment in the expenditure is expected in this year, as every measure has been resorted to for that purpose, consistent with the general security of the empire. The reduction of charge would have appeared much greater, but for the necessity of creating a new head of expence for the internal management of the districts ceded by the nabob of Oude.

Comparing the estimated charge of this year with the actual of the past, it appears that a net reduction of expence is stated, to the amount of 170,517*l.* The gross reduction amounts to 359,044*l.* and the increase to 188,527*l.*

The reduction of expence is looked for principally in the military department.

The civil charges are expected to exceed the last year in the sum of 128,068*l.*; for although the charges of the Benares residency were less by 10,949*l.* in extra batta and contingencies, and the general charges of the civil de-

partment by 3487*l.* in temporary embassies, &c. the expence for the collection of the revenues of the districts ceded by the nabob of Oude, has occasioned a further increase in the charges of the residency of Lucknow to the amount of 140,897*l.*

The revenue charges are estimated at a greater amount by 11,255*l.* chiefly from the extensive repairs required in consequence of inundations, and the advances and charges in the salt department by 28,571*l.* from an increase of manufacture, and from new chokey establishments.

The increase on the charges of the stamp-office, amounting to 5449*l.* must be attributed to the expectation of incurring expences, which, though estimated for the last year, did not take place.

In the result, the effect expected to be produced by the addition to the revenues, and the diminution of the charge, is, the net revenue of the presidency of Bengal for the year 1802-3, is estimated to exceed the actual of the preceding year, in the sum of 654,912*l.* respecting which I may venture to observe, that at present I see little or no cause to doubt the full realization of the estimates.

MADRAS.

The increasing extent and importance of the districts under the administration of the government of Madras, were noticed to the house when the statements of the last year were under consideration. Those now upon the table, from exhibiting in the actual accounts a material diminution of net charge, and in the estimated a net revenue, may, I trust, be viewed as an earnest of the salutary effects which may

may hereafter be expected from the various arrangements lately made in this part of the possessions in the East.

To pursue the investigation in the same method practised with the accounts of the Bengal presidency, it is necessary to refer to the statements, No. 4, 5, and 6, in which the revenues and charges of the Madras presidency are shewn on a similar principle. An average of three years is first to be drawn; but here it is necessary to deviate, in some degree, from the mode of calculation adopted with respect to Bengal, as an average of the aggregate receipts in the present instance, would not be correct, from not being a proper criterion on which to draw the inference intended from the comparison of the averages. This deviation was practised with the last year's accounts, and the reason assigned for it was, the great and sudden accession of revenue in the later years. The same cause operates, in a much more forcible degree, upon the present occasion, inasmuch as from recent arrangements, some heads have received a far more considerable addition than was then in view. It is therefore proposed to exclude, as before, all the additional revenues acquired by conquest or treaty, since the year 1792, and to draw an average merely on the Company's ancient revenues, viz. the post-office, customs, land revenues, and farms and licenses, as stated in the account No. 4. The average on this principle for the three years, 1799-1800 to 1801-2, is found to amount to 1,136,597l. which exceeds a similar average from 1798-9 to 1800-1, in the sum of 101,528l.

A minute inspection of the items in each year, from which this view is drawn, is highly gratifying.—With the exception of the trivial

revenue from the post-office, every article has improved in a remarkable degree, and it may be considered as an addition to the satisfactory inference, which is thereby suggested, that the improvement on these four years has taken place under circumstances of war, and occasional internal commotions.

The possessions on the peninsula, from their particular and exposed situation, have for a very long period of years been often the theatre of war. It must not therefore be the subject of surprize, if the charges have generally been found to equal, and mostly to exceed the revenues, from the necessity of maintaining extensive military establishments. These, indeed, have of late years been considerably increased, on account of additional acquisitions of territory and new subsidiary engagements; the consequence of which is, no average can, with propriety, be drawn of the charges for the purpose intended by such a statement. It is therefore proposed, to proceed to the examination of the actual revenues and charges of the year 1801-2, on a comparison with the estimate, as shewn in the account No. 6.

The revenues, by the account now referred to, were estimated to amount to 3,899,040l. Their actual amount was 4,729,610l. exceeding the estimate in the sum of 830,570l.

When the estimate was under consideration, it was observed, that the revenues were expected to exceed those of the last year by 358,772l. The excess now stated beyond the estimate, shews an addition to the receipts, on a comparison with that year, to the amount of 1,189,342l.

On examining the several heads of actual revenue compared with the estimate, it is found that in

† F

two

two instances only, the receipts have fallen short. The post-office, in a sum too small to require notice; and the Tanjore revenues, in the sum of 60,336*l*. the cause of which cannot at present be positively defined. As the advices state the Tanjore revenues under the present system to be extremely productive, it is supposed to arise, in part, on grain not disposed of, and in part on an adjustment in the actual receipts not made in the estimate.

The excess beyond the estimate has occurred under the remaining heads, as follows:

Land and sea customs, 40,016*l*. Principally from the increase in the trade, and from the arrangements lately introduced.

Subsidy from the nabob of Arcot, and revenues of the Carnatic, 518,049*l*. The receipt was estimated agreeably to the treaty of 1792, and reckoned only on the subsidy payable under it. A new treaty was afterwards concluded with the nabob, by which, under certain stipulations, the whole of the revenues of the Carnatic were ceded to the Company, and the subsidiary payments of course suspended. The actual payments, included the instalments of the subsidy for two months, and the revenue collections for the remaining part of the year, exclusive of what was paid to the private creditors. The whole may not be considered as an accession of revenue, as the charges will sustain a considerable increase from the portion reserved for the nabob, and the expence attending the collections.

Subsidy from Mysore, and revenues of the ceded and conquered countries, 131,294*l*. The payment of the subsidy is made with extraordinary punctuality, and the whole conduct of the Mysore government

is most liberal and satisfactory.— The present excess is, in part, to be attributed to the payment of the difference of the rate of exchange between the Cantera*i* pagodas, in which the subsidy of 1799-1800 was paid, and Madras pagodas; the remainder is in the improved collections of the districts, particularly the Malabar province.

Subsidy from the Nizam, and revenues of the countries ceded by him, 91,171*l*. The estimate calculated on the payment of arrears of subsidy under the former, and on the collections from the ceded districts under the present treaty. The excess has arisen on both these accounts. The arrears seem to have been under-rated in the estimate; the actual collections have been greater, both on current revenue and balances.

Land revenues, 88,830*l*. A precise definition with regard to this very consequential branch of the resources in the year 1801-2 is not practicable, as the advices respecting it have not been yet received. It may suffice for the present occasion to remark, that the accounts warrant the conclusion of the great prosperity of the country. The excess may be stated to arise from a remarkably productive collection of the revenues of the current year, as well as of those revenue, not usually included in the Jumma. The excess would, in reality, appear greater, if some of the receipts in the estimate had not in the actual accounts been transferred to the Carnatic revenues, in consequence of the late alteration in the treaty with the nabob of Arcot.

Farms and licenses, 19,895*l*. from the improvement in some instances, and from the attention of the government to render this source of revenue more productive.

The amount in which the actual receipts

receipts fell short of the estimated, was 61,218l. : they exceeded them in the sum of 891,788l. leaving a net excess on the actual receipts, as already stated, amounting to 830,570l.

By the account under examination, the charges were estimated to amount to 4,559,311l. Their actual amount was 4,963,742l. exceeding the estimate in the sum of 404,431l.

Under a few heads, the actual expence was somewhat less than estimated.

Revenue charges, 6060l. ; but this is only apparent, from the estimate having included some charges which, in the actual accounts, are very properly stated as immediately belonging to the collections of the Carnatic revenue : for sundry contingent charges were more than estimated.

Charges in the ceded and conquered countries, 23,591l. If additional expences had not been incurred, on account of the late Tippoo Sultaun's sons, this sum would have been greater : as a considerable saving has been stated to have taken place on the charges in the Malabar province.

Charges on the revenues of Tanjore, 16,835l. the payment to the rajah having been less than estimated.

The heads under which an excess appears, to an amount requiring remark, are :

Civil charges, 21,452l. which may be principally attributed to the additions making to the judicial establishments, and to contingent expences in Durbar charges, presents, &c.

Military charges, 142,726l. Although it might have been hoped that the large sum estimated for the military expences of the year, would have been sufficient to meet

the whole, I had some doubts upon the subject, and hinted them when the estimate was under examination. The difference is not great, relatively considered with the aggregate of these charges, and upon the whole, the calculations in the estimate have not been widely erroneous. The excess has arisen chiefly from circumstances which could not be included within them : as the expences attending the embarkation of the prisoners of war for Europe, particularly French ; the capture of the Danish settlements, with the disbursements for the army in the field on batta, and incidental expences larger than expected.

Buildings and fortifications, 25,770l. in the necessary repairs to the forts, and to the governor's, and other houses, belonging to the civil department.

Charges on the revenues of the Carnatic, 228,693l. This addition to the expenditure was adverted to in the observations upon the revenues. No charge of this description was stated in the estimate. The principal parts of it are, for the nabob's share of the collections, and the charges for the ten months of the year, since the cession of the country to the Company.

Charges of Ceylon and the Dutch settlements, 30,688l. chiefly in supplies to Ceylon.

The amount in which the actual charges exceeded the estimated, was 450,972l. ; and the amount in which they proved below it, was 46,541l. shewing a net excess of actual charge beyond the estimate, as before stated, amounting to the sum of 404,431l. Deducting this sum from the excess which has appeared on the actual revenues, 830,570l. the net actual surplus charge, in the year 1801-2, proves to be less than estimated by

426,139l. ; and the actual surplus charge of that year is 234,132l. which falls short of the actual surplus charge 1800-1, in the sum of 518,910l.

ESTIMATES, 1802-3.

The prospects of this year appear favourable; for although so large a receipt is not looked for as in the last, the expenditure is likely to be so far reduced, that a surplus revenue is expected to be forthcoming.

In the account No. 4, the revenues are estimated to amount to 4,670,369l. In No. 5, the charges are estimated at 4,555,676l. leaving a net revenue, amounting to 114,693l.

On the whole, the revenues are estimated at a less amount, by 59,240l. A larger receipt, under some of the heads, is stated by 215,076l. and a less, on the remainder, by 274,316l.

Although the advices hitherto received do not furnish complete information on the subject, I shall attempt some explanation respecting those heads where a difference occurs in an amount requiring notice.

An increase is stated on the revenues of the Carnatic, amounting to 205,586l. and on the farms and licenses, to 7728l. With respect to the former, it may principally be attributed to the calculation being made on the revenues of the whole year. A considerable improvement has taken place in the districts since they were under the exclusive management of the Company's government. The increase on the farms and licenses may be ascribed to the same cause as the increase in the actual accounts of the last year.

A smaller receipt is estimated on the other heads, as follows, viz.

Land and sea customs, 17,101l. ;

for which no other cause can be assigned than a care not to over-rate the expectations on a resource of a fluctuating and casual description.

Revenues from Tanjore, 30,762l. The actual collection of last year fell short of the estimate. The present estimate being still lower, requires explanation, as the deficiency is entirely in the current jumma, the balances expected to be recovered being stated much higher than last year; but both in current revenue and balances which ought to be recovered, the sum now estimated is so very far below what has been said to be the settlement of the year 1800-1, that it seems essentially necessary to discover the cause of the deficiency. It may probably be occasioned by the payments made in grain, and the want of a market. In any case, as the collection is now managed under a new system, stated to the house upon the last occasion as likely to be very advantageous, I shall deem it incumbent on me, when the actual accounts are brought forward, to furnish full information on the subject.

The subsidy from Mysore and the collections of the ceded countries, also the collections in the districts ceded by the Nizam, are estimated at a less amount. The former by 40,561l. on account of an extra payment last year; and the latter by 74,784l. on account of the arrears of subsidy liquidated last year.

The land revenues are stated at a less amount, by 109,440l. ; probably from a caution not to over-rate the expectations, in consequence of the favourable collection of the preceding year.

The reduction in the expenditure has been mentioned. On making a detailed comparison of the several heads of charge in the estimate

estimate with those in the actual accounts of the last year, the variations are considerable. The expected reductions amount in the aggregate to 705,938l. An increase is stated on some of the heads, amounting to 297,872l.; shewing a net diminution of charge in the year, of 408,066l.

A reform in the expenditure, as soon as circumstances would admit, had long been considered most desirable. At the conclusion of the war, this measure occupied the serious attention of the government. The military charges of this presidency, in particular, had necessarily been carried to a very great amount; and it was hoped that the restoration of tranquillity would have so operated, as to admit of much more extensive reductions than appear on the face of these accounts. Much, however, has been accomplished, considering the state of these countries, which are certainly far more exposed to a variety of contingencies than those under the administration of the Bengal presidency, a very large portion having but recently been brought under the government of the Company.

The principal decrease is in the military expences. It amounts to 590,069l. and arises from the cessation of field expences in the Tinnevely and other districts, and of contingent expences incurred in the last year, to a considerable amount—as the expedition to Egypt, purchase of horses, subsistence and transport of prisoners, &c. The fixed and established charges of the army have experienced little or no reduction.

The decrease in civil charges, amounting to 29,063l. is partly in contingencies.

That in the buildings and fortifications, amounting to 37,599l.

is in part on the military buildings; but more in the civil, a greater expence having been incurred on the government and other houses at the presidency in the last year, than is expected in the present.

The charges of Ceylon, and the Dutch settlements, are estimated less by 49,206l.; a smaller supply being calculated for Ceylon.

Those heads of charge on which an increase is estimated, are as follows, viz.

Revenue charges, 42,389l. principally in the pensions and charitable allowances, and contingencies.

Charges collecting the revenues of the Carnatic, 167,423l. In these are included the nabob's share of the collections and the pensions to the families of the late nabob. The expence last year was only on a part of it. This increase is in consequence of the whole charge of the year being estimated.

The additional expences on the Tanjore districts, on the ceded countries from Mysore and the Nizam, amounting together to about two lacs of pagodas, cannot be precisely explained.

The ultimate result of this comparison shews, that, by deducting the estimated decrease of revenue from the expected decrease of charge, the prospects of the presidency of Madras in the year 1802-3, exhibiting a net revenue, instead of a surplus charge, are better than the preceding year in the sum of 348,825l.

From some of the preceding observations, as well as from the experience of past years, it is evident that great difficulty must always attach to the framing an estimate of the charges of the presidency of Madras. Contingencies may arise, against which it is impossible to guard. Notwithstanding I have sanguine hopes of the complete realization

realization of the revenues, and do not expect an excess of charge in any material degree, I cannot venture a confident opinion on the final result of the present estimate.

BOMBAY.

The accounts of the revenues and charges of the presidency of Bombay come next under consideration: they are numbered 7, 8, and 9.

To shew a comparison of the average of the revenues of the last three years upon a correct principle, it will be necessary to exclude, as in the last year, the revenues of the Malabar province, which were transferred to Madras in July 1800. On that principle, the average on the years 1799-1800, 1800-1, and 1801-2, in the account No. 7, is found to amount to 251,456*l.* which exceeds the average on the three years, 1798-9 to 1800-1, in the sum of 39,564*l.*

This excess is principally to be attributed to the internal arrangements at Surat, noticed to the house on a former occasion.

From the comparatively small revenue, the expences of this presidency have always fallen heavily on the resources of Bengal. It is satisfactory to find any decrease in the net charge. By the estimates for the year 1801-2, the surplus charge appeared less than the preceding year. The actual accounts will be found to verify the calculations in the estimates by an excess of revenue, and by the charge having varied in a less degree than might naturally have been expected on so various and extensive a disbursement.

The revenues were estimated in the account No. 9, to amount to 271,825*l.* Their actual amount was 305,992*l.* exceeding the estimate in the sum of 34,167*l.*

The only deficient receipt was in the farms and licenses, to a very small amount, which requires no remark.

The excess was on the land revenues and the customs; the former, in 6879*l.* from the punctual payments, both of the current revenue and balances; the latter, in 27,770*l.* which was not, as might be supposed, so much owing to the increase of the trade, as to various other circumstances; particularly the institution of an additional duty of 4 per cent. under the title of town duties, the calculations in the estimate being taken lower, from the apprehension of the effect of the additional duty. As the Company's trade in this year was less, that of private persons paying the duties was greater; the actual receipt was likewise increased by the acquisition of the Guikwar share of the Surat customs.

The deficiency in receipt having amounted to 481*l.* and the excess to 34,648*l.* the net excess amounts to 34,167*l.* as already shewn.

The charges were estimated in the same account to amount to 1,185,308*l.* and actually amounted to 1,187,288*l.* exceeding the estimate in the sum of 1980*l.*

The net difference between the estimated and actual charges, is small; and although variations appear in the detail to a far more considerable amount, they are not of a description to require much observation. Some explanation is, however, requisite. The actual expence was less than the estimated, in the marine department, 22,504*l.* from a smaller expenditure in building new vessels, from the complement of Europeans in the Marquis Cornwallis frigate being incomplete, and from a number of the vessels being absent on foreign service.

service. A smaller sum was expended on the buildings and fortifications, by 19,308*l*. a part of the military buildings, &c. not being executed, and the expence of building the jail, not having been incurred in the year. The revenue charges fell short in 9737*l*. principally in payments expected to be made in Surat, which did not take place.

The heads under which the estimate has been exceeded, are those of the civil and the military charges. The civil, in 11,684*l*. from an extraordinary disbursement in Durbar charges, for presents and entertainments to persons of distinction; in the expence of servants out of employ, in consequence of the removal of those stationed in the provinces transferred to Madras; and in the charges at Bus-sora, &c. The military, in 41,845*l*. A part of these charges fell short of the estimate; the excess has arisen on the expedition to the Red Sea, and in consequence of operations carried on in the Guzerat country. In the latter case, the Guikwar is expected to defray the expence.

The total of the actual charges, which were more than the estimated, was 53,529*l*; and of those which were less, 51,549*l*. making a net excess of charge, as first stated, 1980*l*. Deducting this sum from the excess on the revenues, which has appeared to be 34,167*l*. the net surplus charge of this presidency is less than estimated, by the sum of 32,187*l*.; and the actual surplus charge of the year 1801-2, is 881,296*l*. which is less than that of the year 1800-1, in the sum of 161,423*l*.

ESTIMATES, 1802-3.

In this year the finances of the presidency of Bombay are likely to partake, with the other presiden-

cies, of the general improvement of the circumstances of the times. In proportion, the amelioration to be now shewn is much greater than what has been exhibited with respect to them. In the account No. 7, the revenues are estimated to amount to 410,280*l*.; in No. 8, the charges are estimated at 907,406*l*. making the net surplus charge 497,126*l*.

An increase is expected in the revenues, amounting to 104,288*l*. The gross improvement is stated at 114,546*l*. On the land revenues, 11,183*l*. principally from the cessions by the Guikwar of the Chou-rassee and Chickley purgunnahs. On the farms and licenses, 15,613*l*. from the cession of the Guikwar's share of this description of revenue, and from the expected realization of arrears. An increase is likewise stated under a new head, viz. subsidy from the rajah of Guikwar. The amount of this subsidy is 87,750*l*. In return for it, the Company are, under the treaty, to supply a military force for the protection of the rajah's territories. On the customs alone, a smaller receipt is estimated, amounting to 10,258*l*. This article is of a fluctuating description, greatly depending on casualties; but the deficiency now stated is much to be attributed to the expected payment of a drawback on the town duties, included in the actual accounts of the last year.

A considerable reduction of expence appears in the estimate. The gross amount is 303,882*l*. An increase of charge is stated under some heads, amounting to 24,000*l*. The net diminution of charge appears to be 279,882*l*. The civil charges are stated less by 8732*l*. the disbursement for presents and sundry contingencies, not being likely to occur to the same amount

as last year. The great reduction is in the military charges; the amount is 295,150*l.* and is principally in the extraordinary disbursements for expeditions, contingencies, &c.

An increase of expence is estimated in the marine department, amounting to 6720*l.* principally in the payment on account of the crews, &c. of the ships, more than last year.

A greater expence is stated on the buildings, both civil and military by 7518*l.* from the intention of performing the repairs, and erecting the buildings deferred last year; and the revenue charges are stated at a larger amount, by 9762*l.* in consequence of an expected payment to the nabob of Surat, and sundry contingent expences.

On the whole, adding the increased revenue to the decrease in the charges, the result will prove the estimated surplus charge of the presidency of Bombay in the year 1802-3 to be less than the actual in the preceding year, by the sum of 384,170*l.*

The situation of this presidency being in many respects similar to that of Madras, and, of course, exposed to many of the same contingencies, I must be equally cautious of pronouncing an opinion as to the realization of the estimate, notwithstanding the accuracy with which the prospects appear to have been calculated for the past year.

BENCOOLEN, PINANG, &c.

Although the delay in the regular transmission of the accounts of the residency of Bencoolen is not productive of serious inconvenience upon the present occasion, on account of the mode practised, in submitting to parliament the expences of this residency as a dis-

bursement from Bengal; I confess the necessity I am under, of again offering an apology for the omission, is the occasion of regret, as it is my wish that the whole body of information on the subject of Indian finance, should be as complete and correspondent in date as possible. At any rate, the due receipt of these documents (however in appearance insignificant) is desirable, as it affords the means of ascertaining what part of the supplies from Bengal may be supposed to have been applied to the actual expence of the residency, and how far the orders, from time to time, for limiting the charge attending it, have been complied with.

The latest accounts received are the actual for the year 1800-1, and the estimated for the year 1801-2.

The average of the revenues of Bencoolen for three years, 1798-9 to 1800-1, by the account No. 10, (a), amounts to 8806*l.* The average of charges for the same period, is 102,030*l.* shewing a net charge of 93,224*l.* which is less than the net charge, on an average, one year back, by 5988*l.*

The net charge for the year 1801-2, is estimated at 72,367*l.*

The supplies estimated to be sent from Bengal to Bencoolen, &c. in the year 1801-2, were 85,840*l.* By the account No. 18, they actually amounted to 241,220*l.* being more than estimated 155,380*l.* The supplies estimated for the year 1802-3, amounted by No. 11, to 116,000*l.*

As by far the greatest part of the supplies in the year 1801-2, was to the residency of Bencoolen, it seems probable, from the great disproportion between the amount of the supply and the supposed actual expence of the establishment, that a part has been appropriated to the purchase of investment.

GENERAL VIEW.

Having investigated in detail, the revenues and charges of the different presidencies, it remains to draw the whole, both actual and estimated, into one general view, in order to shew the results, after paying every fixed demand, including the interest on the debts.

The general result of the actual accounts for the year 1801-2, is as follows, viz.

REVENUES OF

Bengal by No. 3,	£7,127,088
Madras - 6,	4,729,610
Bombay - 9,	305,922

Total revenues £12,163,590

CHARGES OF

Bengal by No. 3,	£4,705,583
Madras - 6,	4,963,742
Bombay - 9,	1,187,288

Total charges £10,856,613

Net revenue of the three presidencies £1,306,977

Deduct supplies from Bengal to Ben-
coolen, &c. by
No. 18 - - 241,220

The remainder is £1,065,757
which being deducted
from the interest
paid on the debts at

Bengal by No. 18, -	£971,556
Madras - 19, -	267,878
Bombay - 20, -	210,066

Total interest £1,449,500

shews a difference
amounting to - - £383,743
which is the sum in
which the charges and
interest in the year

1801-2, exceeded the
produce of the terri-
torial and other re-
venues.

This sum deducted
from the produce of
the sales of imports
from Europe, amount-
ing by No. 15, to - 418,717

leaves - - - - £34,974

applicable to the pur-
poses of commerce.

The difference between the ulti-
mate result of the general view
now stated, and of the estimate
for the year, is very small, being
an excess on the former of only
3932l. It might, on one princi-
ple, be inferred from thence, that
the estimate was framed with re-
markable accuracy; but the varia-
tions which have been explained
in the course of the observations
on the detail of the accounts shew,
that notwithstanding no grounds
have been stated to exist on which
the care and attention of the framers
of the estimates are justly liable to
observation, the very course of
events in the year has so operated,
that the face of the general ac-
count is much changed. An ex-
cess has occurred in the fixed de-
mands for charges and interest,
amounting to 791,819l: happily
the revenues have received an ad-
dition yielding 941,561l. whence
the deficit, exclusive of the sale of
imports, according to the actual
accounts, was less than estimated
by 149,742l. The actual produce
of the imports being less than ex-
pected by 145,810l. is the cause of
the difference in the final result, by
the view now given, being no more
than above stated.

On the comparison with the year
1800-1, the result is greatly in fa-
vour

vour of the year now under consideration. Although the charges and interest in the latter year exceeded those of the former in the sum of 893,950*l.* the excess on the revenues being 1,078,531*l.* the deficit was less by 734,581*l.* and the final result, taking in the sales of imports, shews an improvement to the amount of 709,631*l.*

The amelioration in the general financial concerns of the Company in the year 1801-2 was not, however, thought sufficient to justify any increase in the arrangements determined upon with regard to the provision of investments. Although the deficit was very materially reduced, the revenues were still unequal to the demands. The funds for commercial purposes could only be obtained by supplies from Europe, or by money raised on loans. It must not, therefore, cause surprize, if the advances on account of the trade in the year 1801-2 fell short of the amount at which they were estimated. The limits which were of necessity placed on the extent of the Company's trade in this year, were adverted to in my last address to the house.

The actual amount of the advances at the several presidencies for payment of commercial charges, provision of investments, and for supply to Canton, was as follows, viz.

AT BENGAL, BY NO. 18.

Charges of the board of trade, at the presidency and the factories' - -	£.95,665
Advances for the investment, with commission - -	619,998
	<hr/>
	£.715,663
Add supply to Canton	23,988
	<hr/>
Total Bengal	£.739,651

AT MADRAS, BY NO. 19.

Charges, allowances, &c. in the commercial department	£.42,468
Advances for investment, with charges	238,861
	<hr/>
Total Madras -	£.281,329

AT BOMBAY, BY NO. 20.

Salaries, &c. in the commercial department - - -	£.17,133
Advances for the investment, with charges - - -	133,881
	<hr/>
	151,014
Add supply to Canton	95,007
	<hr/>
Total Bombay	£.246,021

AT FORT MARLBRO', BY NO. 22.

Cargoes actually shipped in the year -	£.21,092
Total advances, on account of commercial charges and investments - -	£.1,288,093

This sum falls short of the amount estimated, 84,000*l.* On a minute examination of the accounts, I find that the advances for the Indian commerce rather exceeded the estimate. The difference is, therefore, to be wholly attributed to the supply to Canton appearing far less than was at first calculated, mostly in consequence of an adjustment which has been made on the bullion consigned from thence to Bengal.

The amount of the cargoes consigned from India to Europe in the year 1801-2, with the charges not included in the invoices, was by No. 22, 1,362,443*l.* which differs but little from the consignments of last year.

The

The observations on the detail of the accounts of the several presidencies, will have given some view of the highly improved prospects of the year 1802-3.

The general result of the estimates of the revenues and charges in this year is as follows, viz.

REVENUES OF	
Bengal, No. 1,	£. 7,612,384
Madras - 4,	4,670,369
Bombay 7,	410,280

Total revenues £. 12,693,033

CHARGES OF	
Bengal, No. 2,	£. 4,535,065
Madras - 5,	4,555,676
Bombay 8,	907,406

Total charges £. 9,998,147

Net revenue of the three presidencies, £. 2,694,886
Deduct supplies from Bengal to Bencoolen, &c. by No. 11 116,000

The remainder is £. 2,578,886
Deduct further the interest payable on the debts, by No. 16 1,481,070

The difference £. 1,097,816
is the estimated surplus of the territorial and other revenues.

Add, the estimated produce of sales of imports, by No. 15 409,500

The total - £. 1,507,316
is the amount applicable in this view to the purposes of commerce.

The difference between the result now estimated, and that by the actual accounts of the last year, exclusive of the import sales, is very considerable, no less than

1,481,559l. and arises from the expectation of an increase of revenue, amounting to 529,443l. and a diminution of expence, in the sum of 952,116l.

The consequences of this improvement are extensively beneficial; particularly from affording the prospect of means for the revival of the Company's commercial interests. The governments in India have wisely availed themselves of it, for restoring the investments to a full standard, and calculated upon making advances on account of the Indian trade to the amount of 2,058,000l. and for the supply of Canton 293,000l. together 2,351,000l. expecting that the difference between this sum and the surplus revenue would be amply made up by funds from Europe.

An estimate of the prospects of the year 1802-3, as already mentioned, was presented to the house when the accounts of the last year were taken into consideration, although it was for a period that was not the subject of examination in the usual course. The reason for moving for the production of this estimate was then explained, and it was likewise distinctly stated, that the official estimates for the year 1802-3 had not been received from India in the shape they were usually laid before parliament, but that the substance of them had been received in a form thought sufficiently authentic to enable the Court of Directors to found a view of their affairs applicable to the purpose then in contemplation. The estimates for that year, which have now been under a course of investigation, were calculated according to established practice, on the mass of documents whole and entire, and at the usual period, when it is possible to form
a more

a more correct judgment of the financial prospects: whereas, the other was drawn up from general documents, prepared many months before; which only could be considered, and in fact were only termed, a sketch of the probable prospects of the year. In one instance, the estimate of the preceding year was the basis of the calculation. In so vast and complicated a concern, it must not, therefore, excite surprize, that some variation is found in the views given by the two estimates.

In the result, taking in the whole of the demands usually bearing upon the revenues, the surplus by the last estimate is less than by the first, in the sum of 110,804*l.* exclusive of the commercial charges: a difference which may be presumed to be small, when the magnitude of the account, both in receipt and expenditure, is taken into view. But, as on a closer examination, the variations on both sides of the account appear to a great amount, a more particular explanation seems requisite. The revenues, by the last estimate, were more by 716,853*l.* and the charges by 827,657*l.* Of the former, 393,000*l.* is at Bengal; where, notwithstanding the customs and opium, for reasons thought to be then existing, were stated at a smaller amount, the situation of the other resources was such as to prescribe a more sanguine calculation. The receipts from Oude are stated at 196,000*l.* more, partly from including arrears of subsidy, and partly from being taken on the gross collections. The land revenues are likewise more; but the greatest excess appears in the salt sales; it amounts to 208,000*l.*; the unexampled prospect on this head has already been adverted to. The

addition on the Madras revenues is stated at 184,000*l.* principally in the collections from the Carnatic and from the ceded and conquered countries; those from Tanjore are taken at a less amount. The revenues of Bombay were calculated on the estimate of 1801-2: the excess in the present estimate is 139,000*l.* of this, 87,750*l.* is on the subsidy from the Guikwar rajah. A general explanation only can be given for the increase on the charges. The difference at Bengal is 37,9000*l.*—165,000*l.* in the military and buildings—214,000*l.* in the civil, of which a considerable part is in the expences on the Oude revenues. At Madras, the additional charge is 305,000*l.*—178,000*l.* in the military, and 163,000*l.* in the revenue, including allowances to the nabob of Arcot and the rajah of Tanjore; the civil and judicial are less. With respect to the excess on the military charges, it is sufficient to remark that the first estimate was only calculated on the supposition of the war expences having terminated.

The difference in the charge at Bombay requires no remark, nor that in the supplies to Bencoolen, &c. further than that, in the latter instance, the estimate was calculated on the supposition of an earlier reduction of the expence of Bencoolen than was afterwards found likely to take place.

The interest payable on the debts, is now estimated more by 42,000*l.*; this is partly in the rate of exchange, and partly from the debt proving to be greater at the conclusion of the year than expected when the first estimate was drawn.

The difference in the net surplus, after defraying the computed commercial charges not added to the invoices,

invoices, is £115,868; from its being according to the first estimate £1,053,582, and in the last £937,714. It may, however, be observed, that the reduced surplus now stated will not invalidate the principles of my calculation in the prospective view lately submitted to the House: because the addition of the interest on the securities in the hands of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, amounting to £86,900, would still carry the surplus beyond the million, on which the proposition for liquidating the debt was founded. As to future years, had peace continued, it might have been added, that every prospect existed of an increase from improving revenue, and from the full effect of measures of reform and retrenchment; also, from the cessation of expences, evidently connected with the late war, included in the last estimate.

In what degree these prospects may be affected by the increased expenditure connected with the present war, it is impossible, at this moment, to determine. It must necessarily depend on the course of events. I still, however, retain a sanguine expectation, if nothing occurs to prevent the Company from supplying the prime cost of their investment from Europe, that the increase of the debt abroad may not only be avoided, but even a considerable progress made in its reduction during the war.

DEBTS IN INDIA.

The demands for the current Service having exceeded the produce of the revenues, it has been found necessary to raise money on loans, to supply the deficit, as well as to make advances for the provision of investments. An estimate of the

amount of the debts by the latest advices was laid before the house early in March. Some increase was exhibited by that statement. The present accounts being made up to the official period, will afford the most correct view of the subject, and will furnish the best ground of comparison with the amount last year.

In April 1801, the debts amounted to £17,074,532

In April 1802, by No. 16 of the present accounts, it is 19,965,739

being an increase of 2,291,207

The amount subscribed to the remittance, under the orders of June 1793, was, according to No. 17 £143,179

In April 1801, the part of the above debt, bearing interest, amounted to £15,135,354

In April 1802, by No. 16, it amounted to 16,994,833

being an increase of debt, bearing interest, amounting to £1,859,479

The amount of interest, computed to be payable annually on the principal stated last year, was £1,342,853

On the debt at interest by the present accounts, it is calculated in No. 16, at 1,481,070

being an increase in the annual interest, amounting to £138,217

By the notes to the account No. 16, it appears, that the debt above stated, includes the amount which has

has been redeemed by the commissioners of the sinking fund. On a separate consideration of what is actually owing by the Company, the debt redeemed ought properly to be deducted. It has been continued in this account, because the property, whether in public securities, or cash in the hands of the commissioners, forms part of the assets in No. 21.

If this sum were deducted, the state of the debts would appear to be as follows :

Total of the debts, as above..	
.....	£ 19,965,739
deduct, in the hands of the commissioners of the sinking fund	1,311,358

The total of the debts then is... .. £ 18,654,381

The effect of an adjustment on the amount of the debt bearing interest would be,

Total debt at interest /	16,994,833
deduct, public securities in the hands of the commissioners.....	1,136,351

The amount of the debt bearing interest then is £ 15,858,482

The amount of the annual interest payable on the debts, bearing interest on the 30th April 1802, has been stated at.. £ 1,481,070

The interest payable on the bonds and notes in the hands of the commissioners, is calculated to amount to	86,900
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So that the annual interest, in reality payable, may be stated at £ 1,394,170

The statement now given of the debts exceeds the estimate above

alluded to, more than a million; but the excess is not, in fact, so great as would appear from a simple comparison of the totals. The estimate being calculated at a different rate of exchange, occasions a considerable part of the variation; but by far the greatest part must be attributed to the want of advices from India on this branch of the Company's affairs, when the estimate was formed. The difference, however, cannot affect the computations which occasioned the production of this account; because from an apprehension that the debts might appear more when the actual accounts arrived, the amount bearing interest, proposed to be put in a train of liquidation, was taken at £ 16,000,000, which still falls short of the calculation in the present statements.

ASSETS IN INDIA.

The assets in India consist of cash, bills, stores, debts, goods, &c. The increase in this year appears considerable.

Their amount on 30 April 1801, was. £ 12,113,923

By No. 21 of the present statements, it is. . 13,372,741

being an increase of.. £ 1,258,818

An adjustment has been made in the account of the debts, on a supposition of their being considered distinctly and separately. From the remark then made, an adjustment of the assets would be necessary, for determining on a similar principle their amount with correctness. Deducting, as upon that occasion, the securities in the hands of the commissioners of the sinking fund; which forms part of the assets, the value of them would be reduced to £ 12,061,383: but this amount is not

not the sum for comparison with the assets of the last year, without a deduction from them on the same account.

A part of the above improvement is occasioned by the addition to the nominal property now adverted to, which in this year may be estimated at *l.* 490,000. Independent of that sum, the increase may be taken at *l.* 768,000. Of this, *l.* 536,000 lies in the cash and bills, the balance of which is so much greater than at the end of the last year. The debts due in the several departments are greater, partly on advances for investment, and on other accounts, and partly on balances of revenue; the remains of import goods were greater than the last year. The principal article in which a decrease of assets appears, is the export goods, chiefly at Bombay.

Deducting the increase of assets, as first stated, from the increase of debts, which amounted to
l. 2,291,207

The difference. . . . *l.* 1,032,389

is the sum in which the general state of the debts and assets in India appear in a worse point of view at the conclusion of the year 1801-2, than the preceding year.

HOME ACCOUNTS.

The home accounts, from their almost exclusive connexion with the commercial transactions, and from, in fact, exhibiting the result of them, form a very material and important part of the financial concerns of the East-India Company; although they are neither so numerous, or extensive and complicated as those relating to their affairs abroad, which hitherto have been

the subject of investigation. From the consideration given to this branch of the concern from time to time, the committee must be aware, that the state of the treasury, as to beneficial and effective supply, must necessarily depend upon the regular consignment of investments from abroad. The financial difficulties, under which the governments of India labored for the two last years of the war, were a short time back stated to the house, when the effect of them, on the extent of the sales of the year under examination was brought to their view. From the observations then made, it was evident that effect must still continue another year, as it would be impracticable to carry the Indian investments to the accustomed standard amount. The estimate, indeed, of the sales of the year 1802-3, the actual produce of which is now upon the table, was calculated upon the principles prescribed by the advices from abroad, as to the value of the consignments which might arrive in time for the market. The amount of these consignments has already been adverted to, and from being less than in past years, would have prepared the committee for a smaller sale amount, if the prospect of it had not been already stated in the estimate.

The sales of goods, and the appropriation of their produce, are the leading and prominent features of the home accounts; which, for the present occasion, I shall place in regular succession after the foreign, and number as formerly, 23, 24, and 25. As the last of these accounts shews the extent and amount of the trade, it will be first for consideration.

By this account the aggregate amount of the sales of goods from India

India and China, in the year 1802-3, both on account of the Company and private traders, is. . . *l.* 9,628,131

which exceeds their amount in the last year by *l.* 472,144

The excess is on the general trade from India. The sales of the Company's goods, exclusively, were less in the sum of *l.* 582,459

Also those on neutral property, in 153,036

Together *l.* 735,495

But the sales of goods in private trade, were more than in the last year, to the amount of 1,207,639

Whence the excess was produced, as before stated, in the sum of. . . *l.* 472,144

The Company's goods were not expected to be sold to the same extent as in the last year; but it is satisfactory to find, that the actual sales have exceeded the estimated.

The sales were estimated to amount to. *l.* 5,880,600
They actually amounted to. 6,048,028

being more than estimated. *l.* 167,428

The sales of pepper and spices were much below the quantity estimated, from causes which could not be foreseen at the time of forming the estimate; as a fall in price, and a disappointment in the supply. The piece goods met a ready and profitable sale; and it is only to be lamented, that the Company could not bring to market a greater quantity. The China trade has again, in this year, been very productive. The sale of teas not only exceeded

the estimate in the sum of *l.* 312,000; but was more than the preceding year by *l.* 200,000.

The next point for examination, is the amount which has been realized, in cash, from the produce of the sales, and its application: in other words, the cash transactions during the year 1802-3. For this purpose, it will be necessary to refer to the account No. 23. The estimate for this year, formerly laid before the house, exhibited a most unfavorable result. As the result, by the actual accounts, is different to a very considerable amount, an explanation of the occasion seems the more essential.

The receipt within the year on the sales of goods, was estimated to amount to. *l.* 6,500,600

The actual amount is stated at. 6,972,417

which is more than estimated by. *l.* 471,817

It is scarcely necessary to repeat a remark often made, that the receipt on the sales of goods does not apply merely to those made within the year, but is on the balance of the last, and on a large portion of the sale of the present, leaving always a part to be realized in the following year. This depends greatly on the terms of the sale as to time of payment. On the present occasion, the amount left due is much smaller than formerly, to which circumstance the excess beyond the estimate may be attributed.

The charges and profit on private trade were estimated to amount to *l.* 130,000

The actual amount was 172,474

exceeding the estimate in the sum of. *l.* 42,474

in consequence of the great extent of sales of private-trade goods in this year.

The great difference between the estimated and actual result has been adverted to. It amounts nearly to two millions and a half. Very material variations are consequently to be expected in the detail of the account. As it can never be practicable to make any calculation of the expected receipt or disbursement, on account of the goods of private-traders, farther than on sales already made, the actual accounts always differ very essentially from the estimates in this branch, from exhibiting the receipts and payments as including the greatest part of the sales of the year; I shall therefore now exclude the transactions in this respect, with the exception of what has been already stated, under the head of charges and profit received by the Company; and notice only, that in a cash view, the balance in the treasury in March 1803 has been improved by them to the amount of 385,000*l.* from the receipt having been greater than the payment. With the exception of that sum, the alteration in the balance has arisen, in part, from the measures adopted by the Court of Directors, for the arrangement of this very essential branch of the concern. On the receipt side, the increase on the sales of goods, and on private-trade, has been mentioned. It remains to state, that a further addition has been obtained by the issue of bonds, to the amount of 303,000*l.*; so that the gross actual receipt on the Company's account exclusively, beyond the estimated, amounted to 817,000*l.* In some instances less sums were received; as from the ordnance for saltpetre, and from persons returned from India; also the protraction in

the disposal of the Company's share in the Loyalty Loan, to the amount of 268,900*l.*; making together 330,900*l.*: whence the net excess of the receipt, in this view, is found to amount to 486,000*l.*

The examination of the payment side, on the same principles, will shew, that the amount in which the actual has fallen short of the estimated, is 1,811,000*l.*; respecting which it seems requisite to make some particular observations on two points only: the supply intended for India and China, and the liquidation of the loan from the bank on mortgage of the annuities. As to the former, it was estimated at 4,318,000*l.* and the actual supply fell short by 767,000*l.* In the consignments of goods and stores, the sum disbursed was more by 178,000*l.*; but those heads under which a smaller disbursement occurred, were the Indian debt, from the failure of the operation of the old plan of liquidation: bills of exchange from India and China, from less being drawn than expected; and bullion, from the difficulty in procuring the intended supply within the year. These together amounted to 946,000*l.* As to the bank, the payment of 800,000*l.* the whole of their debt, was reckoned upon; but for the convenience of the Company's affairs, 100,000*l.* only was paid in this year. The actual payments exceeded the estimated in a few instances, to the amount of 238,000*l.* Of this, 178,000*l.* is in the export of goods and stores, as already mentioned: the remainder is chiefly in charges for merchandize, which have been increased by the addition to the private-trade, and by some extra payments chargeable to the territories: also in the pay of marine and military officers on furlough and retirement, a greater

number having been brought on the list than was expected. The net amount, in which the actual disbursement fell short of the estimated, was 1,572,000*l.*; and the general result of the whole comparison is, the balance of cash estimated to be against the Company on the 1st March 1803; to the amount of 1,434,556 actually proved to be in their favour, on that day, in the sum of. . . 1,009,822

being better than estimated by 1,244,378

which may be attributed to the additional receipt on the sales of the Company's goods, on private-trade, and on the issue of bonds, combined with the payments below the estimate on account of India and China, and on several other accounts; also the protraction of the liquidation of 700,000*l.* of the debt to the bank.

ESTIMATE, 1803-4.

The favorable change which has appeared in the prospects abroad is found to extend to those at home. The advice of the restoration of the Indian part of the investment has furnished ground for calculating, in this year, on a much more extensive sale of goods than in the last. The effect, however, of this calculation is not expected to appear immediately in the cash receipt upon this account; because the amount estimated to be left unpaid at the end of this year is much greater than at the end of the last. The receipt on the sales of goods now estimated amounts to 1,6085,500 which is less than the actual receipt in 1802-3, by 886,917*l.* The calculation is made on the following principle :

The sales in the year are estimated to amount to. . . 1,6,805,500

Of this it is reckoned, that there will remain unpaid at the close of the year 1,300,000

The receipt on these sales will then be . . . 1,5,505,500

To which, adding what was left unpaid on the sales of last year 580,000

The receipt within the year will then be, as above estimated. 1,6,085,500

On the examination it appears, that the difference in the receipt is to be attributed to the period of payment. As to the sales, they are estimated at a larger amount by 757,000*l.* entirely on goods expected from India, the China trade being taken, as usual, somewhat below the preceding year.

A cursory view of the cash estimate will shew, that it is framed on principles calculated to meet the arrangements submitted to the House in my last address upon this subject. On the receipt-side, in addition to the large balance and the produce of sales, extraordinary funds are reckoned upon from the payment of a million by government, on account of their debt to the Company; from the disposal of the Loyalty loan 291,000*l.*; and from the issue of bonds to the amount of 266,000*l.*: so that, exclusive of the receipts on private-trade sales, the sum applicable to the important objects comprised in those arrangements is found to amount to 8,902,000*l.* Of this sum, 5,038,000*l.* is set apart for the immediate supply of India and China; 1,919,000*l.* in the purchase of

of goods and stores; 887,000*l.* for bills of exchange; and 1,732,000*l.* for bullion. The sum of 500,000*l.* only is specified, as immediately applicable to the reduction of the Indian debt: but little doubt need be entertained of that debt being lessened in the amount intended, as the supply under the other heads is so ample. The payment of the debt to the bank, amounting to 700,000*l.* is inserted in the estimate. The other items of expenditure for customs, freight, &c. are stated on principles appropriated to the various transactions of the year. The dividends on stock, and interest on bonds, are in due proportion to the capital in the first instance, and the enlarged amount supposed to be outstanding in the latter.

From all these circumstances, it must evidently be expected to follow, that the final result or balance at the end of the year, will greatly differ from that on the 1st March, 1803: for although the balance at that period was large, and although the smaller receipt on the sales of goods, now estimated, is much more than made up by extraordinary receipts from government, and on other accounts; the great disbursement for India and China for purchase of investment and liquidation of debt, and the payment of the loan from the bank, are likely so to operate, that the balance of cash in favor of the company, on the 1st March 1804, is estimated to amount to the sum only of 1. 89,393

DEBTS AT HOME.

The state of the debts owing by the Company in England, will be found by referring to the last part of the account No. 23. Compared

with their amount at the end of the last year of account, the difference will be as follows, viz.

On the 1st March 1802, they amounted to 1. 4,822,683

On the 1st March 1803, their amount was 4,773,886

having decreased in the sum of 1. 48,797

Although the net decrease is so small, a considerable variation is found in the different items, an increase having occurred in some instances. The bond debt is more by 287,288*l.* from the expediency of having recourse to the issue of bonds, as already noticed. The sum due to the proprietors of private-trade is greater by 77,900*l.* as might be expected from the extent of the sales; and the amount due on exports is more by 45,690*l.* The decrease is produced by a diminution in other instances. A smaller amount is left outstanding on bills of exchange; the sum due on the Indian debt is almost extinguished, from the failure of the operation of the old remittance plan; the loan on bond from the bank is less by 100,000*l.* that amount having been liquidated in the year; there are less sums owing on customs by 62,203*l.*; on freight and demurage by 130,000*l.*; and on bond to commanders of Europe ships, worn out, by 47,110*l.*

ASSETS AT HOME.

The view of the assets at home, exhibited in the account last referred to, is very satisfactory, from shewing an increase in the real effective property of the Company, on the comparison with the last year.

On the 1st March, 1802, the value of the assets was l.16,802,700

On the 1st March, 1803, it amounted to 17,440,593

being an increase in the sum of..... 637,833

This, in like manner with the debts, is the net difference; for the amount owing by the purchasers at the sales was less by 790,000l. and the value of exports paid for by 27,740l. Of those heads on which an increase has arisen, the cash balance is by far the most considerable, viz. 841,063l. as already adverted to. The value of goods unsold is more by 292,624l.; of cargoes consigned to India, but not arrived, by 132,913l.; and of silver exported, and remaining, by 192,735l.

Adding the net increase of assets, as above stated, to the decrease of debts, which has been shewn to amount to..... 48,797

The improvement in the home concern, in this view, during the year 1802-3, will be found to amount to the sum of... l. 686,630

CHINA AND ST. HELENA.

The balance of the Company's concerns at China and St. Helena is shewn in the account No. 24. On the comparison with the preceding year, the result will appear as follows, viz.

The balance in favor in China, on the 1st March, 1801, was

1,019,551l. The balance in May, 1802, was 91,434l.; being a decrease at China, amounting to.... l. 928,117

The balance at St. Helena, on 30th September, 1800, was in favor 77,852l. The balance on 30th September, 1801, the latest books received, was in favor 78,848l.; being an increase at St. Helena of..... 996

Which sum being deducted from the decreased balance at China, will shew a net decrease of the balance, in favor of the Company, at China and St. Helena, to the amount of.... l. 927,121

The ultimate object, in a financial view, intended by this investigation, is to discover the effect produced upon the balance of the concern at large by the various operations, both territorial and commercial, which have been submitted to the consideration of the committee. This will be obtained by bringing into one point the increase or decrease of the debts and assets, abroad and at home, or stating a

GENERAL COMPARATIVE VIEW

Of the Debts and Assets by last Year's Accounts, and those of the Year now under examination.

The debts in India are stated to have increased in the sum of..... l. 2,291,207

Deducting the decrease which has appeared in the debts at home, amounting to..... 48,797

The net increase of debt is..... l. 2,242,410

The

The assets in India are increased
in the amount of.... 1,258,818

The assets at home are
more by..... 637,833

The total increase of
assets then is..... 1,896,651

From which is to be de-
ducted, the net decreased
balance at China and St.
Helena, amounting to.. 927,121

The difference... 969,530
will be the net increase
of the assets; and this
sum deducted from the
net increase of debts,
before stated, will leave 1,272,880

as the amount which, on this view,
the balance of the concern in general
has deteriorated, during the
periods to which the accounts before
the committee are found immedi-
ately to apply.

GENERAL VIEW.

Having now gone through the
foreign and home accounts in the
usual manner, I shall proceed to
furnish the committee with such
general information, with respect
to the political state of our posses-
sions in India, as may appear most
worthy of their attention. I am
the more desirous of concluding
with some observations of this na-
ture, as I wholly omitted, when the
last year's accounts were under
consideration, to touch upon this
part of the subject. It was my
object, at that time, to point the
attention of parliament, exclusively,
to the extent of the debts which had
necessarily been contracted abroad
during the war; to explain the
means and resources which the
Company possessed of providing for
the progressive liquidation of those

incumbrances; to state the plan
which had been determined on for
the application of those means:
and, finally, the result which might
be looked for from the measures in
contemplation, either in the event
of war or peace. Having, at that
time, detailed the incumbrances
which had accumulated during the
war, it is my wish, on the present
occasion, shortly to notice some of
the principal political alterations,
observable either in the extent,
resources, or prosperity, of our
Indian empire, during the same
period. The result cannot but be
highly gratifying to the committee;
and, as I had an opportunity of
proving, when the statement for
the former year was brought for-
ward, that, if during a most event-
ful war of long duration, the debts
of the Company had increased, their
assets had been augmented in an
equal degree; I trust I shall now
be able to shew, that whatever dif-
ficulties the Company have had to
contend with abroad, they have
only served to augment the power,
and to confirm the stability of the
British empire in that part of the
globe.

REVENUE.

The several explanations on the
detail of the accounts may, perhaps,
suffice for the establishment of the
proof of the very prosperous situa-
tion of the affairs abroad in this re-
spect. On the comparison of the
aggregate of the revenues, as esti-
mated in 1793, and as estimated
for 1802-3, the increase amounts
to 5,700,000*l.* It may be alleged,
that a very considerable part of this
increase is to be attributed to cir-
cumstances, entirely independent
of the real prosperity of the Com-
pany's antient possessions; and it

may be also asserted, that the revenue arising from the recent acquisitions, whether obtained by conquest or by treaties, has been nearly counterbalanced by additional charges. The fact is not disputed; but it may be averred, that many important advantages to the British interests in India have accrued from the acquirement of the additional possessions.

BENGAL.—The view of the state of the Company's antient revenues is very satisfactory. Although no material increase was to be expected in the land revenues, because of the permanent settlement, an excess beyond the estimate of 1793 appears to the amount of 222,000*l.* The sale of salt is now estimated more by 713,000*l.*; and opium* by 98,000*l.* Moreover, the advices give the most flattering account of the improving state of the districts in every respect, and observe, with regard to the year now estimated, that the resources are expected to be greater than was before known. The only addition of a subsidiary nature to the revenues of this presidency is on the treaty with Oude, which will be hereafter noticed.

MADRAS.—The importance, extent, and revenue of the districts under the administration of this presidency, have acquired by far the greatest addition; principally from the subversion of Tippoo's dominion, and from our subsidiary treaty with his highness the Nizam. The aggregate receipt of revenue, estimated in 1793 at 1,540,000*l.* is now estimated at 4,670,000*l.* Notwithstanding the frequent exposure of the Company's antient possessions on this coast to the calamities of war, and notwithstand-

ing the refractory spirit often shewn by the immediate tributaries and subjects, the produce of the land revenues, with the exception of two years only, has exceeded the amount at which it was estimated in 1793, viz. 800,000*l.* It is now estimated at 986,000*l.* The customs, and smaller articles of revenue, are more than doubled. Whence it may fairly be deduced, that the affairs of this presidency are in a progressive state of improvement, as well as those of Bengal.

BOMBAY.—The revenues of this presidency require but few remarks, from the smallness of their amount, compared with that of the other presidencies. The treaty with the nabob of Surat, and the arrangements in consequence, with the general improvement of the circumstances of the presidency, have doubled their amount from the period at present adverted to. Further additions have been likewise obtained; in the subsidy from the rajah of Travencore, 42,900*l.*; and in Guzzerat, from the Guicowar rajah, 87,750*l.*; which latter arrangement has materially augmented our means of security in that important quarter.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT AND JUDICATURE.

The advantages of the system in the Bengal Provinces have been repeatedly brought to the notice of the House. More full information on this important subject may be expected at a future period, as Sir George Barlow is preparing a Digest, founded on the answers to interrogatories of a statistical nature, put by the Governor-General

* The produce of the sales of opium in 1802-3 is expected considerably to exceed the estimate.

ral to the several collectors on his visit to the Upper Provinces.

The House have likewise been informed of the intention to carry this beneficial system into effect in the other Territories under the Government of the Company; preparatory measures have been adopted for several years, respecting those under the Madras Presidency. From a variety of circumstances, much time was requisite to carry it into effect, as it was necessary to frame the regulations upon principles adapted to the opinions and customs of the inhabitants, which appear to be different from those in the Bengal Provinces. Great progress, however, has been made, and regulations of the Courts of Judicature have been framed by a very intelligent officer, under the direction of the Government.

The establishment of the permanent Settlement has taken place in the Jaghire and in the Guntoor Circar. In those instances, where considerable tracts were in the immediate tenure of the Company, in the double capacity of Sovereign and Proprietor, they were divided into estates, and the proprietary right sold, subject to the usual quit rent or land tax. The sums immediately realized from the purchase of these estates, were to an amount deemed satisfactory by the government, under the novelty of the experiment, and the rate of the assessment. It is difficult, or scarcely practicable, to make any calculation of the year's purchase, according to the European principle. The contest of individuals for the purchase of the estates hitherto sold, shews that the benefits of permanent possession are properly understood.

Considerable progress is making for the further extension of the

permanent settlement, and it is nearly completed in the Barambal and the first division of Vizagapatam; the division into estates for sale, where the proprietary right is with government, as in the jaghire, having been made. From the latest advices, it further appears, that the reports of the committee on the third and fourth divisions of Masulipatam, and part of the first, were under the consideration of government; and that the first kist on the settlement of the jaghire has been punctually liquidated.

The imperfect means of administering civil and criminal judicature in the territories under Madras, has often been matter of regret. Under the circumstances of the progress of the permanent settlement, and the actual completion of the code of criminal laws, so much wanted, no impediments appear to oppose the early institution of criminal courts. In July 1802, it was resolved to establish courts of circuit and appeal throughout the territories; and of civil judicature, or zilla courts in the provinces, as the permanent settlement should be completed. The number of courts for criminal judicature was proposed in the year 1799, to be only two; but the increased extent of the territories under the administration of the Madras government, rendered necessary the establishment of four viz. Northern, Center, and Southern divisions, with one for the province of Malabar: three judges and a register are allotted to each. A sudder adawlut, or chief court of civil judicature, and a phousdarry adawlut, or chief criminal court, have been instituted at the presidency, consisting of the governor and council, for each respectively,

with one register for the two courts.

POLIGARS.

The refractory and turbulent spirit of the Poligars, which has frequently been the source of great disturbance and much blood-shed, prescribed the necessity of adopting measures for regulating their authority, which had been exercised to a dangerous extent, injurious to the tranquillity of the state, and inconsistent with the principles of regular government. It was, therefore, determined to commute their military service, for the payment of a more reasonable contribution in money to the expence of general protection; and the prosperous state of affairs in the Carnatic, enabled the government to carry it into effect. As this measure had been in contemplation for a considerable time, a very laborious investigation was made, that it might be accomplished upon principles consistent with equity and justice. The result of the investigation having established, "that the extent of the military service, which the Western Zemindars owe to the state, is not defined by any existing sunnuds; that military service has been exacted from, and has been performed by them; and that the right of the sovereign power, to commute that service for an equivalent in money, has been substantiated by the evidence of the late Nabob Wallajah having exercised that right." The right and policy of the commutation are, therefore, "as little to be questioned, as that the existence of feudal military dependents was found to be incompatible with the introduction of order and civil government."

Their military establishment, consisting of 20,933 persons or peons, demonstrated that a considerable expenditure of the revenues of the Carnatic, was applied to their maintenance. The expence amounted to Pagodas 226,407 or 90,562l. It seemed to follow, that the amount of commutation should have been regulated by it; but it has been fixed with a relative consideration to certain established claims on the bounty of the Zemindars, from whence it falls below the military establishment in Pagodas 48,041 or 19,216l. The result shews an augmentation of pecuniary resources, amounting to Pagodas 178,366 or 71,346l.

On the principles of the assessment now made the Zemindars are relieved from military service, and enjoy an income beyond the usual proportion of Zemindary assessment. This arrangement was immediately carried into effect, and the Zemindars executed agreements and received sunnuds. The speedy completion is greatly to be attributed to the wise and prudent conduct of the collectors, in personally explaining to the several parties immediately concerned, the leading principles of it, as well as of the further reform in contemplation, under which the extent of their rights would be clearly ascertained, and the enjoyment of them fully secured, by the establishment of courts of judicature. It is highly satisfactory to find, that no doubt existed of the acquiescence of these powerful tributaries in so material a change of condition; as the instalment of the augmented jumma had been discharged with punctuality. The successful termination of the arrangement completes the plan, long and anxiously desired for the internal improvement

provement of the Poligar countries, and affords the prospect of realizing the advantages expected from the treaty of 1792, by converting into useful subjects, a class of persons who had frequently proved turbulent dependents.

Few observations are requisite respecting the Southern Poligars. The refractory conduct of a part of them in the year 1799, and suppression of their rebellion, by the troops under the command of Major Bannerman, led to the adoption of measures for depriving them of future means of resistance to the authority of government. Notwithstanding the precautions then taken in 1801, a new insurrection broke out in Shevagunga, which was suppressed by a detachment of the army under Colonels Agnew and Innes. The leaders were taken and summarily punished, and general amnesty was proclaimed. The advices state, that notwithstanding the rebellion, and the consequent confusion, the collections exceeded the former years.

CARNATIC.

It was long the subject of regret, that the stipulations of the treaty of 1792, were not found adequate to the end designed by them. The necessity of a modification, and the attempts to induce the late Nabob Omdat ul Omrah to accede to a revision of that treaty, have been several times stated to the House. Though the stipulated payments to the Company were not often suffered to fall into arrear, the means resorted to for making them were such, as must ultimately have destroyed every source of revenue, independently of their being the constant cause of evils of a very extensive description. The

several measures pursued, subsequent to the death of the Nabob Omdat ul Omrah, the placing the present Nabob on the musnud, and the treaty with him, are detailed in the papers formerly laid before the House.

This treaty was executed on the 31st of July 1801. Under it, the evils of a divided government are removed; the inhabitants of extensive districts enjoy the same advantages as the other subjects under Company's government, and the Nabob receives a share of the revenues, fully adequate to the maintenance and support of his splendor and dignity.

The pecuniary advantages to the Nabob are certainly considerable, those to the Company are already felt; and every probability exists, from the experience of the short time the affairs of the Carnatic have been under the exclusive management of the Madras government, that those advantages may be still further extended, without prejudice to the prosperity and welfare of the country. The result of the first year has been favorable, the net revenue exceeding the estimate in Pagodas 36,187 or 14,475*l*. The gross collections of the whole of the revenues of the Carnatic, including those of the Poligar countries, amounted in this year to Pagodas 30,90,339 or 1,236,136*l*. which exceeds the highest estimate given by Sir Archibald Campbell in 1787. After making the several deductions for the charges of collection, and for the approbations under the treaty; as liquidation of debts to private creditors, payment of the stipulated fifth to the Nabob, and pensions to his family; the remaining surplus payable to the Company's treasury, is Pagodas 15,72,877 or 629,151*l*. which

which exceeds the subsidy paid by the late Nabob in the sum of Pagodas 6,72,876 or 269,150l. An increase of resource the more satisfactory, as it arises from the superior management of the collections in the Company's hands, and is attended with no real sacrifice of income on the part of the Nabob, whose fifth of the net revenues, relieved as His Highness now is (under the late treaty) of that debt which so heavily pressed upon his predecessors, considerably exceeds the clear income which the Carnatic could possibly have produced to the Nabob, had the revenue continued under the defective and oppressive management of His Highness's officers.

Independent of additions to be hereafter expected on the jumma of these provinces, an increase to the Company's surplus may be looked for, from the commutation of the military service of the Western Zemindars, in the amount of Pagodas 1,78,366 or 71,346l. as before noticed; and in whatever part of the sum of Pagodas 6,21,105 or 248,442l. now paid to the private creditors, shall after the liquidation of their debt in 1804, be considered as applicable to the payment of the Nabob's debt to the Company. The latter resource may be safely taken at one half, or 124,221l. per annum; the other half being set apart as a fund to answer any claim that individuals may have upon the Carnatic.

OUDE.

The committee is aware, that a treaty has recently been concluded with the Vizier, the stipulations of which are well calculated to strengthen the British interests in that important quarter, to relieve

the Vizier from the inconvenience of a subsidy fluctuating in amount, and to open prospects of reviving the prosperity, and providing more effectually hereafter, for the happiness of the native inhabitants of Oude. The principal feature of the treaty, is the cession of a portion of territory equivalent in its present produce to the subsidy before payable, together with a reasonable allowance for expenses of collection, &c. in consideration of which, the Company undertake the future defence of His Highness's dominions against all his enemies, without charging him any part of the additional expense which may be occasioned thereby, to which he would necessarily have been liable, under the former engagements. The prospect of a considerable improvement in the revenue from these districts will, it is to be hoped, justify the Company in rendering themselves subject to this obligation; and whilst the Vizier is thus relieved from occasional demands upon his revenues, the committee will be disposed favorably to regard a resource, which in its nature must arise from the prosperity of the country, on which the happiness of the natives altogether depends. What the Company's prospects of revenue are under the new treaty, I shall now examine.

The subsidy formerly paid by the Vizier, was CRs 1,30,18,000.

Under the treaty last concluded, the gross jumma of the ceded districts, amounted to 1,50,10,000.

This sum is calculated to cover the subsidy and the expenses of civil administration.

The settlement actually made for those districts, for the year, from 25th September 1801 to 12th September 1802, amounted to

..... 1,74,18,000.
And

And the probable net produce, after deducting the charges of collection, and making an allowance for what may be left on balance, may be estimated at CRs 1,35,87,000.

Which exceeds the net revenue by the treaty, which may be calculated to remain, after making similar deductions, in the sum of 18,80,000.

The view, both present and prospective, of the ceded provinces, which has been taken by the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Wellesley, in a very able report, is highly favorable, in every respect. The improvement of the country in agriculture, population, and commerce, is already said to be advancing. The measures of finance seem to be all taken with strict reference to the ability of the inhabitants, the permanent security of the land revenues, and the gradual improvement of the districts. No apprehension is entertained of the realization of the rents. A settlement has been made for three years, 1802-3, 1803-4, 1804-5. On this settlement, a progressive increase of revenue is looked for. Additional resources are reckoned upon from the establishment of the custom-house duties, in lieu of the sayer duties, which were found oppressive to the inhabitants, injurious to the interests of the country, and expensive in the collection. Abkaree duties, or taxes on spirituous liquors, are also instituted, as in the Bengal Provinces. The government have likewise assumed the monopoly of salt, which has enabled the Company, without any sacrifice of income, to abolish the transit duties, which had operated as a restraint upon the trade, and been the constant source of complaint to all persons engaged in

commercial pursuits, or whose concerns led them to traverse the country.

The measures adopted respecting the sayer duties, are admitted to be highly beneficial to the general commerce, which appears already to have considerably increased: the collections at the Cawnpore custom-house, for three months, having exceeded the estimated annual amount under the Vizier's government. Other measures have been likewise taken for the encouragement of the commerce.

Considerable advantage is expected from the general fairs in the Upper Provinces, in the demand for European manufactures, and the opening a free communication with the inhabitants of the hills. A prospect also exists of extending the commerce of the westward.

It will be satisfactory to the committee to learn, that although these Provinces have not been many months in the possession of the Company, they are already reduced into such a state of order and regularity, as to admit of being incorporated, notwithstanding their distance from the Presidency, into the general administration of the supreme government. This happy result is to be attributed to the zeal, diligence, and ability with which Mr. Wellesley, and the Special Commission, have executed the important trust reposed in them. After successfully concluding the treaty with the Vizier, and superintending the settlement of the ceded provinces, Mr. Wellesley in February last, resigned the situation of Lieutenant-Governor of the ceded provinces, having reported, that the object for which the Special Commission was appointed had been accomplished.

The

The commission was immediately dissolved by the Governor-General in council.

I have now given the Committee an outline of some of the leading political changes, which have taken place in India during the war, and which have not been before detailed to Parliament, either by my noble friend and predecessor, Lord Melville, or myself; and I trust the general explanations I have felt myself enabled to lay before the Committee, will be considered by them as affording satisfactory evidence of the growing prosperity of our Indian Empire.

MR. FRANCIS—"Sir, the attendance this day is a new proof of the truth of an observation made by the noble lord (Castlereagh), at the beginning of his speech, that no subject is so irksome to the house as matters of account, and particularly those of the East-India Company. Undoubtedly, Sir, it is an unfortunate circumstance, and likely to be productive of the most serious ill-consequences, that so great a national concern as the British dominion in India, and the affairs of the India Company, should be so little regarded as they are by the House of Commons, or by the public; and that a subject so important should not have attraction enough to engage any considerable number of gentlemen even to listen to the few, who still have the resolution to examine these accounts, and to take part in the questions connected with them. The importance of the subject grows with your neglect of it; but the disposition of the House is not to be corrected. On my own account, Sir, I confess I do not regret that there is not now a more numerous attendance. Some advantage may be derived from it. The ob-

servations which I mean to submit to the committee, require an attentive audience. From the very few who are present I may hope for silence and attention. Greater numbers would not only not listen, but probably disturb others, who might be disposed to favor me with their attention. I should address myself most earnestly to his majesty's ministers, if any of them had thought fit to attend, and to such of the present directors as have seats in parliament. Of those gentlemen I see but one in his place. I am sure of the noble lord's attention, and some way or other I hope that the substance of what I shall say this night may find its way to the body of the East-India Company, I mean the proprietors of India stock, and to the knowledge and observation of the public. I shall not attempt to follow the noble lord through the particulars of these accounts; for though I readily admit that he has performed his part, as he always does, with perfect regularity and great perspicuity, I do not think it possible for any human memory, without the assistance which the noble lord has in his hands, to recollect and pursue, in a similar order, the various heads, totals, balances, estimates, and calculations, exhibited in these papers. Mine, at least, is not equal to the task. Nor would it answer any serviceable purpose—certainly not that which I have in view, of establishing such plain conclusions of fact, such a practical result and evidence of the real situation of things, as may be easily comprehended, and leave a deep and distinct impression. National prosperity is not proved by figures; you must see it in its operation; you must feel it in its effects. Not that I mean to neglect all the accounts before us, or all the noble

noble lord's calculations. On some of the most considerable of both I shall offer some observations, which I think will be sufficient to warrant a presumption that, if all of them were examined in a way which I shall hereafter recommend, even these accounts would furnish a different view of the subject from that which the noble lord has endeavoured to establish. At the same time I request of the noble lord to receive what I say with candour, and with a favorable construction, and by no means to consider me as an adverse party in this discussion. If I cannot contribute directly to the public service, I believe at least I shall make it appear, to the conviction of the committee, that the case is pressing. I will not enter into personal altercations or asperities with any man. If I am answered, as I have been, in that form, I shall desist. My concern in these questions is no more than belongs to every member of the community. The community itself has, indeed, a great interest in them. Next to the safety of these kingdoms, your dominion in India, and the real state of the India Company, as connected with that dominion, is the first object of national interest and concern. Take care that you look at it attentively and in time. In such possessions, so remote from the centre of your power, and from the means of your inspection, abuses are very likely to take root. But do not flatter yourselves that the consequence of abuses in India will never reach or affect this country. We are now so connected with India, and so implicated in the concerns of the Company, that in their prosperity or distress the well-being of the British empire, and perhaps something more than its well-being, is involved; though the contrary

might naturally be inferred from the universal indifference with which India, and all that belongs to it, is regarded. Parliament confides. The public neither know nor care; and the proprietors of India stock are quite content to receive their dividend, without considering from whence it comes, or how long it may last. If India be not, what it might be, a profitable possession; if it does not furnish, as it ought to do, abundant resources to Great Britain, it may be, and I am sure it will be, a drain and a burden, which cannot be supported.

Before I enter on those observations, which had occurred to me before I heard the noble lord, there is one prominent fact, stated by him with a sort of triumph, which I request the committee to bear in mind, and to carry along with them, through the course of this discussion. It is not of a nature to escape the most careless apprehension, or to be readily forgotten. Such a fact proves more than many arguments, and, in some important points of view, makes argument superfluous. The general drift and intention of the noble lord's speech was, to give us a favorable opinion of the state of the Company's affairs at home, and of their governments abroad. All his statements and all his reasoning went in that direction. The Company's domestic circumstances are flourishing, their affairs in India are the same, or will be so in process of time. Of these prospects of Indian prosperity I shall speak hereafter. What I now advert to is, the information given us by the noble lord, that in the course of the current year the court of directors are prepared to send out property to India to the amount of five millions sterling, of which one million seven hundred thousand pounds is to

to go in specie or bullion. This last circumstance the noble lord mentioned in terms of surprise at the energy of the directors, as if they had performed some great national service, for which the public, at this season more than any other, ought to be particularly obliged to them. One would think that his lordship had been talking of the importation of so much specie, to assist the declining circulation here, not the extraction of such an enormous sum from a country already over-run with paper. By what means, with what loss, or with what inconveniences to the Company, this measure has been accomplished, I know not. Of the magnitude of the effort on this side, there can be no dispute; but what does it prove on the other, but the magnitude of the distress? I have no doubt that this supply is wanted in Bengal, and still more at the other presidencies. The circulation of Bengal, once the land of silver, once the source of wealth to England, is for the most part carried on in paper; and now it must be supported by supplies of specie from England. In the last year, the Company exported bullion to the amount of 630,000*l.*; in the present year, they are to export 1,732,000*l.* besides 300,000*l.* which the government of Bengal reckon upon in their estimate of receipts, to be applied to current services, making in all 2,062,000*l.* exported in two years; of which, 1,300,000*l.* is for the relief of Bengal, and the remainder I suppose for China. In former times, one of the principal advantages derived from the acquisition of a great territorial possession in India was, that it saved, or might have saved, the necessity of sending bullion from England to China; but as the

revenue increases, the advantages of it decline, and this one is lost. Bengal not only does not furnish China, but has no specie left for her own circulation. They who can look with indifference at such a reverse in the result to this country of its connection with India, who can shut their eyes to the consequence of such facts, are not likely to care for any thing that can be said on the subject. The mischief is evidently in a state of progression; your difficulties grow with your means. It is now twenty years since this house, by the advice, and at the special recommendation of the present Lord Melville, laid down a set of fundamental principles and general rules for the better government of India. One of them was understood to be of so much importance, that the authority of the House of Commons was not thought sufficient to enforce it: an Act of Parliament was brought in by Lord Melville, by which, among other provisions, it was declared, that "to pursue schemes of conquest, and extension of dominion in India, were measures repugnant to the wish, the honor, and the policy of this nation." This, and many other of the principles then professed, were mine long before they were his, and those of the India Company, before they were mine. The object of the legislature was, to confine your territorial possessions within their limits at that time, when they were full as much as you could manage. On the wisdom and necessity of the prohibition I do not believe there was one dissenting voice in the nation. It was not merely to put a stop to wars in India, for conquest or plunder, but positively to restrict you from extending your possessions. Now, whether the war is
made

made for the conquest, or the conquest comes by the war, the wise purpose of the legislature is equally defeated. In the last ten years, the surface of your territory, and the nominal amount of your revenues, has been nearly doubled, whether by force or fraud, by victories over declared enemies, or by pretended treaties, dictated to tributary enslaved nabobs, who are called your allies, does not belong to the present question. If a positive pecuniary profit had resulted from these acts, I know how completely in vain it would be for me to measure them by the spirit and meaning of the legislature, or by any principles established by any authority. The only question I ask is, Have you violated your principles with an adequate advantage? Have the wars paid you? Are you reimbursed by your conquests? Are your acquisitions a benefit or a burden to you? I speak to the India Company and the public; for as to private persons, I do not mean to deny that new sources of fortune may have been discovered. Let the fate of the community be what it may, individuals, engaged in such great concerns, will always find means to take care of themselves. If the affirmative be maintained, the proof should exist in a result of facts, not, as it has done for many years, only in estimates and accounts. You should see it in the discharge of debt, in the abundance of specie, and in a growing surplus applicable to tribute through the medium of commerce. Does any one of these articles furnish evidence of a prosperous state of your governments in India? You have an annual revenue, as the noble lord states it, of 13,000,000l.; when you had not half that income, nor half your present territory, the Indian debt

was a trifle; you had a surplus of a million at least, sometimes much more, for the purchase of an investment, and Bengal assisted you with bullion for China. In a letter to the court of directors, written in June 1801, Lord Melville mentions his having stated to the House of Commons, that he was ready to meet the Indian debt, even at the large amount of 14,000,000l. In another place he says, "After the most mature consideration I can give the subject in all its bearings and relations, I have a deep-rooted conviction, that your Indian debt is the only formidable enemy your Indian prosperity has to encounter. Subdue it, and you have subdued every thing that ought rationally to be dreaded." Since that time, I ask, have any savings been made on a revenue of 13,000,000l.? Have they furnished a surplus for investment? Has a single rupee of the debt, as it then stood, been discharged? Just the contrary. There are no savings: your expences absorb your revenue and much more; you have no surplus. You are driven to send specie to India. The debt, which in June 1801, Lord Melville thought so formidable at 14,000,000l. was increased to near 20,000,000l. on the 30th April 1802, exclusive of the portion of it which has been transferred to England; and it is fair to presume, from never-failing experience, that its progress in the current year will not be much less than in each of the two preceding years. All the presidencies, in their estimates for 1802-3, reckon upon considerable loans for the service of that year. Sir, I have often in this House taken notice of the uncertainty and fallacy, not the fraud, of Indian estimates; and how little they ought to be depended on, even by those who

who draw them up. The actual state of the debts and incumbrances of the India Company is a demonstrative refutation, not of the figures, but of the practical result and implied promise of all their calculations for many years. On this subject, however, there is at this moment special evidence before the House; I mean such an instance of inaccuracy, as, I believe, if any thing can, will guard the House from giving implicit credit to Indian estimates hereafter. I am very far from thinking that it could have been intended. The fact is, that on the 8th of March last, an estimate was laid before the House by the court of directors, in which the supposed debt in India is stated as follows :

“ The total of debts on the 30th April, 1802, is therefore estimated at l. 17,614,000

On the 28th of April, the real account was produced, by which it appears that the same debt, at the same period, amounted to 19,965,700

So that, between the estimate in March and the real account in April, the difference is no less than..... l. 2,351,700

A mistake, or miscalculation, of two millions three hundred and fifty thousand pounds, in estimating the increase of debt in a single year, is quite enough for the purpose for which I mention it, and much more than I expected. The committee will observe once for all, that, in stating these totals, I follow the usual form of the resolutions; without distinguishing what part of the debt bears interest or not. The sum, in the hands of the commissioners

of the sinking fund, may be deducted from the total of debts; but that does not alter the proportion of the increase. The addition made to the Indian debt, in the two years ending in April, 1802, amounted to five millions three hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and thirty-seven pounds. But are you sure that this is all? Is there no arrear left? Are all the demands on all the presidencies ascertained and stated? Be that as it may, this formidable debt is evidently in a course of rapid progression. The augmentation of establishments, and expenses of all sorts, keeps pace with the increase of your dominion, outruns that of your revenue, and at this distance can neither be constrained nor controlled, without an exertion of vigour as great as the difficulty, and a choice of instruments equal to the task. In a political sense, you have more than you can govern. In an economical sense, you have more than you can manage. That there should be no material fraud or embezzlement in the annual collection and expenditure of so many millions, may be true. On that subject, all you have to judge by, is speculation and experience.

I would now draw the attention of the committee to the state of affairs at home. If they have prospered to the degree that has been stated; if the Company's commercial profits have answered their expectation; if the pompous appropriation of net proceeds, directed by the Act of 1793, was not a mere delusion; the evidence of such prosperity ought to appear in the liquidation of the debt, and in the discharge of the principal engagements to the public and to the proprietors, on the faith and credit of which the charter was renewed.

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In a trial of ten years the specific benefits of the measure ought to have appeared; the effects ought to have been felt. The act of parliament says, that after providing for bills of exchange, current payments, &c. the net proceeds and profits of the Company shall be applied, first, to the payment of a dividend of ten per cent. on the present, or *any future amount* of the Company's capital stock; second, in payment of 500,000*l.* a year into the receipt of the exchequer, for the use of the public; third, to the purchase of stock in the public funds, to the amount of twelve millions of pounds sterling, as a guarantee fund for the better securing the Company's capital stock. Of these provisions of the act, I know of none that has been complied with, but the payment of the dividend; which, in my opinion, is a very moderate compensation to the proprietors, and not at all adequate to what they are fairly entitled to, considering their interest (if not property) in every thing that has been acquired abroad, and the risk to which their capital has been repeatedly exposed, in making the acquisitions. The proprietors, in fact, divide little more than five per cent. on the price they have paid for their stock. Of the participation of 500,000*l.* allotted to the public for the renewal of the charter, only one year's payment, out of eleven, has been made; and as to the famous guarantee fund, by which the proprietors were taught to expect that their capital stock, or the value thereof, would at all events be secured, I suppose they know that, in these eleven years, not a single shilling has been applied to the formation of that fund. Were all these stipulations agreed to by the

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Company in 1793, and all these provisions recommended to parliament for mere appearance, and to serve a turn, without any serious thought of their ever being carried into execution?—or did they proceed upon fair estimates, and well-founded calculations of growing resources and probable profits? Presuming that they did so, you see the full value of all such estimates and calculations.

In stating the Company's debt *abroad*, I take it for granted that the total amount, as far as it could be ascertained, has been fairly brought into view. In the general calculation of their property, the title of which is *stock per computation of the East India Company (exclusive of their capital stock) on the first of March 1803*, I do not think that the same course has been pursued. I adhere to my opinion, that this account, constructed as it is, creates a false balance, and leads to a false conclusion. On the debit side, I aver, and am ready to make it good, that two very important articles are omitted, which ought to have been inserted *in the body* of the account. A memorandum at the top or bottom of an account, and which does not even state the amount of the article omitted, may furnish an evasion; but it is no answer to my objection. In the first place, why is the capital omitted? It amounts to six millions of stock, for which the corporate body has received 7,780,000*l.* from the proprietors, and are accountable. Is this a proper article of debt in this account, or is it not? Is it true, or is it false, that, in all partnerships, the original subscription exists, as a demand between the partnership in gross, and each proprietor, in proportion to the share he has in the

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common stock? If that proposition be false, and the debit be improper, why was it invariably included in the annual amount of the Company's debts, till the year 1794? Do you doubt the fact? I have a series of the printed accounts in my hands to prove it. But I do not believe, that, after the final admission of the worthy baronet on the other side (Sir Theophilus Metcalfe), this point will be any longer disputed. He allowed, that, on the whole, he was inclined to my opinion. From his knowledge and judgment I expected no less. Then why is the article omitted? Of the intention I can say nothing; but I can very easily shew you what purpose is answered by the omission. A debit of six millions, inserted in the body of the account, would reverse the balance. How very few are there, even among persons directly interested in the result, who ever think of looking into these voluminous accounts? Of the few who take that trouble, does any body, I speak generally, look at more than balances and totals? If, on the face of the account, the balance appears to be on the right side, does any man examine the particulars, or inquire how it arises? As far as my observation goes, very few, indeed. But, at last, to justify the omission, an order of the House of Commons, given in 1794, has been pleaded. For what purpose was it obtained? On this point I can only offer you a conjecture, of the truth of which I have not the smallest doubt; and with that I shall leave the inference to the internal judgment of the committee. When the subject was before the house some time ago, I was not aware, or I should not have failed to take notice of it, that the house of commons in 1794,

had ordered the directors to deliver in the account of their stock by computation, and *not to include the capital*. Orders of this kind are moved for without notice, and pass without observation, upon trust, and as things of course. To account for the motion, I need only suppose that the president of the Board of Controul, finding the balance of stock on the wrong side, should say to the directors, *You must leave out the capital*.—No, say the directors; *we can't venture to alter the established form of our accounts*.—Then, *what's to be done?*—*Give us an order of the House of Commons*.—*If that be all, you shall have it*. The order passes; the directors are all obedience; and thus the omission of a debit of 6,000,000 (which in truth ought to be 7,780,000l.), never omitted before, is sheltered and justified.

At the foot of the same account, another article of ~~debt~~ appears, though not inserted, as it should be, in the body of the account; namely, 960,843l. for sums advanced by his majesty's paymaster-general on account of king's regiments serving in India. This debt the Company have in fact acknowledged, because they have paid 100,000l. in part of it. Then why is not the remainder stated as a debit in the account? Because it would add 860,843l. to the balance against the Company; and then we are told, that there can be no intention to suppress or to deceive, because one of the articles in question is alluded to, and the other stated in a note or memorandum, external to the account.

I now turn to the other side—the computation of stock; and there I can assure the committee, that to the best of my knowledge and judgment, many of the credits taken

taken are liable to question, and deserve to be specially examined before they are admitted. The only item, however, to which I would wish to draw your attention, is, *by what is due from government for stores and supplies to his majesty's troops, &c.* amounting to no less than 3,573,339*l.* for which full credit is taken, without reserve, as if the debt made part of the Company's actual and effective property, as if it had ever been acknowledged by government, or could not be disputed. Now I ask the noble lord, plainly and distinctly, does *he* acknowledge this debt on the part of government? Was it ever acknowledged by his predecessor in office? If my memory does not very much fail me, I have heard Mr. Dundas declare, in his place, that government did not acknowledge it. After so many years have elapsed, it is possible I may be mistaken, and therefore I do not positively insist on the fact; but I believe it. How the claim has grown to its present enormous size I know not; but it is high time it should be strictly examined, and admitted once for all by parliament, as far as it can be proved, or finally dismissed from this account. Circumstanced as it is, the credit taken for the entire account tends only to make the India Company believe that the debt is good, and that they are richer than the supposed debtor admits by more than three millions and a half sterling. If it be only "*stated by the Company as a claim upon government, subject to adjustment;*" I say, let the claim be examined, and the adjustment made by a committee of this house. The chancellor of the exchequer, whom I should have been glad at this moment particularly to have seen in his

place, has thought proper to recommend it to parliament to pay the India Company one million sterling, on account of the expenses incurred during the late war. This appears to me a very questionable act on his part, and certainly should not have passed unquestioned, if I had been able to attend my duty that day. Between government and the Company there is a long series of pecuniary transactions, with demands and counter-demands on both sides. Then I ask, what parliamentary evidence did the chancellor of the exchequer produce? What proof did he lay on the table, to satisfy the house of commons that one million, or any other sum, was due to the India Company? Has government no claims on the Company since the renewal of the charter? And, without a liquidation of accounts, how is it possible to determine, which of the parties is finally in debt to the other? In these circumstances the chancellor of the exchequer pays the Company one million sterling on account, which implies that there is still a balance due to them. He may think so, or he may be told so; but his private opinion, or his personal knowledge, is no ground to this house for *paying* a million of the public money to any body. Nothing could justify such a payment but a report of a committee of this house, specially appointed to examine and settle the claims on both sides.

There is another subject, Sir, of very great consequence to the nation, as well as to the Company, which I wish to bring into view, not so much for immediate discussion, as in hopes that it will be taken up by parliament hereafter on a great comprehensive scale of
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national deliberation. I mean the real state and result of the Company's trade to the continent of India. Is it a profitable or a losing trade? Or, if there be an ultimate profit, is it at all proportioned to the capital employed, the charges, and the risk? On these questions, it would ill become me to say any thing but with the greatest diffidence. In opening the subject I look for information from gentlemen who understand it much better than I do. The arguments I have heard on both sides have not ended in giving me perfect conviction on either; but assuredly they justify a doubt, and call for an inquiry, in the issue of which the essential interests, perhaps the existence, of the India Company are involved. As long as the cargoes provided in India were paid for out of the surplus of territorial revenue, it was natural enough that the commercial profit or loss on the prime cost should be but little regarded, because the whole investment was a gift or a tribute to the Company. Bad habits grow out of an abundance of means, and are apt to continue when the means are gone. A woeful reverse has taken place in this branch of the Company's resources. Instead of providing their investment with the money of India, which was equivalent to getting it for nothing, they have for many years paid for it with money borrowed there at an exorbitant interest, and now with specie from England. On this footing is the trade profitable, and, without supposing any other disadvantages, can it be pursued? The reverse I allude to does not end here. The honourable person, under whose administration of India the charter was renewed in 1793, declared that his plan was,

to engraft an open trade on the exclusive privilege of the Company, and that he had at last arranged it with the Company. This speculation is above me. The proposition seems to involve a paradox in the idea, and a contradiction in the terms. "I have no conception of the manner in which elements and principles so opposite to one another, as an open trade and an exclusive privilege, can act or subsist together. All general reasoning and common experience lead to a suspicion that, sooner or later, the stock will starve the graft, or the graft must kill the stock. On this question, however, we have now no occasion to speculate. An experiment of ten years ought to furnish a practical solution to all such doubts. Without regarding theories, I ask only, whether, in fact, the plan has succeeded. Are the parties satisfied? Do the chartered company and the private merchant find all the advantage they expected from their respective participation in the object? Or has the plan served only to throw an apple of discord among them? Of the success of the private trade under the present distribution, I can form no judgment. Whether any, and what compromise, has taken place, I know not. But I shall be surprised, indeed, if in fact it should appear that a corporate body, acting by agency abroad, and loaded with expensive commercial establishments, is able to support a profitable competition with individuals, acting for themselves, alert and vigilant in the transaction of their business, who have nothing else to attend to, and who have no establishments to maintain. At all events, I can hardly state an object of inquiry more important to the Company than to know, what the

the real profit of their India trade (distinct from China) amounts to, on an account fairly made up, and charged, as it ought to be, with interest on the capital employed, loss on goods exported, &c. and not omitting any article of expence that ought to appear in such an account. On the whole, Sir, I cannot think it possible for this house or for the Company to look at the actual state of their immense dominions in India, their revenues, their expences, their debts, and their trade, and the course in which all these concerns are running into ruin, without seeing the necessity of meeting the case with stronger measures and more vigour, than has yet been applied to it. Compared with the exigency, these voluminous accounts and annual budgets are mere formalities. They furnish some materials, but they provoke no inquiry. In this house they excite neither attention nor attendance. The only things listened to or looked at, are the flattering commentary, and the delightful prospect. From year to year, as one set of promises fail, the next improves. A losing account is balanced by a winning estimate, and perpetual disappointment cured by vigorous expectation. An early and resolute parliamentary investigation into the state of India, and of every object connected with it, in my opinion, is indispensable. Such was the course pursued in 1781. The house about that time appointed two committees; one to inquire into the political transactions in India, the other into the internal abuses of the government of Bengal, and the general result of the connexion of India with Great Britain as it then stood. Such committees should be revived at stated

intervals, and once at least in every parliament. If the measure was wise and necessary in 1781, much more so is it now, when your dominion is double what it was, and your embarrassments greater than ever. Most earnestly would I urge and entreat his Majesty's ministers not to neglect this great national interest, to think of it in time, and put the consideration of it into a right course. The evil is not stationary. While ministers delay they lose ground, and at last the object will force itself upon them with increasing difficulty and disadvantage.

There is another measure, very fit to be adopted by the Court of Proprietors, in concurrence with parliament, if they think they have any concern in the fate of the corporation. They have an example of it in a proceeding of their own in 1782, when they appointed a committee to examine into the general state of the debts, credit, and effects of the Company both in England and abroad. I was named on that committee. Their report was drawn up by the late Mr. Orme and Sir John Call. The share I had in it was too inconsiderable to preclude me from saying, what I think of it, that a more able, judicious, and conclusive performance of that kind does not exist. The general principle on which they proceeded, was to class the debts and demands, according to their quality, on one side, and on the other, the corresponding property or assets, which might fairly be set against them in each class. They reminded the proprietors, as I now do in the same terms, "How liable they and the public are to be misled by the inspection of a general estimate; where, on the credit side, the quick stock in England

is blended with the several quick stocks abroad, and one general total involves many articles, which are afloat, at risk, or obviously dormant and non-productive; thereby giving the *whole* an equal degree of creditable value, in opposition to debts, which are actually due, and must be paid in England; as well as others, which will ultimately come to be paid there, if not liquidated abroad."

At the close of their report, they make an unnecessary excuse for having possibly exceeded the limits of their appointment, by giving opinions instead of adhering to figures only; and they conclude with a remark, not less applicable to present circumstances than those to which it was applied; I cannot do better than adopt their opinion in the same words, and repeat them as if they were my own:

"Situated as the Company now are, it is impossible to discuss the subjects of trade and expence, without adverting to collateral objects, on which the others materially depend; because the Company may be successful in war, extend their possessions, and control the politics and princes of the East; while they are poor in revenue, distressed for resources to pay expences, and bankrupts in trade."

LORD CASTLEREAGH explained, and said, that he approved very much of the honourable gentleman's proposition, to probe these matters to the very bottom; and for his own part, he was perfectly willing and prepared to meet him upon the subject whenever it was found proper to do so. As to specie being sent out of this country, that was not a circumstance which could be reckoned disadvantageous, if the value of money was

properly adverted to. One symptom of the prosperity of the Company was, that their assets had kept pace with their debts, and that they had been able to weather a war of ten years without any increase of debt whatever. With respect to new loans appearing on the face of the accounts, if the honourable gentleman would take the trouble to inquire, he would find that the Company were constantly making loans:—The statement which he had taken the liberty of submitting to the house, was entirely such a one as had been laid before the house on similar occasions, during the space of eight or ten years back. If the honourable gentleman had really thought such statements mere formalities, he (Mr. Francis) was reprehensible in not having stated his opinion on former occasions, in order that some new mode might be adopted to render Indian affairs more clear and intelligible.

MR. JOHNSTONE went over nearly the same ground of argument that had been adopted by his honourable friend (Mr. Francis), and blamed in many particulars the present administration in India; he contended that the prosperity of the East India Company was not increased by an extension of its territories, and that it would have been better to adhere to the former policy of the Company, than that principle which had been adopted, for extending its territorial acquisitions, rather than attending to its solid interest.

The honourable WELLESLEY POLE vindicated the character of his noble relation (Marquis Wellesley), glanced at, in what he thought an unmanly manner, by a side-wind. If the honourable gentleman had any charge to make, it would

would have been fairer to bring it forward openly, and give parliament an opportunity of coming to a decision, whether the noble lord alluded to had deserved well or ill of his country.

Mr. BURROWS followed on the same side, and justified the conduct of the present governor-general, of lord Clive, and of lord Teignmouth. His personal and local acquaintance with the transactions that had been referred to, enabled him to speak with confidence on the subject, and, from the authentic documents that he had seen, he contended that the measures so strongly reprobated by the honourable gentleman (Mr. Johnstone), were characterized by the moderation of the noble personages who had effected them.

Mr. JOHNSTONE said, that as these subjects had been brought on the table by the noble lord, he also was in order when he adverted to them.

Lord CASTLEREAGH replied to the suggestions of Mr. Johnstone.

Mr. PRINSEP—"Sir, rising at this late hour, and after such eloquence has been displayed on the brilliant subjects which have employed the attention of the committee so long, I can hope for very little indulgence, to one of a nature so widely different as that of the Company's India trade, and the propriety of conducting it, on the plan, for a second time recommended by the noble president of the Board of Controul. All I shall say on those other topics is, that by whatever means the British power is extended over Asia, the subjects of its protection have every reason to be grateful for the blessings it affords; and with regard to the revenue statements; and all the other figures enumerated in the

speech of the noble lord, I admit them without hesitation; nor should I perhaps have risen at all, but for a personal allusion to me from an honourable member on the floor (Mr. Francis), and for the invitation to discuss East India topics by the noble lord himself, who has declared, from the estimates on the table, that the Company's India trade last year was highly profitable; and I think he said, promises in future to be more so than the China trade. In presuming to differ from these opinions, I apprehend that the noble lord and I shall have to join issue upon a single point only, namely, whether the estimated profits in question (estimates they are properly called, for in accounts of such extent, it is impossible to state results to a pound or a fraction), whether, Sir, these profits are to be taken with or without interest of money charged on the prime cost: for on that question depends, whether a profit or a loss occurred, and, consequently, whether the measure of paying off the Indian debt by the circuitous mode adopted, is beneficial or ruinous to the parties concerned. I rather presume that the account contains no debit of interest (here the noble lord expressed the contrary; Mr. Prinsep, in reference to the printed document, No. 2, of the 11th July instant, observed, that possibly the change of thirty-six thousand two hundred and twenty-seven pounds received of government annually, and added, not to the cost, but to the profit, might have misled his lordship). That none was taken to account in addition to the cost, I believe to be the fact; first, from the gross sum stated as costs and charges; next, because the annual profit and loss accounts, laid before the proprie-

tors, carry no interest, but more especially, because, in a note at the foot of appendix C. to the budget of 1793, stating six years antecedent profits as inducements for government to renew the charter, it was expressly remarked, that nothing was there charged for sea risk, or interest of money. Now, Sir, that the interest ought to be added to the cost, is evident to me, from this fact, that the greater part of the India investments were purchased abroad with borrowed money; money borrowed at Indian interest: therefore Indian interest must be charged, and for three years at least, which is the period admitted by the noble lord himself, as employed for realizing one return of capital in the foreign trade. Three years interest, Sir, most materially alters the result of the five years accounts produced by the Company, and exhibits a considerable loss, instead of any profit at all.

This, indeed, is the point at issue, and anxious have I been that this issue should have joined elsewhere; since, according to this principle, it does certainly appear, that as the whole India debt has been incurred for a capital to purchase investments, the interest thereon is still chargeable on the trade; for the loan thus acquired almost, if not altogether, the only capital employed on that trade.

To illustrate this, I shall venture to give an abstract, which I have drawn of the totals of the annual accounts laid before parliament, from 1793 to the present year, (which, after quoting, he put into the hands of lord Castlereagh). By these abstracts it appears, that the gross revenue of India, for that period, has amounted to eighty-nine millions; the charges to

seventy-eight millions; supplied Bencoolen and China, one million and two hundred thousand pounds sterling. Net surplus applicable to investments ten millions. On the other hand, the commercial advances actually made abroad, during the same ten years, appears to be twenty millions; supplied from products of imports five millions; capital advanced by India fifteen millions; interest for three years at 8 and 12 per cent. four millions; total, above nineteen millions sterling—within a trifle of the total of the India debt. According to the budget account on the table, the loss in this trade, according to my mode of calculation, I venture to state to be at least twelve millions of money; and maintain that this is proved to be true from the following corroborating particulars:—surplus revenue already stated, ten millions; ten years alledged profit on India and China trade, according to general court documents, ten millions; private trade, one million three hundred and fifty thousand; ten years interest from government three hundred and sixty-two thousand; these form a total of twenty-two millions. The committee will observe, that the surplus revenue is taken without deducting interest, which I charge on the advances to trade. The outgoings in dividends to the proprietors have amounted to seven millions three hundred thousand; government's quota five hundred thousand; other charges estimated, two millions three hundred thousand—total ten millions—deficit, twelve millions; which the honourable gentleman argued at some length, ought to be charged against the trade, owing, he said, to having borrowed the capital at interest for carrying it on.

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I have no view in this statement of preferring a charge of criminality against any person whomsoever: I much respect the noble lord at the head of the India administration, and am known to entertain a very high opinion of the Court of Directors, individually: they have acted on a system left by their predecessors. But will any commercial man in the Court of Directors, not one of whom I can discover in his place (Mr. Grant entered the house soon afterwards), will any one of them stand up, and contend against the evidence I now produce? Will any commercial man of them say, that a trade carried on upon borrowed capital, is not liable to the interest actually paid on the loan? I believe no commercial member of the house will maintain such an opinion. I neither mean to exaggerate nor alarm, nor, at such a crisis as the present, to shake any of the great establishments of the empire; my object is to ascertain the truth or fallacy of an opinion, not hastily formed, of the true value of Indian commerce. I have repeatedly gone over the accounts, and can bring my mind to no other results than those now stated: I have gone into them with no hostile spirit to the India Company; but I cannot resist an impression of the inconsistency manifest on the face of the accounts. I really must urge the committee to contemplate the phenomenon, that with a surplus revenue of ten millions, after all charges paid of collection of civil, military, judicial, and marine establishments; with a positive contribution from the trade of individuals (which, by the bye, I rejoice to see, notwithstanding every discouragement, exceeded last year the Company's India sales); and with an assumed annual profit on their

own trade, that the Company's affairs, year after year, have produced no evidence of such prosperity; I mean to say in the general result—in the *stock by computation*—the only true exhibit of their actual situation."

"Mr. DUNDAS, on taking leave of the Indian administration, asserted an amelioration of eleven millions sterling—how stands the fact? On the 1st of March 1793, the balance, inclusive of a capital of five millions, stood against the Company, four million one hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred and ninety-two pounds. On the 1st of March, 1803, exclusive of capital, the same account stands in favour five millions two hundred and eighty two thousand and thirty-two pounds sterling; which, deducted from the capital of seven millions seven hundred and eighty thousand, the difference is two millions four hundred and ninety-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-six; amelioration in ten years, one million six hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and twenty-six.

It must be observed, moreover, that since the year 1793, new stock has been sold, which produced two millions; so that, instead of being better in 1802, there is an actual deficit on the ten years administration, of three hundred thousand pounds: these corroborative facts support my assertion, that the capital employed in trade has absorbed the revenues of India, and more, and is alone the cause of the Indian debt, I trust that the committee will think with me, that it is a matter of the first importance, that the truth should be apparent to the house; for on it depend not only the participation of the state, so long expected, but the honour and credit,

credit of this great commercial community. In it, therefore, is to be found the justification, or impolicy of borrowing abroad, at Indian interest, to be repaid, as proposed, after four years, by remittance of specie from England.

Mr. C. GRANT assured the honourable gentleman, that there was no disinclination on the part of the Court of Directors to give any statement that he could make a full consideration; and if the honourable gentleman should send in his communication to the Court, he would undertake that it should be answered.

Lord CASTLEREAGH spoke in farther explanation.

Sir W. PULTENY contended, that in certain points of view, the East India Company were trading at a loss.

Mr. GRANT, in explanation, combated the proposition of the honourable baronet.

Mr. PRINSEP, in reply—"Sir, however, lightly some members have treated the manner in which I have explained myself on this truly important subject, I hope the committee will give me credit for no improper motives, in bringing forward such a discussion, and, at least for common sense, in the remarks which I have submitted to them. I shall not fatigue the members with farther details in reply, but merely take up one point of an honourable director opposite, who asserted, in contradiction to me, that a real active capital is employed in the Company's commerce. Permit me to inquire of him, where that capital is to be found? Undoubtedly if at all in the account of stock by computation, the only true abstract of the Company's affairs. How stands this fact on the face of the account, on

the table? Balance in favour (exclusive of the capital) five millions two hundred and eighty-two thousand thirty-four pounds. This, then, is the result, after stating on the one side all the demands on the Company, and on the other, the assets to answer them. Of these assets, does the sum of one million two hundred and seven thousand five hundred and sixty pounds, lent to government at three per cent.; does the sum of nine hundred and seventy-four thousand one hundred and seventy-nine pounds, the value of buildings; do three millions five hundred and seventy-three thousand three hundred and thirty-nine pounds, the debt of government; do the four hundred thousand pounds paid for dead stock, an hundred years ago, under lord Godolphin's award, form parts of the active capital of the India Company? Certainly not one of them.

Thus, since I have established one fact (I hope beyond all dispute), namely, that the Company are trading upon capital borrowed in India, I trust that the committee will give me credit for at least no absolute want of common sense, and the known principles of trade, and think the rest of my arguments not unworthy of their attention. The noble lord, in returning the accounts, I presented while speaking, expressed, with an air of triumph, that these accounts themselves exhibited evidence of the fallacy of my deductions from them; that I had furnished an answer to him of the twenty-two millions of the alledged loss: the fact is, that I charged the balance only of twelve millions, not the total. I must be allowed, therefore, to say, that his lordship's remarks savoured little of that knowledge

ledge as to mercantile accounts, for which he is so conspicuous in other branches of his department. I myself have no pretensions to any other than the mercantile character. In that character I repeat, that the Company's assumed profits are fallacious, and formed upon false principles. I accept the invitation of the honourable director (Mr. Grant), and shall be ready to lay the accounts before the Court of Directors, under no idea of confutation: however much I should be gratified in finding myself mistaken, if I should not be confuted, I firmly trust that government will apply its early attention to this subject, as it involves, not only all chance of that participation of the public, which formed the inducement, and the basis of the last renewal of the charter, but the contemplation of the necessity of a new arrangement of the commercial intercourse between this country and our eastern empire; because India is the only dependance of the British empire, which can hold out the chance of any direct aid to the mother country. Such attention, moreover, would bring forward the question, how far the government of an empire of ten times the population, and of ten times the extent of these kingdoms, can possibly be well administered by the executive members of any privileged corporation, whatever.

"I have entered into this discussion with no hostile intention—I wished to satisfy my mind upon this point in a private communication; I have in vain courted an opportunity of doing so. This subject has occupied my attention for a course of years, and is, in fact, the very object of my becoming a member of this house. No harm I

trust can accrue from the inquiry; it is a dry question of interest or no interest; which, decided against me, would deprive me of all arguments. Differences of opinion have occurred, and it is not, therefore, I trust, unparliamentary, on such an occasion, to bring the question into view."

The resolutions proposed by lord CASTLEREAGH were then agreed to by the committee, and the house resuming, ordered the report to be received on Tuesday.

—
AUGUST 29.

REPORT OF THE INDIA BUDGET.

Mr. HAWTHORNE brought up the report on the East India budget, and moved that it be read a first time. The resolutions were read accordingly.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved, that they should be read a second time; and expressed his most confident opinion, that he should have the support of the house; as every honourable member of the house must see the prosperous state of the Company's affairs, from the ample discussion which they underwent in the committee.

Mr. PRINSEP rose, and apologized to the house for taking up their time, when so much had already been expended in the committee on this very subject; but as he had some apprehension that a part of the speech of the noble lord in the committee, namely, that part of it which related to the Company's commerce, might make an impression contrary to what the true interest of the Company, and the state, really required; he hoped he should be indulged with attention while he delivered a few observations which he thought he was imperiously called on by his duty

duty to make. As a proprietor, and one who was deeply interested in the prosperity of the Company's affairs, he had given the subject now before the house every degree of consideration, and the most minute attention in his power; and the result was, a thorough conviction in his own mind, that if the Company are permitted to persevere in their plan, now for a second time approved by the noble lord, of borrowing abroad at Indian interest to carry on trade, and of repaying the debt in the circuitous manner proposed, by a four years' commercial liquidation: the consequences could not fail to be, in the end, very ruinous and fatal to their best interests, and most inevitably and totally preclude that expectation the house and the country had been taught to indulge, of receiving any of that direct participation in the resources of India which had been so long and repeatedly promised. He had, he said, taken the trouble of making out tables of the results respecting the capital and profits of the Company's trade, from statements laid for ten years past on the table, and from those results he was fully convinced and confirmed in his opinion, that the statements of the trade produced, on the motion of the noble lord, were extremely fallacious and unsatisfactory. The right honourable gentleman, his predecessor, had stated last year, that the improvement of the India Company's affairs, since 1793, amounted to eleven millions sterling; whereas, on comparison of the respective accounts of stocks by computation in 1793 and 1803, a deficit instead of an improvement was manifest. Although to produce the alledged profit, a borrowed capital of fifteen millions had

been taken up at interest abroad, which, in fact, constituted the actual debt which now burdened India, had this money been annually applied in payment of the then existing debt, it might have been altogether extinguished in five years, or reduced in four years, as the acts enjoins, to two millions. He therefore felt himself strictly warranted in repeating, that if this system be persisted in, of paying off the debt in the same circuitous manner, the consequences would not fail to be equally injurious as before. With every care and anxiety to avoid the smallest misrepresentation, either of the affairs of the Company, or the intentions of the noble lord who encourages this measure, he felt himself called on by the imperious dictates of duty to protest against it, as fraught with fallacy, and which would be found to operate in a manner very different indeed to what the noble lord expects from it. He said he had the fullest confidence that what he was then saying, could not, by any possibility, create the smallest doubt in the mind of any one, either as to the credit of the Company, or the integrity of the Directors, for whom he expressed the greatest respect and regard, and for whose talents and industry no one could have a higher opinion than himself. Nay, he could appeal to the third report of that body, on the subject of private trade, and to the recorded opinion of Marquis Wellesley himself, when unfettered in his administration, in proof of the arguments he was now supporting. By the papers on the table, it appears that, exclusive of the revenues, bills, *communibus annis*, to the amount of 500,000*l.* have been drawn from India, which added to about an equal sum produced by

sale

sale of the exports, would have furnished a million of investment, the sum to which it was wisely limited by act of parliament: had the trade therefore been confined to such a sum, he asserted we should now have had no India debt at all.

In thus attaching error to the plan of Mr. Dundas, and to the practice which had prevailed under it (and error was all he meant to attach), he begged leave at the same time to bear full testimony to his talents and integrity. The right honourable gentleman had his warmest thanks for the incessant diligence which he had bestowed on the affairs of the Company, and though, in a single instance, he felt impelled to disapprove, was it surprising such instance had occurred after the declaration of that right honourable gentleman in his place in that house, that whenever he contemplated the business he had to go through, either on his rising in the morning, or going to bed at night, he found the weight of it too heavy for him. He said, that the right honourable gentleman had exercised all his various functions very much to his honour, he was free to confess; yet he thought he might, without derogating from such general and acknowledged abilities, be allowed to shew the fallacy and inefficacy of this plan of 1793, and of one grounded upon the same principles which the right honourable gentleman had given as a legacy on quitting the board last year; and to say to his noble successor, read, compare, and reflect; and avoid, if possible, falling into the same delusion. If the noble lord, or the right honourable gentleman who now fills another department of his predecessor (Mr. Tierney), or any other gentleman

in the house, would give him the honour of their company for one single hour, he would undertake to prove to them every word he had said. He was sorry he did not, at that moment, see any East-India Director in the house to whom he could address himself on the present occasion: on a former one, in the committee, the house had been told by one of its members (Mr. Grant), not to attend to the statements of such an honourable gentleman (meaning himself), because he was of a fervent disposition, and apt to state and colour things too warmly: would that honourable gentleman avow either of these plans of his patron? If he did, the event had shewn who was the visionary. He assured the house, that he had never intentionally stated a fact which he did not, on the fullest investigation, believe to be so. A plan had been acted upon for ten years past, which had cost the Company twenty millions; if again adopted, similar consequences were inevitable. The noble lord seemed, by a look, to deny this; but he was sure of it, and so would any one be who should take up Indian accounts with the same attention he had bestowed on them, and be careful to keep the clue in pursuing the investigation; for in Indian accounts the clue once lost could not easily be retrieved. He would only once again repeat, that the most injurious consequences must ensue from the measure he had reprobated, so much in detail; whereas, if the future surplus revenues were applied, in the first instance, to reduction of the Indian debt, he saw no reason why that (so properly called), heavy incumbrance might not be paid off, and the quota of government, nay, even

even an increase of dividend, take place in five years time, and yet the trade be supported to all the extent necessary. That trade was at present carried on upon borrowed capital, and therefore unprofitable; it ought to be limited, and the private trade of our own subjects encouraged, which would afford no inconsiderable resource to the Company itself. There were other resources, now in a course of gradual and regular improvement, which he doubted not would turn out equally productive. He begged pardon of the house for detaining them so long, and concluded by protesting against the present measure.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, he trusted the honourable gentleman would excuse his going at length into the arguments then used by him against the measure, after the very full discussion the subject had received. He begged the honourable gentleman, however, to be aware of one thing, that what he called his (the noble lord's) plan, was no other than the law of the land.

Mr. PRINSEP said, he understood the act of parliament, which says, that out of the surplus revenues the Company shall use one million sterling only.

The SPEAKER reminded the honourable gentleman that he must confine himself to explanation of what he himself had said; and should consider whether what he was now saying was not in reply to what had fallen from the noble lord.

Mr. PRINSEP said, he thought that what he was saying might be taken as explanation, as the noble lord had mentioned the act of parliament. He was about to proceed on that subject, when—

The SPEAKER told him he was not within the line of explanation.

The resolutions were then read and agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NOVEMBER 30.

BEING THE SECOND SESSION OF
THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF
THE UNITED KINGDOMS OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

EAST INDIA BONDS.

Lord CASTLEREAGH, pursuant to his notice on a former day, rose to submit his motion to the house, on the subject of the East-India Company's bonds. The house would be aware of the importance of the measure he had to propose, inasmuch as the value of the East-India Company's capital was materially influenced by the circumstances under which their securities were circulated in the market. The object of the bill he meant to bring forward, would be to place India bonds, as nearly as possible, on the same footing as exchequer bills, and the operation of it, of course, would extend to two points, in which they differed from such government securities. The first point related to the manner in which the duty charged under the property tax act was levied on income arising from such property, which rendered it less desirable to the holder, and of course, tended to depreciate its value. As the tax was levied under the provisions of that act, the directors were authorized to deduct the shilling in the pound from the interest payable on India bonds; so that, whatever may be the income of the holder,

holder, the full amount was in this instance to be levied, even though he should not possess 150*l.* per annum. Such a mode of levying the tax, operated directly to diminish the convenience of such property, and consequently to depreciate its value. It was, however, to be admitted, that the party had a remedy by an application to the commissioners for an abatement in every case, where his rate of income, or other circumstances, should entitle him to such abatement. But, when it was considered how onerous and operose such application must prove to individuals, he trusted the house would not object to the principle for simplifying the mode of collecting the tax, by enabling holders of India bonds to include the interest thereof in the general statement of their income. He was the more confident of this, as the modification would not interfere to any considerable amount with the income duty. The gross amount of India bonds, issued by the Company, did not exceed 80,000 or 90,000*l.* the duty upon which, would of course be under 5000*l.* and not of sufficient weight with the house to induce it to withhold a facility to the operations of a great commercial Company, particularly as the just amount of the duty would not be eventually affected thereby. This was one object of his measure; the other regarded the rate of interest which India bonds bear, with reference to the interest payable on exchequer bills. The Company was by law prohibited from giving more than five per cent. on their bonds, whereas exchequer bills bore a rate of interest per day, which amounted annually to 5*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* per cent. This circumstance rendered

the property in India bonds, less desirable than other property capable of producing a higher rate of interest, and was of course injurious to the Company; besides, it was material that in time of war the bonds of the Company should not be ousted from the market. Though the rate of interest had been limited by law, the noble lord was sure it had never been in the intention of the legislature to place India bonds under disadvantages, to which no other public securities were liable. He was aware that it might be urged, that there ought to be some distinction between the interests of the public and that of a commercial body, but he was confident the legislature would not look upon the India Company as a body wholly mercantile. Their interests were so closely interwoven with the interests of the public at large, which was to enjoy a participation of their resources, that the public could not be a gainer while the Company was a loser. His object, therefore, was, to enable the India Company to give an interest on their bonds not exceeding the rate of interest which exchequer bills may bear at any time, in order that they may enjoy their fair proportion in the market for the circulating medium. He did not see any necessity to trouble the house further, he therefore should move "for leave to bring in a bill to regulate India bonds, with regard to the rate of interest and duty payable thereon."—Leave given.

DECEMBER 3.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved the order of the day for the second reading of the bill for regulating the interest on India bonds: on the question being put,

Mr.

Mr. GREGG said, he did not mean to oppose the measure; on the contrary, he was obliged to the noble lord for bringing in any bill to amend or rectify the defects of the property-tax act. It had been stated from authority, that no alteration was to be made in that act during the present session; but, for his own part, he was of opinion, that it was a perfectly impracticable act. By that, he meant, that it could not be executed according to its letter; but, if executed at all, must be executed according to the arbitrary, or discretionary interpretation of the commissioners. He had received letters on the subject from two gentlemen of good sense and intelligence, who had been appointed commissioners; they were of opinion, that the act, in its present form, could not be executed. He did not mean to enter into the detail of all its clauses, and should only advert to one clause, which directed that the commissioners of the land-tax should be the commissioners for executing this act. The hon. member contended, that in place of a Board of Collection, a Board of Controul was thus established. He threw out this observation merely to call the attention of gentlemen to the defects of this act.

Mr. VANSITTART observed, that only one of the hon. gentleman's observations applied to the question before the house. The hon. gentleman had confessed himself much obliged to the noble lord, for bringing in a bill to explain any part of the property tax bill. His noble friend's measure, however, went only to amend the mode of collection in one instance, and not to alter any of the provisions of the act. With regard to the other observa-

tions of the hon. gentleman, he felt it would be to travel out of the question, to advert to them. It would be found, that the act to which the hon. gentleman had alluded, though perhaps containing some difficulty or obscurity, was, on the whole, more perspicuous than gentlemen were disposed to admit.

DECEMBER 6.

Lord CASTLEREAGH moved the order of the day, for the house to resolve itself into a committee on the bill for regulating the rate of interest on the bonds issued by the East India Company. On the motion, that the Speaker do now leave the chair,

Mr. DENT rose, not to oppose the committal of the bill, but to call the attention of the house to the principal feature of it, which he considered rather extraordinary, as giving an indulgence to the East India Company, which he thought extremely partial, and one from which every individual and corporate body in this kingdom was precluded. A few nights since, the hon. Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a question put to him by an hon. member on his side of the house, respecting the tax on property and income, amongst other things, had declared it to be the intention of government, to go through with the assessment of the tax, during the present year, in the manner prescribed by the existing bill. Now the present bill introduced by the noble lord, was calculated to affect, by a side-wind, an exemption of the bonds of the India Company from the law to which every other species of public stock was liable; and, consequently, to give those bonds a considerable

able advantage at market, over Exchequer bills and every other species of stock; for the whole of the interest payable on Exchequer bills, amounted to 5l. 6s. 8d. per cent. per ann. payable yearly, and he could see no reason why an exemption should be extended to India bonds, which would give them a preference at market over Exchequer bills, seeing that they engaged a preference by the interest thereon being paid half-yearly. At least, if such an exemption as this was given to the public funds of the India Company, with a privilege of borrowing at such an extraordinary advance of interest, he could see no right in precluding other corporations from a similar advantage.

LORD CASTLEREAGH rose, and, in answer to that part of Mr. Dent's speech which referred to the income tax, said, that the declaration of his honourable friend had, nor ought to have, any reference to the affairs of the East-India Company; and he trusted that the house would not consider, at the present crisis, that any regulations which his Majesty's ministers might deem necessary in assessing the income tax upon the property of individuals, ought to stand in the way of an important and necessary regulation, most materially interesting to the funds of a great commercial Company, with the success of whose concerns the public revenues of this country were so deeply interested. He begged to call the attention of the house to the annual amount of the revenue paid to this country by the East-India Company, amounting, on an average, to 3,220,000l. annually; and he trusted the house would feel too sensibly the importance of that concern which the

country must have in the welfare of a Company yielding such important aid to the state, to refuse, on light or trivial grounds, its assent to such regulations in the management of their funds and capital, as should be absolutely necessary to carry on their commercial concerns, under the present circumstances of the empire, without material disadvantage: for it was the province of the East-India Company, even under all the vicissitudes and disadvantages of war, to promote the commercial prosperity of the country in the most distant quarters of the globe; and this was not to be done unless they were enabled to keep a certain quantity of their funds afloat, and prevent them from returning back to their treasury, whereby their capital would be most materially diminished, and their means of trade consequently cramped. This could only be effected by enabling them so to regulate their rates of interest, as to maintain that respectability to their bonds, at market, which would prevent a decided preference of other funds, to the depreciation of theirs. The honourable member had said, that the bonds of the Company stood in no need of such aid, for that they at present enjoyed an advantage at market over Exchequer bills, on account of their interest being payable half yearly. The fact, however, was otherwise; for Exchequer bills were now at a premium of one shilling above par, whereas India bonds were at a discount of two shillings.—The noble lord then went generally into some financial statements of the Company, in support of the bill: and contended that the increase of interest on their bonds was necessary to give them

currency abroad. He concluded by expressing a hope that the house would not refuse this indulgence to a great trading Company, in whom the revenue and the state were so materially concerned.

Mr. JOHNSTONE said, the statement of the noble lord this night was in perfect consistency with the conduct adopted uniformly by him respecting the affairs of the Company. In the last session, he amused the house with a pompous statement of the flourishing situation of their finances, and the brilliant prospects of their prosperity: but what is the first illustration the noble lord gives in this session? Why, a new plea of embarrassment, and a new appeal to the indulgence of the house, for the privilege of borrowing money, to answer their exigencies, at a much higher interest than any other corporate body, or individual in this country, dares venture to offer. Such was the conduct he should ever expect from the noble lord, so long as he presided over the conduct of India affairs; ever complaining of existing embarrassments, and ever holding out specious promises of future prosperity.

Mr. VANSITTART said, that the present bill purported no more than a temporary relief to the India Company, from a species of embarrassment which in time of war must more or less affect all borrowers, public or private. The government of the country, at such times, always filled up its loans

upon worse terms than were to be had in times of peace: and no company or individual could expect to be exempt from similar disadvantages: there was nothing, therefore, unreasonable, or unfair, in this mode of enabling the India Company to meet the terms upon which only their demands could be supplied.

Mr. CHARLES GRANT said, the object of the bill was not to place the Company in a better situation, but to prevent it from being placed in a worse situation. India bonds were coming in every day to be paid, and if the property tax was to be deducted at the India-House in fractional parts, according to the number of weeks and days upon which it might be necessary to calculate, it would create endless confusion and embarrassment, and must tend to depreciate the bonds.

Mr. WILLIAM DUNDAS also supported the bill; and denied there was any truth in the arguments of the honourable gentleman opposite him (Mr. Johnstone), that there was any proof in this bill of any embarrassment in the circumstances of the East-India Company, or any thing which could found a fair opinion against their prosperity.—After some further conversation, the question was put and carried, and the house having resolved itself into a committee upon the bill, went through the same, and it was ordered to be reported to-morrow.

APPENDIX.

ACCOUNTS PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
BY THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY IN 1803.

BENGAL.

No. I.—*An Account of the Annual REVENUES of the East-India Company, in the Provinces of BENGAL, BAHAR, and ORISSA, and from BENARES and OUDE, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices : together with the latest Estimate of the same.*

	1798-9.	1799-1800.	1800-1.	Per Estimate, 1801-2.
Mint Duties, - - - - CR.	67,131	1,30,283	45,822	69,600
Post Office Collections - - -	2,01,926	2,49,527	2,43,862	2,34,784
Benares Revenue and Customs	39,85,430	48,47,233	51,65,887	50,27,440
Oude Subsidy, being the Receipts from the Nabob Vizier, for the Expenses of the Company's Troops employed in his Dominions, &c. &c. - - - -	98,50,689	92,14,383	1,16,49,818	* 1,67,54,460
Land and Sayer Revenues, Collections thereof, including former Year's Balances - - - -	3,07,27,411	3,21,32,296	3,21,87,666	3,12,80,560
Judicial Fees, and Fines, &c. -	4 35,414	4 45,265	5 00,214	5 27,800
Customs - - - - -	9 57,103	13 34,040	14 11,580	† 26,68,000
Sale of Salt - - - - -	1 29,67,227	1 26,47,667	1 12,97,197	97,44,000
Sale of Opium - - - - -	21 03,043	37 20,248	37 25,020	37 12,000
Stamp Duties - - - - -	2 40,758	2 63,784	3 56,780	4 93,000
Total Revenues - -	6,15,36,152	6,49,84,726	6,65,83,346	7 05,11,644
Deduct Charges - -	3,91,29,993	4,43,74,622	4,70,24,004	4,58,22,007
Net Revenues, - CR.	2,24,06,159	2,06,40,098	1,95,59,342	2,46,89,637

* This includes CRs 32,80,000 for Arrears due in former Years.

† The Re-establishment of the Town and other Duties occasions the expected increase in this Article.

No. II.—*An Account of the Annual CHARGES defrayed by the East-India Company in the Provinces of BENGAL, BAHAR, and ORISSA, and in BENARES and OUDE, for three Years, according to the latest Advices : together with the latest Estimate of the same.*

	1798-9.	1799-1800.	1800-1.	Per Estimate, 1801-2.
Civil—Mint Charges, - - CR.	3,06,307	3,11,917	1,87,017	1,74,000
Post Office Charges - -	2,09,200	2,17,367	2,04,202	1,91,400
Charges of the Residency of Benares - - - - -	6,96,818	7 45,000	7 57,305	9 26,376
Charges of the Resident's Office, &c. at I. u. know	2 15,590	2 17,727	2 34,938	2 82,460
Other Charges of the Civil Establishment - - -	27 23,675	36 61,171	43 57,658	38 53,636
Total Civil Charges, CR.	41,51,587	51 53,188	57 51,120	54 27,872

No. II. <i>continued.</i>	1798-9.	1799-1800.	1800-1.	Per Estimate, 1801-2.
Judicial. —Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Charges	6,97,850	6,75,993	6,07,599	5,58,134
Charges of the Dewanny and Nizamut, City and Zilla Adaw-luts; also of the Police Establishment, & Courts of Appeal	39,62,595	45,37,119	43,53,026	43,04,180
Total Judicial Charges, CR.	46,60,445	52,13,112	49,60,625	48,62,314
Military —Charges on the Company's Account, including Contracts, Contingencies, and King's Troops	1,10,73,713	1,41,65,492	1,35,76,466	1,23,54,000
Charges on the Vizier's Account	90,28,561	80,91,717	1,12,00,987	1,28,06,400
Total Military Charges, CR.	2,01,02,274	2,22,57,209	2,47,77,453	2,51,60,400
Marine - - - - -	5,49,998	6,35,115	4,92,204	6,02,040
Buildings and Fortifications - -	6,62,440	11,82,837	11,99,637	8,81,600
Revenue Charges, include Stipends	46,10,664	53,84,653	51,24,651	47,20,272
Customs—Charges of Collection	84,481	1,06,806	1,19,480	2,23,509
Salt—Advances and Charges -	32,63,774	34,43,469	35,26,659	29,23,200
Opium - Do. - and - Do. - - -	9,77,950	9,78,682	10,53,810	9,68,600
Stamp Office Charges - - - - -	66,381	19,557	18,365	52,200
Total Charges, - CR.	3,91,29,993	4,43,74,628	4,70,24,004	4,58,22,007

No. III — *A Comparison of the Estimated and Actual Amount of the REVENUES of the East-India Company, in the Provinces of BENGAL, BAHAR, and ORISSA, and from BENARES and OUDE, for the Year 1800-1; and of the CHARGES defrayed by the said Company, in the said Provinces, and in Benares and Oude, for the same Year.*

REVENUES.

	Estimated Amount 1800- 1801.	Actual Amount 1800- 1801.	Surplus in the Actual Re- ceipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
Mint Duties, - - - - CR.	69,600	45,822		23,778
Post Office Collections - - -	2,36,500	2,43,862	7,362	
Benares Revenue, including Customs - - - - -	43,38,400	51,65,387	8,26,987	
Oude Subsidy - - - - -	1,11,99,137	1,16,49,818	4,50,681	
Land Revenues - - - - -	3,12,50,400	3,21,87,666	9,37,266	
Judicial Departments, Fees, Fines, &c. - - - - -	4,40,800	5,00,214	59,414	
Customs - - - - -	12,99,200	14,11,580	1,12,380	
Sale of Salt - - - - -	1,02,08,000	1,12,97,197	10,89,197	
Sale of Opium - - - - -	40,60,000	37,25,020		3,34,980
Stamp Duties - - - - -	2,90,000	3,56,780	66,780	
Total Revenues, - CR.	6,33,92,037	6,65,83,346	35,50,067	3,58,758
			Net Surplus of Act. Rec.	31,91,309
Deduct Charges - - -	4,42,20,476	4,78,06,115	Net Surplus of Act. Cha.	35,85,639
Net Revenues, - CR.	1,91,71,561	1,87,77,231	Deficiency of Net Rev.	3,94,330

CHARGES.

	Estimated Amount 1800-1.	Actual Amount paid and due 1800-1801.	Surplus in Ac- tual Charges.	Deficiency in Actual Charges.
Civil.—Mint Charges, - - CR.	1,74,000	1,76,943	2,943	
Post Office Charges - - -	1,97,200	2,07,682	10,482	
Charges of the Residency of Be- nares - - - - -	6,53,080	7,64,530	1,11,450	
Charges of the Resident's Office, Lucknow - - - - -	2,32,000	2,34,938	2,938	
Other Charges of the Civil De- partment - - - - -	35,97,508	44,31,000	8,33,492	
Total Civil Charges, CR.	48,53,788	58,15,093	9,61,305	
Judicial.—Supreme Court of Judi- cature, and Law Charges -	4,76,760	5,62,767	86,007	
Charges of the Adawlut and Po- lice - - - - -	43,07,776	44,63,536	1,55,760	
Total Judicial Charges, CR.	47,84,536	50,26,303	2,41,767	
Military.—Charges on the Com- pany's Account - - - -	1,27,98,943	1,43,08,031		
Ditto on the Vizier's Account	1,06,94,537	1,12,00,987		
Total Military Charges, CR.	2,34,93,480	2,55,09,018	20,15,538	
Marine Charges - - - - -	6,03,200	5,12,885		90,315
Buildings and Fortifications - -	12,47,000	11,99,637		47,363
Revenue Charges - - - - -	49,08,192	50,25,501	1,17,309	
Customs—Charges of Collections	87,000	1,16,984	29,984	
Salt—Advances and Charges -	31,08,800	35,26,659	4,17,859	
Opium—Do. Do.	11,13,600	10,53,810		59,790
Stamp Office Charges - - -	20,880	20,225		655
Total Charges, - CR.	4,42,20,476	4,78,06,115	37,83,762	1,98,123
Net Surplus of Actual Charges				35,85,639

(Errors excepted.)

East-India House, 17th June 1802.

W^m. WRIGHT, Auditor of India Accounts.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

No. IV.—*An Account of the Annual REVENUES of the East-India Company, at the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, for Three Years, according to the latest Advances; together with the latest Estimate of the same.*

	1798-9.	1799-1800.	1800-1.	Per Estimate, 1801-2.
Post Office Collections - Pag.	47,055	79,112	44,775	39,800
Land and Sea Customs (Mint and Coinage Duties included) -	1,44,124	1,74,975	1,64,920	1,36,905
Subs dy from the Nabob of Arcot	8,80,427	9,20,128	9,00,005	9,00,000
Carried forward - Pag.	10,71,606	11,74,215	11,09,700	10,76,705

No. IV. continued.	1799-8.	1799-1800	1800-1.	Per Estimate, 1801-2.
Brought forward + Page	10,71,606	11,74,215	11,09,700	10,76,705
Subsidy from the Rajah, and Revenues and Customs collected from Tanjore - - - -	5,37,436	7,21,326	8,18,851	11,94,884
Subsidy from the Rajah of Mysore and Revenues collected from the Ceded and Conquered Countries		16,05,255	*33,75,800	34,06,591
Subsidy from the Nizam, and Revenues of the Countries ceded in lieu of Subsidy - - - -	4,83,420	5,32,236	† 9,16,501	13,57,683
Land Revenues - - - -	21,41,664	22,08,847	23,94,497	25,17,854
Land Revenues and Customs collected in the Countries ceded in 1792 - - - -	7,38,417	6,37,076		
Farms and Licences - - - -	1,13,460	1,16,859	1,32,721	1,41,056
Revenues of Ceylon and Dutch Settlements ‡ - - - -	2,23,578	60,527	1,02,595	52,828
Total Revenues, + Page	53,58,091	70,56,341	88,50,669	97,47,601

* The Revenue of the Countries ceded in 1792, and of those conquered in 1799, are now included together in the Accounts received from Madras.

† The Cessions from the Nizam took place in 1800.

‡ The Revenues of Ceylon ceased to be collected by the Company from October 1798.

No. V.—*An Account of the Annual CHARGES defrayed by the East-India Company, at the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, and the Settlements subordinate to the *&c.*, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.*

	1798-9.	1799-1800.	1800-1.	Per Estimate, 1801-2.
Post Office Charges, - - Page	32,048	46,536	39,624	39,716
Civil and Judicial Charges - -	3,44,656	3,90,751	3,07,296	3,31,589
Military Charges (including King's Troops) - - - - -	64,03,429	56,52,878	78,24,695	83,53,171
Buildings and Fortifications -	46,141	30,015	1,04,990	84,571
Charges on the Revenues and Customs - - - - -	9,37,220	7,14,591	9,77,467	9,62,665
Charges on the Revenues of the Countries ceded in 1792 - -	1,78,361	2,09,224		
Charges on the Revenues of Tanjore - - - - -	97,675	1,72,283	5,89,988	4,68,853
Charges collecting the Revenues of Ceylon and Dutch Settlements, including charges of Dutch Prisoners	*1,64,484	2,20,780	2,14,937	63,019
Charges and Stipends in Mysore, and in the Ceded and Conquered Countries - - - -		2,27,643	†8,42,226	8,85,794
Charges on the Revenues of the Countries ceded by the Nizam			52,674	2,08,900
Total Charges, - - Page	82,04,014	76,64,701	1,10,13,897	1,13,98,278
Deduct Revenues - - -	53,09,581	70,56,341	88,50,669	97,47,601
Net Charges, - - Page	28,94,433	6,08,360	21,63,228	16,50,677

* Including, since October 1798, the Remittances to Ceylon. † Vide above, Note *

No. VI.—A Comparison of the Estimated and Actual Amount of the REVENUES of the East-India Company, at the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, for the year 1800-1; and of the CHARGES defrayed, for the same Year, by the said Company, in the said Presidency and Settlements, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars.

REVENUES.

	Est. Amount to be received for 1800-1.	Act. Amount received in 1800-1.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in actual Receipts.
Post Office Collections, - - - - - Pag ^a	33,296	44,775	11,479	
Land and Sea Customs - - - - -	1,32,843	1,64,925	32,082	
Subsidy from the Nabob of Arcot	9,00,000	9,00,000		
Subsidy from the Rajah of Tanjore, and Revenues collected from his Countries - - - - -	10,17,776	8,18,851		1,98,925
Subsidy from the Rajah of Mysore, and Revenues of the Ceded Countries 1792, and Conquered Countries 1799 - - - - -	27,08,878	*33,75,800	6,66,922	
Subsidy from the Nizam, and Rev. of the Countries ceded by him	9,46,106	9,16,505		29,601
Land Revenues - - - - -	22,66,953	23,94,497	1,27,544	
Farms and Licences - - - - -	1,27,690	1,32,721	5,031	
Revenues of Dutch Settlements	59,140	1,02,595	43,455	
Total Revenues, - - - - - Pag^a	81,92,682	88,50,669	8,86,513	2,28,526
Net Surplus of Actual Receipts				6,57,987

* See * in No. 4:

CHARGES.

	Estimated Amount in 1800-1.	Actual Amount paid and due 1800-1.	Surplus in the Actual Charges.	Deficiency in the Actual Charges.
Post Office Charges, - - - - - Pag ^a	29,000	39,624	10,624	
Civil Charges - - - - -	3,24,150	3,59,134	34,984	
Military Charges (including King's Troops) - - - - -	68,27,848	76,49,695	8,21,847	
Buildings and Fortifications -	80,000	1,04,990	24,990	
Charges on Revenues and Customs	8,86,044	9,35,404	49,360	
Charges on Revenues and Customs of Ceded and Conquered Countries, including Mysore Stipends	5,46,090	8,42,226	2,96,136	
Charges on Revenues of Tanjore	5,35,832	5,59,988	24,156	
Charges of Ceylon and Dutch Settlements, including Prisoners -	1,85,818	1,89,541	3,723	
Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs of the Countries ceded by the Nizam - - - - -	} Not estimated.	52,674	52,674	
Total Charges, - - - - - Pag^a		1,07,33,276	13,18,494	
Deduct Revenues - - -	81,92,682	88,50,669	6,57,987	{ Net Surplus of actual Receipts
Net Charges, - - - - - Pag^a	12,22,100	18,82,607	6,60,507	
				{ Surplus of actual net Charges.

(Errors excepted.)

East-India House, 17th June 1802.

W^m. WRIGHT, Auditor of India Accounts.

BOMBAY.

No. VII.—*An Account of the Annual REVENUES of the East-India Company, at the Presidency of BOMBAY, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.*

	1798-9.	1799-1800	1800-1.	Per Estimate, 1801-2.
Land Revenues, - - - - R ^s	3,28,950	2,78,791	4,01,159	4,23,930
Customs and Duties - - - -	5,74,277	6,21,150	9,46,710	8,95,840
Farms and Licences - - - -	3,80,199	3,78,962	5,95,906	7,15,000
Subsidy from Rajah of Travencore	3,81,457	3,81,457	3,81,457	3,81,457
Revenue from the Ceded Countries	*16,64,774	20,34,423	2,21,052	
Total Revenues, - R ^s	33,29,657	36,94,783	25,46,284	24,16,227

* Transferred to Fort St. George, from 1st July 1800.

No. VIII.—*An Account of the Annual CHARGES defrayed by the East-India Company, at the Presidency of BOMBAY, &c. as above.*

	1798-9.	1799-1800.	1800-1.	Per Estimate, 1801-2.
Civil Charges, - - - - R ^s	12,75,817	14,59,631	12,69,416	12,99,240
Marine Charges - - - -	5,09,261	12,99,316	13,56,455	11,80,200
Military Charges - - - -	80,17,670	92,36,903	80,42,672	72,47,100
Buildings and Fortifications -	2,26,037	2,90,170	1,91,226	3,19,800
Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs - - - -	1,52,206	1,91,144	4,92,806	*4,86,735
Ditto of the ceded Countries - -	6,91,971	8,10,057	1,81,144	
Total Charges - -	1,08,72,962	1,32,87,221	1,15,33,719	1,05,36,075
Deduct Revenues - -	33,29,657	36,94,783	25,46,284	24,16,227
Net Charges, - R ^s	75,33,305	95,92,438	89,87,435	81,19,848

* See * above.

No. IX.—*A Comparison of The Estimated and Actual Amount of the REVENUES of the East-India Company, at the Presidency of BOMBAY, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, for the Year 1800-1, and of the CHARGES defrayed by the said Company, in the said Presidency, &c.*

REVENUES.

	Est. Amount to be received	Act. Amount received.	Surplus in the Act. Receipts	Deficiency in Act. Receipts.
Land Revenues, - - - - R ^s	4,34,730	4,01,159		33,571
Customs - - - -	8,25,100	9,46,710	1,21,610	
Farms and Licences - - - -	6,46,200	5,95,906		50,294
Revenues, &c. in Ceded Countries	3,88,400	2,21,052		1,62,348
Subsidy from Rajah of Travencore	3,81,457	3,81,457		
Total Revenues, - R ^s	26,70,887	25,46,284	1,21,610	2,46,213
Net Deficiency in Actual Revenues				1,24,603

CHARGES.

	Est. Amount	Act. Amount.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
Civil Charges, - - - - R ^s	14,80,200	13,43,713		1,36,487
Marine Charges - - - -	13,55,000	14,97,647	1,42,647	
Military Charges - - - -	53,05,284	81,29,510	26,24,226	
Carried forward, - R ^s	83,40,484	1,09,70,870	27,66,873	1,36,487

Brought forward - R ^s	83,40,484	1,09,70,870	27,66,873	1,36,487
Buildings and Fortifications - -	3,07,000	1,91,226		1,15,774
Charges of Revenues and Customs	3,68,300	5,32,312	1,64,012	
Ditto of the Ceded Countries - -	1,48,600	1,20,490		28,110
Total Charges - - R ^s	91,64,384	1,18,14,898	29,30,885	2,80,371
Deduct Revenues - -	26,70,887	25,46,284		
Net Charges, - - R ^s	64,93,497	92,68,614		
Net Surplus in Actual Charges -				26,50,514
Net Deficiency in Actual Revenues				1,24,603
Surplus in Actual Net Charges -				27,75,117

(Errors excepted.)

East-India House, 17th June 1802.

W^m. WRIGHT, Auditor of India Accounts.

No. X.—An Account of the Annual CHARGES defrayed by the East-India Company, for the Management of their Trade and Commerce, in BENGAL, at MADRAS, and at BOMBAY, so far as the same can be distinguished from the Civil or other Charges respectively, for three Years, according to the latest Advices, together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1798-9.	1799-1800.	1800-1.	Per Estimate, 1801-2.
Bengal—Charges at the Presidency and Subordinates, - - - CR ^s	13,59,327	19,32,433	16,30,751	11,52,831
Madr ^s as—Ditto - - - - Pag ^s	2,00,000	3,54,630	2,05,937	1,90,539
Bombay—Ditto - - - - Rup ^s	2,73,531	2,77,824	2,67,093	3,04,000

No. X. (a)—An Account of the EXPENCES of the Residency of FORT MARLBOROUGH and its Dependencies, for Three Years, as above.

	1797-8.	1798-9.	1799-1800.	Per Estimate, 1800-1.
Civil Charges, - - - Dollars	181,241	163,411	117,506	146,000
Military Charges - - - -	220,217	237,910	179,623	156,200
Buildings and Fortifications - -	57,521	86,011	33,928	26,500
Total Charges, - Dollars	458,979	484,332	331,058	328,700
Deduct, Revenues arising from Customs, Farms, and Licences - -	23,376	24,510	35,933	32,556
Net Charges, - Dollars	435,603	459,822	295,125	296,141

No. X. (b)—Amount of the EXPENCES of the Island of ST. HELENA, and the Factory of CANTON, for three Years, as above.

ST. HELENA.		1797-8.	1798-9.	1799-1800.
Civil Charges - - - - - £.		10,039	12,351	13,558
Military Charges - - - - -		38,488	39,796	37,916
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -		8,514	6,008	3,946
Total Charges - £.		57,041	58,155	55,420
Deduct Revenues arising from Rents, &c. -		777	1,107	1,218
Net Charges - £.		56,262	57,048	54,202
CANTON.		1798-9.	1799-1800.	1800-1801.
Factory Charges - - - - - Tales		106,652	113,660	130,152
At 6s. 8d. per Tale - Sterling		£. 35,550	£. 37,886	£. 43,384

(Errors excepted.)

East-India House, 17th June 1802.

W^m. WRIGHT, Auditor of India Accounts.

No. XI.—**ABSTRACT ESTIMATE** of the Probable Resources and Disbursements.

<i>Dr.</i> —To Balance—Amount remaining in the several Departments on 30th April 1801 :			
<i>Civil Department</i> —General	- - - -	26,05,408	
Judicial	- - - -	1,95,301	
Revenue	- - - -	14,00,842	
Commercial	- - - -	4,22,785	
Marine	- - - -	29,356	
		<hr/>	46,53,692
<i>Military Department</i> ,	- - - -	-	3,43,563
			<hr/>

49,97,255

RESOURCES.

<i>Civil Department</i> —General—Mint Duties	-	60,000	
Post Office Collections	-	2,00,000	
Durbar Presents, &c.	-	15,000	
Stamp Duties	-	4,25,000	
		<hr/>	7,00,000
Judicial—Licences for the Sale of Spirits, Fees, and Fines, &c.	-	-	5,00,000
Revenue—Land Revenues: Expected Collections in Bengal, Bahar, Orissa, and Benares	2,72,40,000		
Balance of former Years	-	27,40,000	
Collections, on Account Syer, &c.	-	8,20,000	
		<hr/>	3,08,00,000
Commercial—Salt: Expected Receipt from the Sale of	-	84,00,000	
Opium Ditto Ditto	-	32,00,000	
Customs: Expected Collections at Calcutta, Benares, Patna, &c.	-	19,50,000	
Town Duties	-	8,50,000	
		<hr/>	1,44,00,000
Marine—Pension Fund	-	25,000	
Moorings at Diamond Harbour	-	1,000	
		<hr/>	26,000
			<hr/>
<i>Military Department</i> —Army Subsidy to be received from the Vizier	-	-	4,64,26,000
			<hr/>
			70,54,429
			<hr/>

5,34,80,429

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

<i>Civil Department</i> —General—Notes expected to be issued on Transfer from Madras and Bombay, and Supplies to Bencoolen	-	5,00,000	
Amount of Bills expected to be outstanding on 30th April 1802	-	35,00,000	
Loan at Eight per Cent.	-	10,95,000	
Sale of Grain	-	3,00,000	
Sale of Imports	-	20,00,000	
Bills to be drawn for the Purposes of the Sinking Fund, including Remittances to be made on Account of Voluntary Contributions	-	21,86,680	
Subscriptions to the Transfer Remittance	-	6,70,000	
Bombay Presidency.—Postage of Letters over land	-	-	12,000
Prince of Wales's Island.—Advances to the Bengal Troops serving there	-	-	1,10,000
Nawab Saudit Ali Khawn.—On Account of Stipends and Expence, including Arrears of the Troops serving in his Dominions, above the Strength stipulated for in Treaty of 1798	-	-	76,58,071

Carried forward *Sicca Rupees* 1,80,31,751Carried forward *Sicca Rupees* 5,84,77,884

STATE PAPERS.

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Disbursements of the Bengal Government, from 1st May 1801, to 30th April 1802

By Ordinary Disbursements— <i>Cr.</i>	
<i>Civil Department</i> —General—Durbar Charges,	
Embassy to Native Courts, &c.	14,30,000
Stipends and Allowances of the Nizamut	18,59,200
Mint and Assay Offices	1,50,000
Post Office Charges	1,65,000
Salaries, Establishments, &c.	18,99,700
	<hr/> 55,03,900
<i>Judicial</i> —Supreme Court and Law Charges	
Adawlut Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut, including Provincial Courts of Appeal	4,69,650
City and Zillah Adawluts	20,81,000
Provincial Police	19,55,600
Diet of Prisoners, Pensions to Hill Chiefs, &c.	6,48,000
Calcutta Police, Coroner, Court of Requests, &c.	3,11,000
	<hr/> 1,47,000
	46,12,250
<i>Revenue</i> —Board of Revenue, and Establishments at the Presidency	
Established Charges in the Provinces	3,22,000
Pensions, and Charitable Allowances, &c.	15,01,000
Allowance, &c. to the Rajah of Benares	5,63,000
	<hr/> 1,87,000
	25,73,000
<i>Commercial</i> —Board of Trade, and Offices at the Presidency	
Established Charges at the Factories and Aurungs	4,84,320
Salt : Advances and Charges	3,09,500
Opium : Ditto Ditto	25,20,000
Customs : Charges of Collection	8,35,000
	<hr/> 2,52,680
	44,01,500
<i>Marine</i> —Established and Contingent Charges	
	<hr/> 6,45,000
	1,77,35,650
<i>Military Department</i> —Pay and Allowances to the several Corps, including King's Troops	
Off-reckoning Stoppages	1,75,20,000
Extraordinaries	5,20,000
Stores	1,00,000
Buildings and Repairs	5,00,000
	<hr/> 2,60,000
	1,89,00,000
	<hr/> 3,66,35,650
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.	
<i>Civil Department</i> —General—Treasury Bills in Circulation on 30th April, 1801, payable Nine Months after Date	
Interest on the Bonded and other Debts	1,07,34,000
Bills payable on Account of the other Presidencies, &c.	80,00,000
Commissioners for the Management of the Sinking Fund	36,00,000
Notes and Bonds to be subscribed to the Remittance	21,86,680
Arrears of Establishments and Allowances	6,50,000
Principal of Bonds or Notes to be paid off	3,00,000
Loans at 12 per Cent. to be paid off, or renewed in the current year	1,20,000
	<hr/> 18,00,000
	2,73,90,680
Nawaub Sandit Ali Khawn, Stipends payable on his Account	
French War—Subsistence to the Inhabitants at Chandernagore, and French prisoners	2,12,500
Dutch War—Ditto Ditto Chinsurah	2,10,000
Danish War—Ditto, Danish King's and Company's Servants	84,000
	<hr/> 53,000
	2,79,50,180
Carried forward	<i>Sicca Rupees</i>
Carried forward	<i>Sicca Rupees</i> 3,66,35,650

No. XI.—Continued.

	Brought forward	<i>Sicca Rupees</i> 5,84,77,684
	Brought forward	<i>Sicca Rupees</i> 1,80,31,751
Commissioners for Management of Sinks Fund	4,30,000	
French War.—Rents at Chandernagore	22,000	
Dutch War.—Rents at Chinsurah	12,000	
Danish War.—Receipts from the Produce of		
Captured Property	53,000	
Sebundy Off-reckonings	35,600	
	<hr/>	1,85,84,351
Revenue—Tuckavy Advances, to be repaid	30,000	
Commercial—Sale of Exports	50,000	
	<hr/>	1,86,64,351
<i>Military Department</i> —Off-reckoning Stoppages	5,20,000	
Stoppages of Pay & Batta from Sick in Hosp ^{ls}	65,000	
Collections from the Military Buzars	1,35,000	
	<hr/>	7,20,000
	<hr/>	1,93,84,351
Amount to be supplied by Remittances of Bullion from Eng- land and China, or by the Issue of Treasury Bills, or other		
Loan, to be raised in Bengal		1,73,00,000

STATE PAPERS.

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No. XI—*Continued.*

	Brought forward	Sicca Rupees
Brought forward	2,79,50,180	3,66,35,630
Sebundy Off- reckonings	-	35,600
Buildings, and Purchase of Dead Stock	-	2,00,000
College at Fort William—Professors, and other Officers	1,08,000	
Table Expenses, House Rent, and Contingences	2,42,000	
		3,50,000
Expedition to Egypt—Supplies	-	24,00,000
Advances for the Service of His Majesty's Ships	1,00,000	
Ditto to the Commanders of the Chartered and Extra Ships	1,00,000	
		2,00,000
Supplies to other Presidencies and Settlements.		
Fort St. George—Bills to be drawn on Account of that Government	52,00,000	
Other Supplies, including Moluccas	13,00,000	
		65,00,000
Bombay—Bills to be drawn on Account of that Government	54,00,000	
Other Supplies	6,00,000	
		60,00,000
Ceylon—Supplies to that Island	-	20,00,000
Fort Marlborough—Supplies to that Residency	-	5,00,000
Prince of Wales's Island—Supplies to that Island	-	3,50,000
Canton—Supplies to the Supra Cargoes	-	10,00,000
St. Helena, Cape of Good Hope, &c.—Supplies	-	3,50,000
		4,78,35,780
Judicial—Building Jails, &c. in the Mofussil	-	1,00,000
Revenue—Tuckavy Advances	30,000	
Loan from the Rajah of Benares	58,600	
Bills payable on Account of Remittances	54,000	
		1,42,600
Commercial—Advances for the Provision of the Investment	42,00,000	
Commission to the Agents, including Arrears of last Year	2,00,000	
Mirzapore Distillery	1,00,000	
		45,00,000
Marine—Advances for building Pilot Schooners, &c.	-	1,00,000
Military Department—Off Reckonings, including the Advances to Contractors for clothing the Army	4,00,000	
Purchase of Horses for the Cavalry	2,00,000	
Board of Superintendence for the Breed of Cattle	45,000	
Buildings and Repairs of Fortifications in the Vizier's Dominions	2,00,000	
Depot at Bandel Farm	80,000	
		9,25,000
		5,36,03,380
Balance—Amount expected to remain in the several Departments on 30th April 1802,	-	49,23,005
(Errors excepted.)		
Wm. WRIGHT, Auditor of India Accounts.	Sicca Rupees	9,51,62,035

No. XII.—*ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Probable Resources and D*

Dr.—To Balances—Amount remaining in the following Departments on
30th April 1801.

<i>Civil Department—General</i>	-	-	-	28,76,448
Revenue	-	-	-	17,58,613
Commercial	-	-	-	1,32,118
Marine	-	-	-	250
				<hr/> 29,67,429
<i>Military Department</i>	-	-	-	6,15,480
				<hr/> 35,82,909

RESOURCES.

<i>Civil Department—General—Post Office Collections</i>				39,8000
Revenue—Land Revenues, Current Year,				20,82,822
Ditto Balances	-	-	-	3,54,636
Customs and Duties	-	-	-	1,46,333
Ceded and Conquered Countries.				
Land Revenues, Current Year	-	-	-	36,37,749
Ditto Balances	-	-	-	2,26,525
Salt: Expected Receipt from Sale of				39,260
				<hr/> 65,37,325
				65,77,125
<i>Military Department—Subsidy from Nabob of Arcot</i>	6,35,295			
Peshcush from the Polygars	-	-	-	2,64,703
Subsidy from the Rajah of Mysore	-	-	-	7,00,000
Ditto, and Peshcush from Rajah of Tanjore	11,94,884			
				<hr/> 27,94,884
				93,72,009

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

<i>Civil Department—General—Bonds expected to be issued</i>	-			532
Ditto, on Account Decennial Loan	-	-	-	1,00,000
Account Deposits	-	-	-	4,000
Sale of Imports and Marine Stores	-	-	-	1,78,835
Bills on Court of Directors	-	-	-	2,87,466
Supplies from other Presidencies.				
Columbo—To be received for Bills	-	-	-	34,059
Molucca Islands—To be received for Sale of Spices				1,00,000
Nabob of Arcot—Account of his private Creditors	6,21,105			
Tinnevelly Fees and Toddy Licences	-	-	-	53,953
				<hr/> 6,75,058
Rajah of Mysore—Amount Pensions paid to sun-				
dry Persons lately in Service of Hyder Ally and				
Tippoo	-	-	-	33,287
Sale of Grounds in Black Town	-	-	-	80,000

Carried forward *Pagodas* 14,93,237
Carried forward *Pagodas* 1,29,54,918

ments of the MADRAS Government, from 1st May 1801, to 30th April 1802.

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—Cr.		Pagodas.
<i>Civil Department</i> —General—Governor's Office, Dur-		
bar Charges, &c. including the Residents	85,050	
Salaries of the Governor and Council	74,000	
Ditto and Establishments, &c. including Pensions		
to sundry Persons late in the Service of Tippoo		
Sulkaun and Hyder Ally	2,40,939	
Stipends, &c. to Tippoo's Family	1,47,687	
Allowance to Rajah of Tanjore	2,70,517	
Ditto to late Rajah of Tanjore	25,000	
Paym ^t expected to be made to Rajah of Cochin	56,885	
	<hr/>	9,00,078
Judicial—Recorder's Court	20,319	
Expected Increase in Establish ^t of Supr. Court	15,000	
Court of Requests, &c. Offices and Law Charges	25,200	
	<hr/>	60,519
Revenue—Salaries and Allowances	43,875	
Charges on Collections, Customs, Pensions, &c.	7,13,841	
Ceded Countries Ditto	7,80,206	
Tanjore Ditto	1,73,336	
Peshcuah to the Nizam	2,00,000	
	<hr/>	19,11,258
Commercial—Charges and Allowances	1,14,368	
Marine—Establishments and Charges	17,401	
	<hr/>	30,03,624
<i>Military Department</i> —Estab. Allowances and Charges		
Off-reckonings	1,52,000	
Buildings and Repairs	40,000	
Stores	65,000	
	<hr/>	73,47,000
		<hr/>

1,03,50,624

EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Civil Department</i> —General—Bonds and Certificates	
expected to be paid off	26,31,380
Ditto by Bills on England	39,892
Ditto by Sale of Ground	80,000
Sinking Fund, probable Amount to be paid	1,38,000
Interest on Bonded and other Debts	5,90,000
Account Deposits	1,875
Advances to Commanders of Europe Ships	6,116
Allowances to Officers of His Majesty's Squadron	30,000
<i>Supplies to other Presidencies.</i>	
Bengal—To be paid for Bills drawn by Envoy	
to Persia	21,571
Ditto to Bengal Troops	1,82,436
	<hr/>
Columbo—Bills to be drawn from Ceylon	2,04,007
Amboyna and Banda—Batta, &c. to the troops	73,000
Charges, Collections, &c.	2,10,000
Goods expected to be sent	68,610
	<hr/>
Nabob of Arcot, to be paid His Highnesses Cr ^s	2,98,610
Rajah of Tanjore—Ditto	6,21,105
French, Dutch, and Spanish prisoners	3,920
Payments to Civil Establishments at Tranquebar	1,10,289
Buildings and Dead Stock	9,401
To be paid Sir P. Joddrell, on account of Nabob	42,000
Ditto—account Survey of Mysore	1,200
	<hr/>

Carried forward Pagodas 48,97,795

Carried forward Pagodas 1,03,50,624

No. XII.—Continued.

	Brought forward	Pagodas	1,29,54,918
	Brought forward	Pagodas	14,93,237
Revenue—Tuckavy Advances, Fines and Forfeitures	5,07,921		
French Possessions, Revenues from	-	34,373	
Dutch Settlements, Ditto	-	52,828	
		<u>5,95,122</u>	
Commercial—Sale of Exports	-	6,291	
Marine—Light-House Duties	-	1,230	
		<u>20,95,880</u>	
			1,50,50,798
To Balance—Being the Amount which the expected Demands exceed the expected Resources	-	-	58,16,113

East-India House, 17th June 1802.

Total Pagodas - 2,08,66,911

No. XIII.—ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Probable Resources and Dis-

Dr.—To Balance, Amount remaining in the several Departments on the 30th April 1801.

Civil Department—General	-	-	-	2,39,205	Ruppes.
Revenue	-	-	-	97,716	
Commercial	-	-	-	1,38,264	
Marine	-	-	-	526	
				<u>4,75,511</u>	
Military Department	-	-	-	2,80,167	
				<u>7,55,678</u>	

ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

Civil Department—General—Post Office Collections,					
Mint Duties, and Wheel Tax	-	-	-	1,34,000	
Judicial—Provincial Courts, Fees, and Fines	-	-	-	22,000	
Revenue—Land Revenues, Farms, and Licences, at the Presidency	-	-	-	3,04,000	
Ditto Ditto at the Subordinates	-	-	-	3,71,030	
Ditto Ditto in the Ceded Countries	-	-	-	4,56,400	
				<u>11,31,430</u>	
Customs and Duties, at the Presidency	-	-	-	4,90,040	
Ditto Ditto at the Subordinates	-	-	-	1,41,300	
Ditto Ditto in the Ceded Countries	-	-	-	50,500	
				<u>6,81,840</u>	
Commercial—Hire of Luggage Boats	-	-	-	17,000	
Marine—Hire of Dry Docks, Light House, Duty, &c.	-	-	-	41,000	
				<u>20,27,270</u>	
Military Department—Subsidy from the Rajah of Travencore				3,81,457	
				<u>24,08,727</u>	

Carried forward Ruppes 31,64,405

No. XX.—Continued.

	Brought forward	Pagodas	
		48,97,795	1,03,50,622
Judicial—Deposits to be repaid	-	4,111	
Revenue—Tuckavy Advances	-	4,65,560	
French Possessions, Charges collecting Revenues	-	5,723	
Sundry Charges	-	46,639	
Salt Advances and Charges	-	15,430	
Customs, estimated Drawbacks	-	9,000	
Malacca, Salary to Receiver of Revenue	-	1,412	
		5,43,764	
Commercial—Advances for the Investment	-	7,00,000	
Purchase of Stores, &c.	-	4,708	
		7,04,708	
			61,50,378
Military Department—Extra. Expences of Secret Expedition	-	3,09,000	
Arrears of Off-reckonings	-	1,23,000	
Purchase of Grain, Provisions and Horses	-	2,90,000	
For the Stud	-	25,000	
Stores	-	36,000	
			7,83,000
Amount expected to remain in the Hands of the Officers in the different Departments on 30th April 1802			1,72,84,002 35,82,909
		Pagodas	2,08,66,911
(Errors Excepted.)			

W^m. WRIGHT, Auditor of India Accounts.

Disbursements of the BOMBAY Government, from 1st May 1801, to 30th April 1802

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.—Cr.

Civil Department—General—Salaries of Governor and Council	-	2,20,000	
Salaries to the Establishments at the Presidency	-	4,07,100	
House Repairs, Pensions, repairing Roads, &c.	-	1,90,940	
Post Office at the Presidency and Subordinates	-	17,300	
Salaries, Allowances, &c. at the Subordinates	-	2,61,100	
			10,96,440
Judicial—Recorder's Court Estab. and Contingencies	-	92,600	
Police Establishment and Law Charges, &c.	-	26,400	
Country Courts	-	1,33,600	
Revenue—Charges Collection at the Presidency	-	33,500	
Ditto at the Subordinates	-	1,04,600	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	-	15,600	
Stipends to Nabob, &c. Surat	-	1,17,335	
			5,23,635
Commercial—Charges not put upon Goods at the Presidency	-	44,000	
Ditto Ditto at the Subordinates	-	74,000	
Ditto Ditto in Malabar	-	30,000	
			1,48,000
Charges collecting Customs at the Presidency	-	24,000	
Ditto at the Subordinates	-	47,000	
			71,000
Marine—Bombay Marine Vessels	-	5,15,000	
Purchase of Marine Stores to Cruizers, &c.	-	2,69,000	
Marine Office Charges and Establishment, &c.	-	3,03,000	
			10,87,000
‡ K	Carried forward	Ruppes	29,26,075

No. XIII.—Continued.		Brought forward	Rupess
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.			
<i>Civil Department</i> —General—Subscription Loan		3,85,000	31,64,405
Bills of Exchange payable	-	6,00,000	
Treasury Bills to be issued	-	40,00,000	
Other Loans that may be opened	-	20,00,000	
Sale of Imports	-	9,00,000	
Sale of Presents	-	5,000	
Stores expended	-	8,00,000	
Bills on the Court of Directors	-	9,00,000	
Consignment of Treasure	-	15,60,000	
Nabob of Surat	-	30,000	
		<hr/>	
Bengal Presid.—Certificates for Bills on England	-	10,000	
Ditto for Bengal Notes	-	40,000	
Bills of Exchange to be drawn	-	54,00,000	
Disbursements on Account this Presidency	-	1,00,000	
		<hr/>	55,50,000
Fort St. George Presidency—Disbursements on			3,00,000
Account this Presidency	-	1,00,000	
Advances to Commercial Residents	-	2,00,000	
		<hr/>	
Revenue—Tuckavy, and Advances to Tobacco			19,500
Farmers	-	-	
Marine—Sale of Stores	-	6,03,400	6,11,200
Advances to Surat Artificers	-	6,000	
Estates of deceased Mariners, Stoppages on Account Greenwich Hospital, &c.	-	1,800	
		<hr/>	
Commercial—Sale of Country Goods	-	-	2,000
Sale of Grain	-	-	3,50,000
		<hr/>	
			1,80,12,700
<i>Military Department</i> —Sale of Stores		1,20,000	3,20,000
Advances to Contractors	-	2,00,000	
		<hr/>	
			1,83,32,700
To Balance, being the Amount which the Expected Demands exceed the Expected Resources		-	26,78,507

No. XIII.—Continued.

	Brought forward	Rupees
<i>Military Department</i> —Established Allowances and		29,26,075
Charges, including King's Troops and Arrears	35,80,000	
Extraordinaries, including Foreign Service	60,00,000	
Stores	6,00,000	
Contractors	2,00,000	
Repairs to Fortifications and Buildings	1,90,000	
	75,70,000	
		1,04,96,075

EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Civil Depart.</i> —General—In' on Promissory Notes	14,00,000	
Bills of Exchange payable	9,44,000	
Notes expected to be paid off	3,00,000	
Subscribed for Bills on England	10,000	
Ditto Bengal Notes	40,000	
Bond Debts advertised for Paym't not demanded	10,000	
Treasury Bills received in Payment	4,00,000	
Sundry Balances due the Merchants	14,57,557	
Seringapatam Loan	3,16,900	
Ten per Cent. Loan	24,50,000	
Nine per Cent. Loan	3,00,000	
Remittance Loan	2,00,000	
Premium on Subscription Loan	75,500	
Building a Jail	90,000	
Charter Party Payments to Ships	51,000	
Church and Charity School Fund	4,000	
	80,48,957	
Supplies to other Presidencies.		
Bengal—Disbursements on acc't. that Presidency	1,08,000	
Bills drawn on Account Persian Embassy	1,34,080	
Treasure, and Bills drawn from Red Sea	5,00,000	
	7,42,080	
Fort St. George—Disb. on acc't. that Presidency	2,12,000	
Supplies to Canara and Malabar	2,00,000	
Bills drawn by Malabar Commissioners	5,00,000	
	9,12,000	
Canton—Investment of Cotton and Sandal Wood	12,30,000	
Revenue—Advances to Tobacco Farmers	12,900	
Nabob of Surat, &c. Pensions	1,24,800	
	1,37,700	
Marine—House Rent, Squadron Account	10,500	
Purchase of Stores, and building new Vessels	4,32,000	
Outfit of Expedition to Red Sea	17,000	
Balance due Paymaster	11,500	
	4,71,000	
Commercial—Charges of Merchandize	2,03,000	
Balances due	1,87,200	
Advances for Investment	12,08,000	
	15,98,200	
Purchase of Grain	5,00,000	
	1,36,39,937	
<i>Military Department</i> —Balance due Paymaster	39,600	
	1,36,79,537	
	Rupees	2,41,75,612

(Errors Excepted.)

W^m. WRIGHT, Auditor of India Accounts.
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No. XIV.—A GENERAL ABSTRACT of the ESTIMATES of the Revenues and Charges of the Presidencies of FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, and BOMBAY, from 1st May 1801, to 30th April 1802.

REVENUES.	Fort Wm	Fort St. George.		Bombay.		Total.
	CRs.	Pags.	CRs.	Rups.	CRs.	CRs.
Mint Duties - - - - -	69,600	—	—	—	—	69,600
Post Office Collections - - -	2,34,784	39,880	1,69,150	—	—	4,08,034
Benares Revenue and Customs	50,27,440	—	—	—	—	50,27,440
Subsidy from the Nabob of Oude	1,67,54,460	—	—	—	—	1,67,54,460
Ditto—Nabob of Arcot - - -	—	9,00,000	38,25,000	—	—	38,25,000
Ditto—Rajah, and Revenues and Customs collected from Tanjore - - - - -	—	11,94,884	50,78,257	—	—	50,78,257
Ditto—Nizam, and Revenues of the Countries ceded in lieu of Subsidy - - - - -	—	15,57,683	57,70,153	—	—	57,70,153
Ditto—Rajah of Travencore - - -	—	—	—	3,81,497	4,42,490	4,42,490
Ditto—Rajah of Mysore, and Revenues from the Ceded and Conquered Countries - - -	—	34,06,591	1,44,78,012	—	—	1,44,78,012
Land Revenues - - - - -	7,12,80,460	25,17,854	1,07,00,879	4,82,950	4,91,759	4,24,73,198
Judicial Fees and Fines, &c. - -	5,27,800	—	—	—	—	5,27,800
Stamp Duties - - - - -	4,93,000	—	—	—	—	4,98,000
Customs - - - - -	26,68,000	1,36,905	5,81,846	8,95,840	10,39,174	42,89,020
Farms and Licences - - - - -	—	1,41,056	5,99,488	7,15,000	8,29,440	14,28,894
Salt, Sale of - - - - -	97,44,000	—	—	—	—	97,44,000
Opium, Ditto - - - - -	57,12,000	—	—	—	—	57,12,000
Revenues of Ceylon and Dutch Settlements - - - - -	—	52,828	2,24,519	—	—	2,24,519
Total Revenues - - -	7,04,11,644	97,47,601	4,14,27,504	24,16,227	28,02,829	11,47,41,771
Deduct Charges - - -	4,58,92,007	Deduct Total Charges - - -				10,64,86,535
Net Revenues - - -	2,46,89,637	Total Net Revenues - - - CRs.				82,55,236

CHARGES.	Fort Wm	Fort St. George.		Bombay.		Total.
	CRs.	Pags.	CRs.	Rups.	CRs.	CRs.
Civil.						
Mint Charges - - - - -	1,74,000	—	—	—	—	1,74,000
Post Office Charges - - - - -	1,91,400	39,716	1,68,793	—	—	3,60,193
Charges of Resident of Benares	9,26,376	—	—	—	—	9,26,376
Charges of Resident's Office, &c at Lucknow - - - - -	2,82,460	—	—	—	—	2,82,460
Other Charges of the Civil Establishment - - - - -	38,53,636	9,31,589	14,09,253	12,99,240	15,07,118	67,70,007
Total Civil Charges - - -	54,27,872	9,71,305	15,78,016	12,99,240	15,07,118	85,13,016
Judicial.						
Supreme Court, & Law Charges	5,58,134	—	—	—	—	5,58,134
Charges of the New Establishments for the Administration of Justice - - - - -	13,04,180	—	—	—	—	13,04,180
Total Judicial Charges - - -	48,62,314	—	—	—	—	48,62,314
Military Charges - - - - -	9,51,60,400	83,53,171	3,55,00,977	73,47,100	84,06,636	6,90,68,013
Marine Charges - - - - -	6,02,040	—	—	11,80,209	13,69,092	16,71,072
Buildings and Fortifications - -	8,81,600	84,571	3,59,427	5,19,800	3,70,968	10,11,995
Revenue Charges - - - - -	47,20,272	9,62,665	40,91,326	4,59,735	5,68,093	93,79,691
Ditto—of Countries ceded by the Nizam - - - - -	—	2,08,000	8,87,825	—	—	8,87,825
Ditto—of Tanjore - - - - -	—	4,68,853	19,93,625	—	—	19,93,625
Customs, Charges Collection	2,24,509	—	—	—	—	2,23,509
Stamp Duties, ditto - - - - -	52,200	—	—	—	—	52,200
Salt, Advances and Charges - -	24,23,200	—	—	—	—	24,23,200
Opium, ditto - - - - -	9,68,600	—	—	—	—	9,68,600
Charges collecting Ceylon, &c. Revenues - - - - -	—	63,019	2,67,830	—	—	2,67,830
Charges and Stipends in Mysore, and in the Ceded and Conquered Countries - - - - -	—	8,35,794	37,64,625	—	—	37,64,625
Total Charges - - -	4,58,92,007	1,13,98,278	4,84,42,681	1,05,36,075	1,22,21,847	10,64,86,535
Deduct Revenues - - -	—	97,47,601	4,14,27,504	24,16,227	28,02,829	—
Net Charges - - - - -	—	16,50,677	70,15,377	81,19,848	94,19,018	—

East-India House, 17th June 1803.

(Errors excepted)

Wm. WRIGHT, Auditor of India Accounts.

Stercotyped by A. Wilson, Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

No. XV.—*An ACCOUNT of the Amount received at the several Presidencies of FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, and BOMBAY, for Sales of Import Goods and Stores, and for Certificates on the Court of Directors, within the last Three Years respectively, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.*

SALES of IMPORT GOODS and STORES.	1798-9.	1799-1800.	1800-1.	Per Estm. 1801-2.
Bengal - - - - - CR ^a	21,75,010	20,32,326	20,93,364	23,20,000
Madras - - - - -	13,31,431	23,88,402	9,11,094	7,60,049
Bombay - - - - -	19,22,905	26,44,221	19,32,219	25,65,224
Current Rupees	54,29,406	70,64,949	49,36,677	56,45,273
Average of Three Years -	- CR ^a	58,10,344		

N. B No Receipts for Certificates.

East-India House, 17th June 1802.

(Errors excepted.)

W^m. WRIGHT, Auditor of India Accounts.

No. XVI.—*Amount of the Bond and other Debts owing by the East-India Company, at their several Presidencies in the East Indies, on the 30th April 1801; the Rates of Interest which such Debts respectively carry; and the Annual Amount of such Interest.*

BENGAL.

Current Rupees.

Debts at Interest—Loans at 12 per Cent.	SR ^a	18,04,694	
Ditto 10 per Cent.	-	1,89,916	
Ditto 8 per Cent.	-	24,81,481	
Bonds, and Notes at Ditto*	-	4,99,57,725	
Bonds and Notes at 6 per Cent.*	-	53,28,547	
Interest on the above, to 30th April 1801		35,18,384	8,20,00,000
Treasury Bills outstanding, at 12 per Cent.		1,07,34,000	
Interest thereon estimated	-	2,66,000	
			1,10,00,000
			9,30,00,000
Batta 16 per Cent.	-		1,48,80,000
			10,78,80,000
Commissioners for the Sinking Fund	-	5,04,373	
Bills outstanding, drawn by other presidencies, &c.	-	38,01,118	
Deposits	-	17,62,076	
Bonds and Notes ordered for Payment, on which Interest has ceased	-	1,75,872	
Due on Account Rohilla Donations	-	1,66,524	
Arrears and Debts—Civil Department—General	SR ^a	5,23,159	
Judicial	-	3,58,267	
Revenue	-	3,71,093	
Commercial	-	7,45,343	
Marine	-	3,04,429	
Military Department,	-	44,80,281	
			1,31,92,535
Batta 16 per Cent.	-		21,10,805
			1,53,03,340
Carried forward - - Total Bengal	- CR ^a	12,31,83,340	

* Of these there were in the Hands of the Commissioners for the Sinking Fund, CRs 65,83,298, and Interest accruing thereon, CRs 2,60,702, making together CRs 68,44,000; which should be deducted from the Total of Debts here stated. *Vide* Note to Account, No. 16, presented May 1801.

The sum of CRs 19,66,114, remaining to be drawn for by Bills on the Court for the 12 per Cent. Remittance Loan is not included above.

No. XVI.—Continued.

Brought forward *Current Rupees* 12,31,83,340

FORT ST. GEORGE.

<i>Debts at Interest</i> —Bonds at 12 per Cent. exclusive of the Remittance Loan, payable in England	Pag ^a	5,72,793
Ditto at 10 per Cent.	-	7,428
Decennial Loan Certificates, Ditto	-	17,47,821
Receipts to be exchanged for Bonds at Ditto	-	5,27,548
Treasury Bills at Ditto	-	4,65,318
		<hr/> 27,48,115
Decennial Loan Certificates at 8 per Cent.	15,36,158	
Temporary Loan Receipts, Ditto	-	1,15,490
Bonds, Ditto	-	17,52,940
		<hr/> 34,04,588
Bonds and Certificates at 6 per Cent	-	3,79,107
		<hr/>
	Pag ^a	71,04,603†
Interest on the above, computed at	-	2,75,000
		<hr/> 73,79,603
Bonds &c. undischarged, on which Interest has ceased	-	66,579
Deposits	-	1,28,668
<i>Arrears and Debts</i> —Civil Department—General	-	980
Revenue	-	1,11,720
Commercial	-	25,498
Military	-	1,11,721
		<hr/> 4,45,166

Total Fort St. George *Pag.* 78,24,769At 425 CR^a per 100 Pagodas CR^a 3,32,55,268

BOMBAY.

<i>Debts at Interest</i> —Loans at 12 per Cent. exclusive of Remittance Loan	-	24,52,291
Ditto 10 per Cent.	-	19,64,726
Ditto 9 per Cent.	-	6,66,842
Debts at Ditto	-	27,06,841
Loans at 8 per Cent.	-	14,13,448
Notes at Ditto	-	24,80,628
Ditto at 6 per Cent.	-	32,80,582
Demands bearing Interest, Rate not specified, supposed at 8 per Cent.	-	1,69,008
		<hr/>
	<i>Rupees</i>	1,51,34,366
Interest estimated	-	4,55,580
		<hr/> 1,55,89,946
Bonds advertised, not demanded	-	1,11,692
Deposits	-	2,75,023
<i>Arrears, viz.</i> —Civil	-	1,27,658
Judicial	-	14,269
Revenue	-	39,506
Commercial	-	9,707
Marine	-	8,13,328
Military	-	5,25,054
		<hr/> 14,16,237

Total Bombay *Rupees* 1,70,06,183At 116 CR^a per 100 - CR^a 1,97,27,172Carried forward *Rupees* 17,61,65,780

† Of this, Pagodas 1,81,560 had been liquidated by the Commissioners for the Sinking Fund; which should therefore be deducted.

STATE PAPERS.

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No. XVI.—*Continued.*

Brought forward Rupees 17,61,65,780

FORT MARLBOROUGH.

Paper Currency outstanding	-	-	Dollars	141,424
Bonds Ditto	-	-	-	46,502
Sundry Debts	-	-	-	50,570
Total Fort Marlborough				Dollars 238,496
At 243 CR ^s per 100				CR ^s 5,79,545
Total in India				Current Rupees 17,67,45,325

ANNUAL AMOUNT OF INTEREST ON DEBTS.

BENGAL.		Principal.		Int ^{er} est.	Curr. Rup.
On Loans and Notes	Sicca Rup.	1,25,38,694	at 12 per cent.	15,04,643	
On Ditto Ditto	-	1,89,09,169	10 ditto	18,90,917	
On Ditto Bonds and Notes	-	5,24,39,206	8 ditto	41,95,136	
On Notes	-	53,28,547	6 ditto	3,19,713	
SR ^s		8,92,15,616	-	SR ^s 79,10,409	
Batta 16 per cent.		1,42,74,498	-	-	12,65,665
Cur. Rup.		10,34,90,114	-	-	91,76,074
FORT ST. GEORGE.					
On Bonds	- Pag ^s	5,72,793	at 12 per cent.	68,735	
On Bonds, Certificates, and Notes	-	27,48,115	10 ditto	2,74,811	
On Ditto Ditto Ditto	-	34,04,588	8 ditto	2,72,367	
On Ditto and Ditto	-	3,79,107	6 ditto	22,746	
Pag ^s		71,04,603	-	Pag ^s 6,38,659	
at 425 CR ^s per 100 Pag ^s CR ^s		3,01,94,563	at 425 CR ^s per	100 P ^s	27,14,301
BOMBAY.					
On Loans	-	24,52,291	at 12 per cent.	2,94,275	
On Ditto	-	19,64,726	10 ditto	1,96,473	
On Ditto and Debts	-	33,73,683	9 ditto	3,03,631	
On Loans, Notes, and Debts	-	40,63,084	8 ditto	3,25,047	
On Notes	-	32,80,582	6 ditto	1,96,835	
Rup.		1,51,34,366	-	R ^s 13,16,261	
at 116 CR ^s per 100 Rup. CR ^s		1,75,55,864	at 116 CR ^s per	100	15,26,863
FORT MARLBRO'.					
On Bonds	- Doll ^s	46,502	at 10 per cent.	4,650	
at 243 CR ^s per 100 Doll ^s CR ^s		1,13,000	-	-	11,300
Tot. Amo ^t . bearing In ^t . CR ^s		15,13,53,541	Tot. Annual In ^t .		1,34,28,538

(Errors Excepted.)

W^m. WRIGHT, Auditor of India Accounts.

East-India House, 17th June 1802.

No. XVII.—*An Account of the Amount of Debts subscribed in India, between 30th April 1800, and 1st May 1801; agreeable to the Court's Orders of 25th June 1793.*

				Curr. Rup.
BENGAL,	-	SR ^s 6,49,911	or	7,53,897
MADRAS,	-	Pag ^s 8,947	at 425 CR ^s per 100 Pag ^s	38,025
BOMBAY,	-	Rup ^s 23,238	at 116 CR ^s per 100 Rup ^s	26,956
Total				8,18,878

(Errors excepted.)

W^m. WRIGHT, Auditor of India Accounts.

East-India House, 17th June 1802.

No. XVIII.—*ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements*

<i>Dr.—To Balance, Amount remaining in the several Departments on</i>				<i>Sicca Rupees.</i>
30th April 1800.				
<i>Civil Department—General</i>	-	SR ¹	21,49,925	
Judicial	-	-	1,34,620	
Revenue	-	-	16,54,756	
Commercial	-	-	11,30,562	
Marine	-	-	19,116	
			<hr/>	50,88,979
<i>Military Department</i>	-	-	1,73,608	
			<hr/>	52,62,587

52,62,587

RESOURCES.

<i>Civil Department—General—Mint Duties</i>	-	47,181	
Post Office Collections	-	2,02,874	
Stamp Duties	-	3,37,263	
Sale of Presents	-	12,903	
		<hr/>	6,00,221
Judicial—Fees and Fines, &c.	-	84,386	
Provincial Courts, Fees and Fines	-	3,24,102	
Licences for the Sale of Spirituous Liquors	-	67,626	
		<hr/>	4,76,114
Revenue—Land Rev ^s on acco ^t . of Cur ^t . Year	-	2,71,35,503	
Ditto of former Years	-	32,08,034	
Collections not included in the Jumma	-	3,00,205	
Syer Collections, including Abkaree	-	7,81,925	
		<hr/>	3,14,25,667
Commercial—Salt, Sale of	-	84,15,244	
Opium, Ditto	-	32,02,085	
Customs, Collection of	-	17,32,120	
		<hr/>	1,33,49,449
Marine—Pension Fund	-	26,106	
Hire of Moorings at Diamond Harbour	-	1,465	
		<hr/>	27,571
			<hr/>
			42,58,79,022
<i>Mil. Depart.—Army Subsidy received from the Vizier</i>			70,54,429
			<hr/>

5,29,33,458

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

<i>Civil Depart.—Gen.—Loans at 8 per Cent.</i>	SR ¹	74,86,794	
Treasury Bills in Circulation	-	1,07,34,000	
		<hr/>	1,82,20,794
Notes issued on account of Transfers from Madras and Bombay, and Supplies to Bencoolen	-	8,98,556	
Bills outstanding on acc ^t . of other Presidencies, &c.	-	36,83,902	
Miscellaneous Receipts and Deposits	-	1,93,577	
Commissioners for Management of Sinking Fund	-	2,38,091	
Post Master Gen ^l . for Use of Dawk Bearers	-	7,321	
Sale of Grain	-	71,672	
Subscriptions to the Transfer Remittance	-	6,49,912	
Sale of Imports, including Stores expended	-	18,04,624	
Bills drawn for the Purposes of the Sinking Fund	-	14,85,739	
Ditto on account of Off- reckonings	-	29,089	
Ditto on account of Orphan Society	-	11,207	
Voluntary Contribution for Support of the War	-	48,666	
		<hr/>	2,73,13,150

Supplies and Advances by other Presidencies and Settlements.

Fort St. Geo.—Bills drawn by Envoy to Persia	3,49,715	
Advances to the Detachment on Coast, &c.	1,48,160	
Ditto to the Expedition to Egypt	91,160	
Ditto to the Nonsuch at Malacca	2,100	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward	<i>Sicca Rupees</i>	5,91,135
	Carried forward	<i>Sicca Rupees</i>

5,81,96,038

the Bengal Government, from 1st May 1800 to 30th April 1801.

ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.—Cr.		Sicca Rupees.
<i>Civ. Dep.</i> —Gen.—Durbar Charges, Embassies, &c.	17,85,843	
Nizamut Stipends	18,48,650	
Mint and Assay Offices	1,52,459	
Post-Office Charges	1,65,480	
Salaries of the Governor-Gen. and Council	5,25,064	
Salaries, &c. of the several Offices	13,79,163	
Stamp-Office Charges	45,526	
	<hr/>	59,02,185
Judicial—Supreme Court and Law Charges	4,81,776	
Sudder Dewanny Nizamut Adawlut, &c.	9,84,493	
City and Zillah Adawluts	20,02,457	
Calcutta Police, Court of Requests, &c.	1,36,792	
Provincial Police	6,52,242	
Diet of Prisoners, Pensions to Hill Chiefs	3,15,410	
	<hr/>	45,73,170
Rev ^e .—Board of Rev ^e . &c. at the Presidency	3,64,715	
Charges of collecting in the Provinces	14,98,980	
Pensions and charitable Allowances, &c.	6,42,329	
Madrisa Estab. and Contingencies of College	12,648	
	<hr/>	25,18,672
Commercial—Salaries of Members of the Board of Trade and Offices at the Presidency	5,17,648	
Charges at the Factories and Aurungs	3,67,152	
Salt—Advances and Charges	24,85,299	
Opium—Ditto Ditto	9,01,387	
Customs—Charges of Collection	1,44,567	
	<hr/>	44,16,053
Marine—Established and Contingent Charges	3,48,853	
Armed Ships for the Protection of Trade	1,42,206	
	<hr/>	4,91,059
	<hr/>	1,79,01,139
<i>Military Department</i> —Pay and Allowances of the several Corps, including King's Troops	1,66,84,166	
Off-reckoning Stoppages	4,96,936	
Stores	3,66,975	
Buildings and Repairs	4,04,060	
Extraordinaries	74,950	
	<hr/>	1,80,27,087
	<hr/>	3,59,28,226

EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		
<i>Civil Depart.</i> —General—Interest on Bonded and other Debts	64,32,624	
Principal of Notes or Bonds paid off	87,500	
Notes and Bonds subscribed to the Remittance	6,33,832	
Commissioners for the Management of Sinking Fund	21,46,280	
Loans at 12 per Cent. paid off	31,19,247	
Bills payable on account of the other Presidencies, &c.	35,33,723	
Arrears of Establishments and Allowances	11,66,493	
Deposits, &c.	20,496	
Purchase of Grain	2,86,316	
Post Master General, Expences of Dawk Bearers	10,555	
Nawaub Saudit Ali Khawn, Stipends paid on his acc ^t	2,12,501	
Expences on account of Vizier Ali	11,497	
Rajah of Napaul, Amount advanced him	51,671	
Aracan Emigrants, Charges on their Account	36,356	
College at Fort W ^m . Purchase of Ground, &c.	82,216	
Advances for Expence of the College Table	37,015	
Ditto Allowances of the Professors, &c.	73,860	
	<hr/>	1,93,091

Carried forward Sicca Rupees 1,79,42,182
Carried forward Sicca Rupees 3,59,28,226

No. XVIII.—Continued.

	Brought forward	<i>Sicca Rupees</i>	5,81,96,238
	Brought forward	<i>Sicca Rupees</i>	5,91,135
Bombay—Bills drawn by the Envoy to Persia		1,39,115	
Postage on overland Letters	-	12,113	
Salary of Mr. Uthoff	-	8,333	
Advances to Writers, &c.	-	5,956	
			1,65,517
Fort Marlbro'—Amount of Mr. Sealy's Bond		2,400	
Rec. on acc't. of short Deliveries, per Aurora		699	
			3,099
Ceylon—Advances to Bengal Paym't with Expedition, &c.		36,382	
Pr. of Wales's Island—Advances to Troops serving there		1,27,213	
Nawaub Saudit Ali Khawn, Stipends paid		2,12,166	
Expence of Troops serving in his Dominions, above the Number stipulated by Treaty		29,10,576	
Repairs of the Fortifications at Allahabad		1,33,963	
Balance of Arrears of Subsidy	-	6,377	
			32,63,082
Subundy Off-reckonings, Amount of Stoppages			35,682
			3,15,35,260
Judicial—Deposits at the Mofussil Courts		4,70,750	
Sale of Dead Stock	-	3,407	
			4,74,157
Revenue—Tuckavy Advances	-	10,305	
Deposits	-	5,49,577	
Sale of Lands	-	6,655	
Fazil Remittances, Fines, Forfeitures, &c.		1,32,745	
			6,99,282
Commercial—Sale of Export Goods	-	1,90,289	
Rec'd. on acc't. of Balances of former Years		80,360	
Ditto Bills payable	-	11,203	
Ditto sundry Accounts	-	4,906	
Salt, Sale of, confiscated, Calary Rents, &c.		97,418	
Opium—Balances due to the Agents	-	46,574	
Customs—Commission of the Collectors		85,522	
			5,16,272
Marine—Deposits on account of Pilotage	-		4,655

Carried forward *Sicca Rupees* 3,32,29,626

Carried forward *Sicca Rupees* 5,81,96,238

No. XVIII.—Continued.		Brought forward	Sicca Rupees	3,59,28,226
	Brought forward	Sicca Rupees	1,79,42,182	
Buildings and Purchase of Dead Stock	-		2,73,866	
Superintendent at Chandernagore	-		2,19,252	
French War—Victualling, &c. of the Cartel	-		19,122	
Commissary for Chinsurah—Advances	-		87,499	
Sebundy Off- reckonings	-		35,730	
Expedition to Egypt—Treasure	-	10,11,960		
Hire of Transports	-	7,45,950		
Advances to the Garrison Storekeeper	-	5,46,441		
			23,04,351	
Loss on Recoinage, and Batta in Exchange, &c.	-		23,598	
Advances to Commanders of Europe Ships	-		44,180	
Remuneration to Major-Gen. St. John, for his Losses	-		30,000	
Sundry Advances, &c.	-		38,428	
			2,10,18,208	
Supplies to other Presidencies and Settlements.				
Fort St. George—Bills, advances, &c.	-		74,82,856	
Amboyna and Banda—Bills, and Transfer of Debt	-		8,10,858	
Bombay—Bills, Transfer of Debt, &c.	-		74,63,357	
Ceylon—Bills, Costs and Charges, &c.	-		19,95,356	
Fort Marlborough—Bills and Certificates, &c.	-		10,65,259	
Canton—Bills drawn	-		17,24,137	
Prince of Wales's Island—Bills, &c.	-		3,75,746	
St. Helena—Supplies sent there	-		36,935	
Cape of Good Hope—Charge for Dispatches &c.	-		17,975	
			4,19,90,687	
Judicial—Deposits of the Mofussil Courts	-	4,44,964		
Buildings, Jails, &c.	-	19,388		
			4,64,352	
Revenue—Loan from the Rajah of Benares	-	2,10,752		
Bills payable on Account of Remittances	-	2,62,440		
Tuckavy Advances	-	40,636		
Deposits repaid	-	5,18,270		
Surplus Revenue of former Years refunded	-	80,037		
Arrears paid to Canangoes, Loss by Batta at Benares, &c.	-	86,797		
			11,98,912	
Commercial—Advances for Investment, including Commission				
Advances on Acc ^t . the Mirzapore Distillery	-	53,20,072		
Buildings and Purchase of Dead Stock	-	1,11,551		
Salt—Proceeds of confiscated Salt, &c.	-	25,479		
Opium Charges, &c.	-	30,176		
Customs—Commission paid, and Deposits	-	4,524		
		1,01,639		
			55,93,441	
Marine—Advances for building Pilot Schooners, &c.	-		90,000	
			4,93,37,392	
Military Department—Off- reckonings				
Purchase of Horses and Cavalry Accoutrements	-	4,17,141		
Board of Superintend ^t for the Breed of Cattle	-	3,22,161		
Buildings and Repairs of Fortifications in the Vizier's Dominions	-	43,494		
Depot and Bandel Farm	-	2,48,788		
Stores purchased for the Depot at Chunar, &c.	-	73,054		
Advances to the Agents and Contractors for the Purchase of Stores, &c.	-	16,720		
		8,69,215		
			19,90,573	
			5,13,27,966	
Carried forward		Sicca Rupees	8,72,56,192	

No. XVIII.—Continued.

	Brought forward	<i>Sicca Rupees</i>	5,82,96,038
	Brought forward	<i>Sicca Rupees</i>	3,32,29,626
Military Department —Off-reckoning Stoppages	4,96,936		
Collections from the Military Buzars	1,12,784		
Stoppages of Pay & Batta from Sick in Hosp.	65,271		
Sale of Grain	43,930		
Sale of Stores from the Depot	43,351		
Ditto, and Deposits for Stores lent to Ships	39,357		
Rec. from Sureties of R. Grant, late Paym ^r	5,000		
Ditto from Officers for Fees on Commissions	5,174		
Sale of Horses, &c.	11,781		
		8,27,784	
			3,40,57,410
		<i>Sicca Rupees</i>	9,22,53,448

East-India House, 17th June 1802.

No. XIX.—ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements

Dr.—To Balance, Amount remaining in the several Departments on 30th April 1800.			<i>Pagodas.</i>
Civil Department —General		9,31,280	
Revenue		16,74,665	
Commercial		2,05,390	
Marine		281	
		28,11,616	
Military Department		4,24,614	
RESOURCES.			32,36,230
Civil Department —General—Post Office Collections		44,775	
Revenue, Presidency, Subordinates and Land Rev ^y	31,21,759		
Customs and Duties	2,18,635		
		33,40,394	
Ceded and Conquered Countries—Land Revenues	28,35,062		
Customs and Duties	2,48,453		
		30,83,515	
Salt, Receipts expected from the Sale of		48,379	
		65,17,063	
Military Department —Subsidy from the Nabob	6,35,295		
Peshcush from the Polygars	2,64,705		
Subsidy from the Rajah of Mysore	6,21,924		
Subsidy from his Highness the Nizam	5,83,664		
		21,05,588	
			86,22,651

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

Civil Depart. —General—For Bonds at 12 per Cent.	1,865		
Treasury Bills at 10 Ditto	11,04,868		
Ten per Cent. Loan	5,29,048		
Eight per Cent. Decennial Loan	3,55,235		
Temporary Loan at 8 per Cent.	6,91,000		
Bonds at 8 Ditto	2,15,718		
For interest on sundry Bonds purchased by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	9,147		
Bills drawn on Court of Directors	2,38,675		
Bills drawn by Naval Officers	58,266		
Specie from England	51,693		
Sale of Imports, including Stores	2,14,374		
Received on Account Mysore Pensioners	14,676		
Sale of Ground in the Black Town	5,046		
Deposits on Account of Native Servants	12,348		
Carried forward		35,01,959	
		Carried forward	1,18,58,881

No. XVIII.—Continued.

Brought forward *Sicca Rupees* 8,72,56,198Balance—Amount remaining in the following Departments,
30th April 1801.

<i>Civil Department</i> —General	-	26,05,408	
Judicial	-	1,95,301	
Revenue	-	14,00,842	
Commerical	-	4,22,785	
Marine	-	29,356	
		<u>46,53,692</u>	
<i>Military Department</i>	-	3,43,563	
			<u>49,97,256</u>

(Errors excepted.)

Sicca Rupees 9,22,53,448W^m. WRIGHT, Auditor of India Accounts.*the Madras Government, from 1st May 1800 to 30th April 1801.*

BY ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.—Gr.

Pagodas.

<i>Civil Department</i> —General—Darbar Charges, &c.	91,491	
Salaries to Governor and Members of Council	74,000	
Salaries and Allowances to the different Officers at the Presidencies and Subordinates	2,25,345	
Stipends and Allowances to Tippoo's Family	1,47,856	
Pensioners of Mysore	37,012	
Allowances to the Rajah of Tanjore	3,12,732	
Paid to the Rajahs in Malabar	48,712	
	<u>9,37,148</u>	
Judicial—Salaries, &c. at Presidency and Subordinates	89,071	
Revenue—Salaries and Allowances	96,036	
Charges Collection and Pensions	7,16,986	
Ditto Ceded and Conquered Countries	4,68,088	
Charges collecting Peshcush, and paid to Nizam	2,85,179	
	<u>15,66,289</u>	
Commercial—Salaries to Members of Bd of Trade	31,251	
Establishments at Presidency and Subordinates	79,050	
Stores expended	1,236	
	<u>1,11,537</u>	
Marine—Establishment and Contingencies	14,290	
	<u>27,18,335</u>	
<i>Military Department</i> —Pay and Allowances of the se- veral Corps, including King's Troops	60,72,775	
Off-reckonings	1,126	
Buildings and Repairs	27,949	
Advances for Stores	1,98,189	
	<u>63,00,019</u>	
		<u>90,18,354</u>

EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.

<i>Civil Department</i> —General—Interest on Bond and other Debts	4,87,060	
Premium on Bills and Certificates paid	44,160	
Bonds, &c. paid off, subscribed to the Remittance, &c.	16,68,727	
Advances to the Commanders of Europe Ships	5,639	
Allowances to Officers of His Majesty's Squadron	39,012	
Bills drawn on the Commissioners of the Navy	58,266	
Deposits on Account Native Servants, &c.	5,239	
	<u>23,08,103</u>	
Carried forward <i>Pagodas</i>		<u>90,18,354</u>

No. XIX.—Continued.	Brought forward	Pagodas	1,18,58,881
	Brought forward	Pagodas	35,01,959
Supplies from other Presidencies.			
Bengal—Bills drawn	-	21,27,536	
Certificates in Discharge of Bonds and Notes	-	28,072	
For purchasing Horses	-	1,22,751	
Balance on account Poonah Embassy	-	11,830	
Received from Captains Hume and Jaques	-	2,369	
		<hr/>	22,92,558
Bombay—Bills drawn on and remitted	-	2,84,082	
Postage of Letters for the overland Packet	-	2,456	
		<hr/>	2,86,538
Columbo—Bills remitted from thence	-	10,725	
Remissions to the Renter of the Chank Fishery	-	5,480	
		<hr/>	16,205
Molucca Islands—Sale of Spices	-	1,08,258	
Nabob of Arcot	-	6,54,482	
		<hr/>	68,60,000
Judicial—Deposits from the Recorder's Court	-	15,828	
From the Hon. Co.'s Attorney, advanced him	-	681	
		<hr/>	16,509
Revenue—Tuckavy, &c. Advances, Deposits, &c.	-	4,82,532	
French Possessions, Collections of Revenue, &c.	-	31,639	
Dutch Settlements, Ditto	-	96,719	
		<hr/>	6,10,890
Comm'l.—Sale of Exports, Chests, and damaged Rice	-	4,661	
For Balances of Contractors, &c.	-	2,24,537	
Amo'. refunded by sundry Persons for Salary, &c.	-	11,652	
Gain by Exchange	-	3,839	
From the Boatmaster, &c.	-	399	
		<hr/>	2,45,088
Marine—Light-House Duties	-	1,389	
		<hr/>	77,33,876
<i>Mil. Depart.</i> —Sale of Captured Property found in Seringapatam	-	12,173	
		<hr/>	77,46,049

East-India House, 17th June 1802.

Pagodas - 1,96,04,930

STATE PAPERS.

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No. XIX.—Continued.

	Brought forward	Pagoda	
	Brought forward	23,08,103	90,18,354
Supplies to other Presidencies.			
Bengal—Salt Contract	-	62,909	
Bills drawn by the Envoy to the Court of Persia	-	87,342	
Advances for Mr. Webb's Journey to Poonah	-	24,000	
Expence of Bengal Troops	-	37,959	
Paid for Freight of Stores, Demorrage, &c.	-	11,173	
		<hr/>	2,23,383
Bombay—Paid for Bills drawn	-	6,791	
Paid on Account of Troops	-	2,93,993	
Paid Capt. Bond for the Bombay Frigate, &c.	-	4,902	
		<hr/>	3,05,686
Columbo—Paid for Bills drawn	-	75,554	
Cost and Charges of Cattle, &c.	-	12,779	
Paid to the Families of Troops	-	63,240	
		<hr/>	1,51,573
Canton—Paid for Bills to the Supra Cargoes	-	2,32,717	
Nabob of Arcot's private Creditors	-	6,21,105	
Rajah of Tanjore	-	3,920	
Paid on Account the Survey of Mysore	-	20,965	
Danish Loan to the Rajah of Tanjore	-	1,26,103	
Dutch Settlements—Bills drawn, &c.	-	4,02,551	
French, Dutch and Danish prisoners	-	1,34,390	
Loss by Exchange and Recoinage	-	26,802	
Sir Paul Joddrell, on Account of the Nabob	-	1,200	
Buildings and Dead Stock	-	77,048	
Sundry Bills for Works, Charges, &c.	-	21,657	
		<hr/>	46,57,203
Judicial—Deposits repaid, &c.	-	32,649	
Revenue—Advances for Cultivation, &c.	-	4,49,002	
Commercial—Advances, Stores, &c.	-	10,35,733	
		<hr/>	61,74,587
Military Department—Account Off-reckoning Funds	-	73,644	
Advanced to the Clothing Contractors	-	68,590	
Purchase of Horses, and Advances	-	2,55,257	
War with Tippoo Sultaun, Batta, &c.	-	3,34,959	
Balances due, and Loss on Exchange	-	4,908	
Lord Clive's Donation	-	3,795	
Batta, &c. to the Troops with the Expedition	-	6,238	
Stores issued	-	39,129	
Advances for the Purchase of Provisions	-	1,05,630	
		<hr/>	8,92,150
Balance—Amount remaining in the following Departments:			70,66,737
Civil Department	-	29,04,358	
Military Department	-	6,15,481	
		<hr/>	35,19,839
		<hr/>	Pagoda 1,96,04,930

(Errors excepted.)

W^m. WRIGHT, Auditor of India Accounts.

No. XX.—*ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the**Dr.*—To Balance, Amount remaining in the several Departments on 1st

	May 1800.		<i>Rupees.</i>
<i>Civil Department</i> —General	-	3,41,716	
Revenue	-	10,61,829	
Commercial	-	3,17,247	
Marine	-	14,371	
		<u>17,35,163</u>	
<i>Military Department</i> —	-	7,51,246	
		<u>24,86,409</u>	

ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

<i>Civil Department</i> —General—Post Office Collections	84,076
Judicial—Fines and Fees in the Recorder's and Country Courts	4,628
Revenue—Land Revenues, Farms and Licences, at the Presidency, Subordinates, and in the Ceded Countries	11,76,140
Customs and Duties at Ditto	7,94,983
Commercial—Hire of Luggage Boats	14,092
Marine—Hire of Dry Docks, Mooring Chains, &c.	42,900
	<u>21,47,419</u>
<i>Military Depart.</i> —Sub. from the Rajah of Travencore	3,81,457
	<u>25,28,876</u>

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

<i>Civil Department</i> —General—General Register	15,02,945
Subscription Loan	10,99,068
Bills of Exchange outstanding	9,52,472
Loans on running Accounts	13,54,299
Gain on Sale of Dollars and Exchange	49,116
Treasure from Europe	8,95,088
Stores received from Europe and expended	15,24,517
Sale of Imports	5,99,247
Ditto Stores	28,029
Ditto Presents	10,170
Accountant General to the Recorder's Account	3,536
Sundry Recoverances	4,422
Bills of Exch. drawn on the Court of Directors	7,58,476
Subscription for Widows, &c. of Seamen killed in the Battle of the Nile	1,250
King's Brevet Commission Fees	70
Commissioner at Cochin, Revenues, Customs, &c.	10,210
	<u>87,92,915</u>
Supplies from other Presidencies.	
Bengal—Bills of Exchange drawn	71,23,511
Bills drawn by Governor of Bombay in March 1800	2,98,000
Certificates to be exchanged for Bills on England	23,238
Ditto for Bengal Notes	17,043
Advances in the Military Department	15,549
Freight of Sopha	546
	<u>74,77,887</u>
Fort St. George—Advances on Account the Military Department	6,34,530
Received from the Malabar Commissioners	2,13,932
Ditto Bills of Exchange on Forbes, Smith & Co.	17,780
	<u>8,66,242</u>
Columbo—Received from a Consignment of Treasure to the Red Sea	7,838
Revenue—Tuckavy and Advances to Tobacco Farmers	22,408

Carried forward *Rupees* 1,71,67,290
 Carried forward *Rupees* 50,15,285

Bombay Government, from 1st May 1800, to 30th April 1801.

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS— <i>Cr.</i>		<i>Rupess.</i>
General—Salaries of Governor and Council	- 2,03,517	
Ditto at the Presidency, Subordinates, and Malabar	- 8,38,644	
		10,42,161
Judicial—Recorder's Court Establishment, &c.		2,63,155
Revenue—Charges Collections at the Presidency, Subordinates, and Malabar	- 2,20,512	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	- 16,697	
Stipend to the Nabob of Surat	- 88,003	
Charges collect Customs at the Presidency, &c.	- 71,061	
		3,96,273
Commercial—Charges not put upon the Goods at the Presidency, Subordinates, & Malabar		1,49,291
Marine—Bombay Marine Vessels	- 2,67,933	
Marine Office Charges and Establishments	- 92,908	
Stores to Cruizers, &c.	- 2,73,343	
Other Charges of this Department	- 2,95,087	
		9,29,27
		27,80,151
<i>Military Department—Pay and Allowances, &c. including King Troops</i>		
Extraordinaries	- 42,99,433	
Contractors	- 21,98,885	
Stores	- 7,15,646	
Buildings and Repairs to Fortifications	- 2,85,326	
	- 1,55,554	
		76,54,844
		1,04,34,995
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		
<i>Civil Depart.—Gen.—Interest on Promissory Notes, &c.</i>		11,30,384
Nine per Cent. Notes	-	2,22,711
Bills of Exchange Payable	-	4,11,313
General Register of Promissory Notes	-	3,46,240
Paid sundry Shroffs	-	1,42,285
Remittance Loan	-	1,93,400
Premium on Subscription Loan	-	72,189
Commissioner in the Red Sea	-	18,268
Paid Mr. D. Seton	-	32,000
Seringapatam Loan	-	72,660
Freight of Packets from Bussora	-	15,000
Board of Health	-	18,592
Building a Jail	-	10,000
Horses and Camels at Bussora	-	7,204
Charter-party Payments to Ships	-	24,889
Repairs, &c. to the Britannia	-	62,576
Freight of the Houghton	-	29,451
Bills drawn by the Court of Directors	-	1,089
Owners of Chartered Ships	-	576
Paymaster 86th Regiment, Bill on Agents	-	10,000
Church and Charity School Fund	-	2,000
Sundry Balances	-	5,704
Bond Debt advertised for Payment	-	583
		28,29,114
Supplies to other Presidencies.		
Bengal—Mahomed Ali Khan's Mission to Persia	51,557	
Advanced on account of Persian Embassy	86,774	
		1,38,331
Carried forward - <i>Rupess</i>		29,67,445
† L Carried forward - <i>Rupess</i>		1,04,34,995

No. XX.—Continued.	Brought forward	Rupees	50,35,283
	Brought forward	Rupees	1,71,67,290
Commercial—Balances due for Cotton	-	1,45,129	
Borrowed of Mr. Cherry, at Surat	-	15,000	
Sale of damaged Piece Goods, &c.	-	3,498	
			1,63,628
Marine—Sale of Stores (inclusive of Recoverances of last Year's Sale.)	-	5,03,212	
Advances made, Stoppage on Account Greenwich Hospital, &c.	-	18,914	
			5,22,126
Sale of Grain	-	-	1,61,085
			1,80,14,129
Military Department—Sale of Stores	-	1,15,036	
Advances to Contractors	-	42,834	
Recoverances from late Paymasters	-	40,928	
Received for Freight of Ships returning from the Fed Sea	-	4,697	
Ditto from Mr. J. Ray, per Decree of King in Council	-	17,544	
			2,21,039
			1,82,35,168
		Rupees	2,32,50,453

East-India House, 17th June 1802.

No XXI.—Account of the Balance of Quick Stock, exhibiting a State of the Company's Affairs, in respect to their Debts and Assets, as they stood at the several Presidencies of FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, and BOMBAY, and at the Residency of FORT MARLBOROUGH, at the Conclusion of the Year 1800-1801.

	Fort William.	Fort St. Geo	Bombay.	Ft. Marlboro'	Total.
Cash - CR.	53,44,335	1,52,93,761	7,97,974	4,02,459	2,18,38,529
Bills receivable -	4,87,183	—	—	—	4,87,183
Stores -	78,61,136	63,94,583	28,19,507	2,99,026	1,73,74,257
Debts outstanding -	2,19,58,754	3,78,21,783	20,20,353	16,16,979	6,34,17,829
Export Goods -	25,46,281	15,19,723	37,82,052	1,70,588	80,18,644
Import Goods -	10,45,504	3,64,947	20,88,886	—	34,99,337
Salt, Opium, &c. -	28,20,006	36,71,617	11,826	—	65,03,449
Tot. Assets CR.	4,20,63,199	6,50,66,419	1,15,20,598	24,89,012	12,11,39,228
Bond or Regis. Debts	10,34,90,114	3,01,94,563	1,75,55,864	1,13,000	15,13,53,541
Arrears and Debts not bearing Interest -	1,96,93,226	30,60,705	21,71,308	4,66,545	2,53,91,784
Tot. Debts CR.	12,31,83,340	3,32,55,268	1,97,27,172	5,79,545	17,67,45,325
Excess of Debts -	8,11,20,141	—	82,06,574	—	8,93,26,715
Excess of Assets -	—	3,18,11,151	—	19,09,467	3,37,20,618
Net excess of debts CR.	5,56,06,097	—	—	—	5,56,06,097

N. B. Pagodas converted into Current Rupees at 425 CR. per 100 Pagodas.

Bombay Rupees Ditto at 116 CR. per 100 Rupees.

Dollars Ditto at 243 CR. per 100 Dollars.

(Errors Excepted.)

W^m. WRIGHT, Auditor of India Accounts.

East-India House, 17th June 1802.

No. XX.—Continued.

	Carried forward	Rupees	Carried forward	Rupees	1,04,34,995
	Carried forward	Rupees			29,67,445
Treasure and Presents sent to Gen. Baird		1,38,331			
Marine Stores supplied		5,65,264			
Coir purchased in Malabar	-	24,859			
Sundry Disbursements	-	4,305			
		1,49,631			
				8,82,390	
Fort St. George—Malabar Balances transferred		8,64,648			
Bills drawn by the Comm ^r in Malabar, &c.		10,04,347			
Military Stores supplied	-	4,96,969			
Commissioner at Cochin's Balance transferred		47,443			
Sundry Disbursements	-	5,31,366			
				29,44,773	
Canton—Cotton and Sandal Wood purchased, Charges					
Shipping, and Bills drawn by the Supra Cargoes				16,77,254	
Columbo Presidency—Bills of Exchange drawn	-			1,200	
Cochin—Commissioner's Allowances and Charges	-			9,204	
Rev ^y —Tuckavy, and Adv ^r . to Tobacco Farmers		17,986			
Nabob of Surat, paid on his Account		1,49,225			
Paid to Rajahs in Malabar	-	44,915			
Payments on Sundry Accounts	-	48,991			
				2,61,117	
Commercial—Advances for Investments		16,12,502			
Charges on Merchandise	-	1,61,674			
Balances due, &c.	-	50,993			
Purchase of Grain	-	71,478			
				18,96,647	
Marine—Table Money, &c. to his Maj. Ships		31,437			
Purchase of Stores	-	4,23,271			
Building new Vessels and Stores	-	4,39,650			
Sales of Stores, and Commission Fees		1,91,698			
				10,86,056	
				1,15,87,755	
Military Department—Loss on Exchange of Coin		1,36,118			
Supplies for Expedition to the Red Sea		3,99,153			
Balance due Paymaster at Goa	-	13,586			
French Prisoners	-	1,470			
				5,50,327	
				1,21,38,082	
				2,25,73,077	
Civil Department.	-			4,36,805	
Ditto in Military Department,	-			2,40,571	
				6,77,376	
				Rupees	2,32,50,453

(Errors Excepted.)

W^m. WRIGHT, Auditor of India Accounts.

No. XXII.—Account of the Prime Cost of all Cargoes purchased in INDIA, and shipped for EUROPE, in the Year 1800-1, together with the Commercial Charges at each Presidency, not added to the Invoice.

	Invoice Amot.	Charges not added to Invoice.
BENGAL	72,80,565	10,56,484
FORT ST. GEORGE	50,25,510	5,05,482
BOMBAY	—	1,22,286
Total	1,23,06,075	16,84,252

(Errors Excepted.)

W^m. WRIGHT, Auditor of India Accounts.

East-India House, 17th June 1802.

† L 2

No. XXIII.—*Annual Account, made up to the 1st Day of March 1803, containing India Company in Great Britain; and of their Commercial and other Receipts, therewith an Estimate of the same for the Current Year; and a Statement respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest; and the State of Cash in Britain, and afloat.*

Amount of the Proceeds of the Sale of Goods and Merchandize of the Company in Great Britain, under the several Heads thereof; together with an Estimate

RECEIPTS.		£.	s.	d.
Cash in the Treasury on the 1st March 1801 (Morning), exclusive of Duty on Tea	-	930,589	18	0
Company's Goods sold	-	6,336,191	18	6
Honourable Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre delivered	-	60,000	0	0
Private Trade Goods sold	-	1,742,154	12	11
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	-	193,562	19	6
Customs on Ditto	-	102,987	6	9
Freight on Ditto	-	168,321	6	0
One Year's Interest received of the Bank of England, being the Company's Share of the Annuities transferred to the Bank, agreeably to Act 33 Geo. III. Cap. 47	-	36,226	15	10
Government, on Account of Stores and Supplies	-	40,900	18	9
Persons returned from India	-	1,320	16	5
Bonds issued	-	67,000	0	0
Loyalty Loan	-	70,031	5	0

£. 9,749,287 17 8

Estimate of the same for the Current Year

Cash in the Treasury on 1st March 1802, (Morning), exclusive of Duty on Tea	-	£. 168,759
Company's Goods sold, and to be sold	-	6,500,600
Honourable Board of Ordnance for Saltpetre	-	48,000
Private Trade Goods sold before 1st March 1802	-	600,000
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	-	130,000
One Year's Interest, at 3 per Cent. per Annum on 1,207,559 <i>l</i> 15 <i>s.</i> the Company's Share of the Annuities transferred to the Bank, agreeable to Act of Parliament	-	36,226
Persons returned from India	-	15,000
Loyalty Loan	-	282,926
Balance against 1st March 1803	-	£. 7,781,511
	-	1,434,556

£. 9,216,067

*the Amount of the Proceeds of the Sale of Goods and Merchandise of the East-
Charges and Payments in Great Britain, under the several Heads thereof; to-
gether their Bond Debts and Simple Contract Debts, with the Rates of Interest they
making in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company in Great*

*Britain, and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges and Payments
the same for the Current Year, from the 1st March 1801, to 1st March 1802.*

PAYMENTS.		£.	s.	d.
Customs	-	263,773	19	4
Freight and Demorage	-	1,444,161	16	5
Goods and Stores exported	-	2,014,786	16	9
Indian Debt	-	475,590	6	1
Bills of Exchange drawn from India	-	610,123	4	1
Ditto from China	-	475,728	16	0
Bullion exported	-	655,058	4	9
Charges on Merchandize, including Supra Cargoes Commission, Buildings, Inter' on Loans, Commercial Residents in India, &c.	-	749,536	8	11
Indigo Contractors	-	1,317	9	9
Dividends on Stock, and Interest on Bonds	-	704,403	12	1
Bonds paid off	-	550	0	0
Bonds paid in on Sales, and bought up	-	108,000	0	0
Proprietors of Private Trade	-	1,959,958	6	3
Alms-houses at Poplar	-	4,109	9	2
Captains whose ships are worn out	-	64,213	15	4
Pay to Marine and Military Officers on Furlough and retired from Service	-	49,216	7	11
Balance of Cash on 1st March 1802		£. 9,580,528	12	10
		168,759	4	10
		£. 9,749,287	17	8

from 1st March 1802, to 1st March 1803.

Customs	-	142,035
Freight and Demorage	-	1,636,752
Goods and Stores exported	-	1,804,692
Indian Debt	-	281,900
Bills of Exchange from India and China	-	1,232,200
Bullion to be exported	-	1,000,000
Charges on Merchandize, including Supra Cargoes Commission, Interest on Loans, Commercial Residents in India, Buildings, &c.	-	750,000
India Contractors	-	3,500
Dividends on Stock, and Interest on Bonds	-	730,000
Bonds drawn to be paid off	-	15,517
Proprietors of Private Trade	-	675,000
Captains whose Ships are worn out	-	51,300
Pay to Marine and Military Officers on Furlough, and retired from Service	-	50,000
Warrants passed the Court unpaid	-	42,200
Buyers of Tea returned	-	971
Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities	-	700,000
Bank, for a Loan on Bond	-	100,000
		£. 9,216,067

*Statement of their Bond Debts and Simple Contract Debts, with the Rates of
remaining in their Treasury, and Effects appertaining to the Co*

To Bonds bearing Interest at 5 per Cent. per Annum	-	£. 1,446,112
Ditto not bearing interest	-	15,517
Bills of Exchange unpaid from China	-	365,222
Ditto from India	-	527,397
Ditto from India, on Account of the Indian Debt	-	74,757
Customs on Goods sold and unsold	-	135,773
The Bank for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities, at 4 per Cent. per Annum	-	700,000
Ditto on Bond at 4 per Cent. per Annum	-	100,000
Ditto for Interest on the above Loans	-	10,666
Freight and Demorage	-	330,000
Supra Cargoes Commission on Goods sold and unsold	-	72,000
Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods sold	-	675,000
Almahouses at Poplar	-	65,581
Interest on Military Fund more than applied	-	14,921
Ditto on Contingent Ditto	-	3,393
What owing in the Department of the Committee of Shipping, exclusive of Exports	-	50,6000
What owing for Bonds issued to Commanders whose ships are worn out	-	83,184
Warrants passed the Court unpaid	-	42,200
What owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and resold	-	971
What owing to Contractors for Indigo	-	3,500
Interest on Bonds	-	52,579
Dividends on Stock	-	54,400
		<hr/>
		£. 4,822,683
Balance in favour	-	11,980,077
		<hr/>
		£. 16,802,760

East India-House, the 13th April 1802.

No. XXIV.—ACCOUNT of STOCK, per Computation of the East-Indi

Dr.

To Bonds bearing Interest	-	£. 1,446,112	10	£.
Bonds not bearing Interest	-	15,517	—	
				1,461,629
Bills of Exchange unpaid from China	-	365,222	—	
Ditto from India	-	527,397	—	
				892,619
Ditto from India, on Account of the Indian Debt	-	-	-	74,757
Customs on Goods sold and unsold	-	-	-	135,773
The Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities that may be sold per Act of 1788	-	-	-	700,000
Ditto for a Loan on Bond	-	-	-	100,000
				<hr/>
				Carried forward £. 3,364,778

terest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest; and the State of Cash pany in Great Britain, and afloat, on the 1st Day of March 1802.

By what due from Government to the Company	-	-	£. 1,207,560
Cash, its Balance on 1st of March 1802, including Cash belonging to the separate Fund	-	£. 153,242	168,759
Cash reserved to pay off Bonds advertised to be paid off	-	15,517	-
The Amount of Goods sold not paid for	-	-	2,070,000
The Honourable Board of Ordnance for Saltpetre delivered	-	-	48,000
The Value of Goods in England unsold	-	-	4,011,078
Cargoes from England not arrived in India and China at the Dates of the several Quick Stocks	-	-	2,382,144
Exports paid for, exclusive of Bullion	-	-	1,273,302
Silver exported this Season, and remaining in the Treasury paid for Impress and War Allowances paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	-	-	275,649
The Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed abroad	-	-	393,137
The Value of the East India House and Warehouses, &c.	-	-	75,710
What due from Government for Stores and Supplies to His Majesty's Troops, &c. as per Account made up to 1st February 1802.	-	-	970,179
What owing from Sundry Persons returned from India, and in India, to be repaid in England	-	-	3573,339
Loyalty Loan unsold, estimated to produce	-	-	70,977
	-	-	282,926

£. 16,802,760

Account of new or increased Salaries, Establishments, or Pensions, payable in Great Britain, which have been granted or created between the 1st March 1801, and the 1st March 1802.

£. 2,000 Pension to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas.	
200 Ditto to Lieut. Col. Robert Brooke, late Governor of St. Helena.	
200 Salary to Mr. C. Wilkins, the Company's Librarian.	
100 Ditto to Major James Cunningham, Inspector of Military Stores.	
1,240 Sundry small Annuities and Pensions, and increase of Salary to several junior Clerks, &c.	

£. 3,740

(Errors Excepted.)

CHAS. CARTWRIGHT, Accountant Gen.

Company, (exclusive of their Capital Stock) on the 1st day of March 1802.

By what due from Government to the Company	-	-	Cr. £. 1,207,560
Cash, its Balance on 1st March 1802, including Cash belonging to the Separate Fund	-	£. 153,242	
Cash reserved to pay off Bonds advertised to be paid off	-	15,517	
	-	-	168,759
The Amount of Goods sold not paid for	-	-	2,070,000
The Honourable Board of Ordnance for Saltpetre delivered	-	-	48,000
The Value of Goods in England unsold	-	-	4,011,078
Balance of Quick Stock in Favour of the Company at Fort St. George, made up 31st Oct. 1800 - Page 70,13,006	-	-	
Carried forward - Pagodas 70,13,006	-	-	
Carried forward -	-	-	£. 7,503,397

No. XXIV.— <i>Continued.</i>	Brought forward	£ 3,364,778
Ditto for Interest on the above Loans	-	10,666
Freight and Demorage	-	330,000
Supra Cargoes Commission on all Goods sold and unsold	-	72,000
Proprietors of Private Trade, on all Goods sold	-	675,000
Almshouses at Poplar	-	65,581
Interest on Military Fund more than applied	-	14,921
Ditto on Contingent Ditto	-	3,303
What owing in the Department of the Committee of Shipping, exclusive of Exports	-	50,600
What owing for Bonds issued to Commanders whose Ships are worn out	-	83,184
Warrants passed the Court unpaid	-	48,200
What owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and resold	-	971
What owing to Contractors for Indigo	-	3,500
Interest on Bonds	-	51,579
Dividends on Stock	-	54,400
Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at Bengal, made up 30th April 1801	<i>Current Rupees 8,11,20,141</i>	
Add the Sum paid by Lord Clive for constituting a Military Fund	5,80,000	
The Sum given by Sujah ul Dowlah, in Addition to ditto	3,48,000	
Interest on the above Sums, from 29th Sept. 1766 to 29th Sept. 1769, which forms the Capital of the Contingent Fund, the Interest of which is applicable to the Charges of conducting the Military Fund	2,22,720	
	<i>Current Rupees 8,22,70,861</i>	
Deduct a Cargo of Saltpetre returned that was excluded in the Quick Stock	16,226	
	<i>Current Rupees 8,22,54,635</i>	
Bills drawn since closing the Quick Stock, and charged as a Debt in England	-	£ 10,932
		9,242,714
To Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at Bombay, made up 30th April 1801	<i>Bombay Rupees 75,03,613</i>	
Add Cargoes arrived in England, Invoices dated since closing the Quick Stock	13,68,543	
	<i>Bombay Rupees 88,72,156</i>	
Deduct Bills drawn since closing the Quick Stock, and charged as a Debt in England	-	£ 1,109,019
		47,054
		1,061,968
		£ 15,127,362
	Balance in Favour	5,836,332
		£ 20,963,694

Demands have been made on the Company from his Majesty's Pay Office General, for Sums advanced thence on Account of King's Regiments serving in India, for several Years past, to the Amount of 829,932*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*—Of this 100,000*l.* has been paid by the Company; and the Paymasters General have been requested to direct particular Accounts of the whole Expenses to be prepared and forwarded to the Court.

East-India House, 18th June 1802.

No. XXIV.—*Continued.*

Brought forward - *Pagodas* 70,13,006 Brought forward £.7,505,397
 Deduct Cargoes arrived in England, In-
 voices dated since closing the Quick Stock 9,78,656

Pagodas - 60,34,350 at 8s. £. 2,415,740
 Add Amo^t of Bills drawn since closing Quick Stock £.33,047
 Stores from England, not included in Quick Stock 20,493

Balance of Quick Stock in Favour of the 59,540 2,475,280
 Company at Bencoolen, made up 30th

April 1800 *Spanish Dollars* 785,791

Deduct Cargoes arrived in England, In-
 voices dated since closing Quick Stock 52,674

Spanish Dollars 733,117 at 5s. £. 183,279
 Add Bills drawn since closing the Quick Stock - 4,972

Balance of last Books at St Helena, made up to the 30th September 1800 188,251
 Balance of Quick Stock in Favour of the Company at China, made up 77,852

5th March 1801, 'Tales 26,69,274 at 7s. 7¹/₂ - 1,019,551

Cargoes from England, not arrived in India and China at the Dates of the
 several Quick Stocks - 2,382,144

Exports paid for, exclusive of Bullion - 1,273,302

Silver exported this Season and remaining in the Treasury, paid 275,649

Impress and War Allowances paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England 393,137

The Value of Ships, Sloops and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed abroad 75,710

The Value of the East-India House and Warehouses, &c. - 970,179

What the Company paid for their Dead Stock in India - 400,000

What due from Government for Stores and Supplies to His Majesty's
 Troops, &c. as per Account drawn up, to 1st February 1802 - 3,573,339

What owing from sundry Persons returned from India and in India, to be
 repaid in England - 70,977

Loyalty Loan unsold estimated to produce - 281,926

£.20,963,694

Memorandum.

In the above Account, the Articles of Dead Stock is valued at 400,000*l.* which in-
 cludes Buildings and Fortifications, Plate, Household Furniture, Plantations, Farms,
 Sloops, Vessels, Stores and other Articles of Dead Stock, according to Lord Godolphin's
 Award in the Year 1702: Whereas the whole of the Sums of Money expended in
 Buildings and Fortifications, by the latest Advices from the Company's several Settle-
 ments, for the Acquisition and Maintenance of their Possessions, and the nearest esti-
 mated Value of other Articles of Dead Stock, is as follow :

	Buildings and Fortifications.	Plate, Household Furnit. Planta- tions, Farms, Sloops, &c.	TOTAL.
At Bengal - - - -	£.4,987,982	456,612	5,444,594
Fort St. George, and Subordinates -	1,706,852	441,448	2,148,300
Bombay, and Ditto - - -	1,179,293	325,753	1,505,046
Fort Marlbro' - - - -	191,691	17,298	208,989
St. Helena - - - -	41,047	60,281	101,328
	£.8,106,865	1,301,392	9,408,257

Not any Credit is taken in this Account for the Prime Cost and Charges on Tea sent to
 America, amounting to 15,819*l.* for which the Company have not received any Return.

There are Bonds given to sundry Persons by the Chief and Council of Balambangan,
 to the Amount of 10,167*l.* and Interest thereon, which are not included in the
 Debt of this Account; it not being yet determined whether the Company are liable to
 the Payment of the Whole of these Bonds.

(Errors excepted.)

CHA. CARTWRIGHT, Accountant Gen.

No. XXV.—An ACCOUNT of the Amount of all Goods sold at the East-India Company's Sales, from the 1st March 1801, to the 1st March 1802.

COMPANY'S GOODS, viz.

Teas	£. 3,358,284
Bengal Piece Goods	1,131,531
Coast and Surat Piece Goods	701,131
Coast and Surat and Bengal damaged Piece Goods	116,824
Raw Silk	450,770
Organzine Silk	45,855
Nankeens	76,642
Pepper	269,246
Saltpetre	96,830
Spices	233,441
Drugs, Sugar, &c.	149,883
	<hr/> 6,630,487

PRIVATE-TRADE GOODS, viz.

Teas	211,865
Piece Goods	431,788
Raw Silk	37,040
China Ware	3,297
Nankeens	53,190
Pepper	82,284
Saltpetre	62,423
Spices	3,465
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, &c.	1,265,741
Coffee	153,632
	<hr/> 2,304,725

NEUTRAL PROPERTY, viz.

Teas	131,204
China Ware	1,783
Nankeens	23,364
Pepper	175
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, &c.	39,495
Coffee	24,754
	<hr/> 220,775

£. 9,155,987

(Errors excepted.)

CHA. CARTWRIGHT, Accountant-General.

East-India House, 18th June 1802.

No. XXVI.—An ESTIMATE of the probable Amount of the Revenues and Charges in India, for the Year ending the 30th April 1803, together with the Interests payable upon the Bond and other Debts, the Amount of Commercial Charges, and the Supplies to BENCIOLEN, PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND, and St. HELENA: According to the latest Advices.

REVENUES.

BENGAL, at 2s. the Current Rupee.

Mint, Post Office, Stamps, and Judicial Fees	£. 150,800
Owde, per Estimate 1802-3, Net £. 1,334,000, but by Letter from Marquis Wellesley, dated 13th March 1802	1,500,000
Land Revenues	3,596,000
Customs, including new Duties lately imposed	371,200
Opium Sales	371,200
Salt Sales	1,229,600
	<hr/> £. 7,218,800

MADRAS, at 8s. the Pagoda.

Post Office, Farms and Licences, and Judicial Fees	131,200
Revenues of the Carnatic, after deducting Payments to private Creditors and Jaghires	994,600
	<hr/> 1,125,800
Carried forward	£. 8,344,600

STATE PAPERS.

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	Brought forward	£. 8,344,600
Ditto Tanjore, after deducting Payments to Priv ^e Creditors	465,200	
Ditto the Cessions by the Nizam	560,000	
Ditto Possessions before 1795	986,600	
Ditto Mysore, Malabar and Canara, including Tribute from Mysore	1,348,800	
		4,486,400
BOMBAY, at 2s. 3d. the Rupee.		
Revenues and Customs, per Estimate 1801-2, the latest rec ^d	270,980	
		£. 11,976,180

CHARGES.

BENGAL, at 2s. the Current Rupee.		
Civil, including Revenues, Judicial, and Marine	1,996,000	
Military, including Buildings and Fortifications	2,159,667	
		4,155,667
MADRAS, at 8s. the Pagoda.		
Civil, including Judicial	184,000	
Revenue, including Allowances to the Nabob and Rajah,		
Peshcush and Pensions	1,328,300	
Military, including Buildings and Fortifications	2,738,000	
		4,250,300
BOMBAY, at 2s. 3d. the Rupee.		
Civil, Revenue and Marine Charges, per Estimate 1802-3	271,676	
Military, per Ditto, including Buildings and Fortifications	568,726	
		840,402
Total Estimated Charges	9,246,369	
Estimated Net Revenue	2,799,811	
		£. 11,976,180

ABSTRACT.

	Revenues.	Charges.	Net Reven.	Net Charges.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
BENGAL	7,218,800	4,155,667	3,063,133	-
MADRAS	4,486,400	4,250,300	236,100	-
BOMBAY	270,980	840,402	-	569,422
	£. 11,976,180	9,246,369	3,299,233	569,422
	Remains Net Revenue	-	-	£. 2,729,811
Deduct Commercial Charges, not added to the Invoices:				
Bengal	-	£. 92,000		
Madras	-	47,288		
Bombay	-	15,750		
		155,038		
Supplies to Bencoolen, Prince of Wales's Island, &c.	-	82,400		
				237,438
				2,492,373
Deduct also Interest on Debts	-	-	-	* 1,438,791
		Net Surplus	-	£. 1,053,582

* This includes Interest on the sums redeemed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds at Bengal and Madras, amounting to £. 85,180 per Annum, which should therefore be added to the Net Surplus.

(Errors Excepted.)

W^m. WRIGHT, Auditor of India Accounts.

East-India House, 8th March 1803.

No. XXVII.—ESTIMATE of Profit and Loss on the Company's Sales in England (exclusive of Spices) and other Profits, for Four Years, ending 1st March 1802, with other Payments in England deducted therefrom.

	Total Cost and Charges.	Sale Amount.	Charges & Profit on Private Trade.	Interest on Annuities.	Total Profit.
1799	£. 6,820,851	8,143,036	1,7394	26,227	1,495,806
1800	5,738,214	6,901,041	202,969	36,227	1,482,098
1801	5,085,119	7,351,608	133,429	36,227	1,537,715
1802	4,918,583	6,934,453	193,563	36,227	1,704,055
	£. 23,473,172	28,881,138	667,355	144,908	6,220,229

Other Payments in England to be deducted from Profits.

	Dividends on Stock, & Interest on Bonds.	Surp. Charges deducting Articles for which a Value remains.	Expences of Settlements Abroad.	Freight outward, Remuneration to Commanders, &c.	Military Payments.	Total Payments.
1799	£. 710,593	126,165	80,205	161,895	27,125	1,125,983
1800	713,153	272,997	60,046	119,555	35,553	1,201,311
1801	713,489	275,794	77,510	119,472	46,622	1,238,917
1802	704,404	332,216	77,980	147,077	49,216	1,310,893
	£. 2,841,614	1,017,172	295,771	517,699	168,818	—
						4,871,104

Surplus in Four Years 1,349,125

Per Annum 337,281

Add Profit on Exports per Annum, deducting therefrom Insurance Out and Home - - - - 29,593

Total Surplus per Annum £. 366,874

(Errors excepted.)

East-India House, 5th March 1803.

CHA^s. CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant-General.

No. XXVIII.—An Estimate of the Amount of the BOND and other Debts due by the East-India Company in India, together with the INTEREST payable upon the same, by the latest Advices.

The latest Accounts received from India, which state the Amount of Debts at the same Period, are those dated the 30th April 1801.

At that Date, the Amount of DEBTS was as follow :

Bengal - - -	at 2s. the Current Rupee	12,318,334
Madras - - -	at 8s. the Current Pagoda	3,129,908
Bombay - - -	at 2s. 3d. the Rupee	1,913,198
Fort Marlbro' -	at 5s. the Dollar	59,624
		17,421,064

Deduct the Amount bought up by the Commissioners for the Sinking Fund at Bengal and Madras - - - 737,024

Total Debts on the 30th April 1801, exclusive of the Remittance Loans payable in England, for the greatest Part of which Bills have been drawn - - - - - 16,684,040

Brought forward 16,654,040
 Although the Accounts of Quick Stock, to the 30th April 1802, have not (as might have been expected) been hitherto received, yet from other Documents transmitted from India, according to the best Calculation that can thence be formed, the Increase of Debt, between the 30th April 1801 and the 30th April 1802, may be stated at - - - - - 950,000

The Total of DEBTS on 30th April 1802 is therefore estimated at 17,614,040

The INTEREST payable on the Debts bearing Interest on 30th April, 1802 is stated at - - - - - 1,438,791
 Deduct Interest on the Public Securities redeemed by the Sinking Funds at that Period - - - - - 85,180

Amount of INTEREST payable £.1,353,611

(Errors Excepted.)

East-India House, 8th March 1803.

W^m. WRIGHT,
 Auditor of India Accounts.

No. XXIX.—An ACCOUNT shewing the Operation of a SINKING FUND, in the Reduction of the INDIAN DEBT, at Two Millions Annually, viz. One Million from the Surplus Revenue, and One Million from the Saving on Interest, and from a Loan, &c.

	RATE OF INTEREST, WITH PROBABLE REDUCTION.	Principal reduced Two Millions in each Year.	Annual Interest payable according to foregoing supposition.	Annual Saving upon Interest reduced, and Capital paid off	Amount to be raised, with the Savings in preceding Column, to complete the additional Million for Sinking Fund.
	£			£.	
1803-4	12,600,000 at 8 p. c. 3,100,000 at 10 do.	£. 16,000,000	£. 1,318,000	—	£. 1,000,000
1804-5	10,600,000 at 7½ do 3,100,000 at 10 do	14,000,000	1,155,000	213,000	787,000
1805-6	8,600,000 at 7 do. 2,100,000 at 10 do.	12,000,000	942,000	406,000	594,000
1806-7	6,600,000 at 7 do. 2,400,000 at 10 do.	10,000,000	802,000	546,000	454,000
1807-8	4,600,000 at 6½ do 3,400,000 at 10 do.	8,000,000	639,000	709,000	291,000
1808-9	2,600,000 at 6½ do. 2,400,000 at 10 do.	6,000,000	509,000	830,000	161,000
				2,713,000	3,287,000
1809-10	at 6 do.	4,000,000	240,000	1,108,000	—

In the Years 1808-9 and 1809-10, the ten and eight per cent Decennial Loans, amounting together to about £.4,014,000, will become payable, either in India or Europe, at the option of the Holders. It is probable, from the favourable rate of exchange at which the Holders are entitled to receive their payment in Europe, that the whole, or the greater part of these Loans, will be transferred. In whatever proportion, by such transfer, the Indian Debt may be reduced below Four Millions, the

sum, at which it is proposed it should remain, a corresponding sum must be raised by Loan in India, which will preserve the Debt Abroad at the due Amount, and will enable the Company, by retaining in Europe the Funds, which must otherwise be remitted to India, either in Bullion or by Bills, so to regulate the state of their Home Treasury, as to be prepared to meet the increased demands upon it.

The Amount of the Principal of the Debt to be liquidated, by the above Operation, is - - - - - £. 12,000,000

The means are—Surplus Revenue - - - - - 6,000,000
 Annual Saving of Interest - - - - - 2,713,000
 Amount raised by Loan at Home, &c. 3,287,000
 £. 12,000,000

No. XXX.—*An ACCOUNT, shewing the Appropriation of 2,100,000*l*. Surplus Proceeds, in one-sixth as an Increase of Dividend to the Proprietors, and five-sixths as an Accumulation of a Guarantee Fund, from 1809-10 to 1813-14, in the Manner directed by the Act of 33*d* Geo. III.*

Years.			Net Surplus to be appropriated, after paying 500,000 <i>l</i> . in each Year to the Public.	One sixth payable to the Proprietors of India Stock, as an Increase on Dividend.	Five-sixths to secure Capital, shewing its Increase at Compound Interest, calculated at 4 per cent. payable half-yearly.
1809-10	-	-	£. 2,100,000	£. 350,000	£. 1,750,000
1810-11	-	-	2,100,000	350,000	3,570,000
1811-12	-	-	2,100,000	350,000	5,464,000
1812-13	-	-	2,100,000	350,000	7,435,000
1813-14	-	-	2,100,000	350,000	9,486,000
			£. 1,750,000		

RESOLUTIONS

Reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of several Accounts and Papers relating to the REVENUES of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.—
Ordered to be printed 14th March 1803.

Resolved, 1. That it appears to this committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company, in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and from Benares and Oude, under the heads of, Mint or Coinage Duties, Post Office Collections, Benares Revenues, Oude Subsidy, Land Revenues, Police Taxes, Customs, Sales of Salt and Opium, and Stamp Duties, amounted, on the average of three years, 1798-9 to 1800-1, both inclusive, to the sum of six crore, forty-three lacs, sixty-eight thousand and seventy-five current rupees.

2. That it appears to this committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company, in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and from Benares and Oude, under the same heads, which were estimated for the year 1800-1, to amount to six crore, thirty-three lacs, ninety-two thousand and thirty-seven current rupees, amounted to six crore, sixty-five lacs, eighty-three thousand three hundred and forty-six current rupees.

5. That it appears to this committee, that the charges incurred by the East India Company in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and in Benares and Oude, under the heads of, Civil, Judicial,

Military and Marine, the Charges of Buildings and Fortifications, of collecting the Revenues and Customs, and the Advances and Charges on account of Salt and Opium, and the Charges of the Stamp Office, which were estimated for the year 1800-1, at four crore, forty-two lacs, twenty thousand four hundred and seventy-six current rupees, amounted to four crore, seventy-eight lacs, six thousand one hundred and fifteen current rupees.

4. That it appears to this committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and from Benares and Oude, under the heads of, Mint or Coinage Duties, Post Office Collections, Benares Revenue, Oude Subsidy, Land Revenues, Police Taxes, Customs, the Receipts from the Sales of Salt and Opium, and the Stamp Duties, for the year 1801-2, are estimated by the Governor-general in Council to amount to the sum of seven crore, five lacs, eleven thousand six hundred and forty-four current rupees.

5. That it appears to this committee, that the charges to be defrayed by the East India Company in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and in Benares and Oude, under the Heads of, Civil, Judicial, Military and Marine, the

Charges of Buildings and Fortifications, of Collecting the Revenues and Customs, and the Advances and Charges on account of Salt and Opium, and the Charges of the Stamp Office, for the year 1801-2, are estimated by the Governor-general in Council to amount to the sum of four crore, fifty-eight lacs, twenty-two thousand and seven current rupees.

6. That it appears to this committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company, at the presidency of Fort Saint George and the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, under the Heads of, Post Office Collections, Sea and Land Customs, Land Revenues, and Farms and Licences, amounted, on the average of three years 1798-9 to 1800-1, both inclusive, to the sum of twenty-five lacs, eighty-seven thousand six hundred and seventy-one pagodas.

7. That it appears to this committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company, at the presidency of Fort Saint George, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, under the heads of, Post Office Collections, Sea and Land Customs, Subsidy from the Nabob of Arcot, Subsidy from the Rajah of Tanjore, and Revenues collected from his countries, Subsidy from the Rajah of Mysore, and Revenues of the ceded and conquered countries, Subsidy from the Nizam, and Revenues of the countries ceded by him, Land Revenues, Farms, and Licences, which were estimated, for the year 1800-1 to amount to eighty-one lacs, ninety-two thousand six hundred and eighty-two pagodas, amounted to eighty-

eight lacs, fifty thousand six hundred and sixty-nine pagodas.

8. That it appears to this committee, that the charges incurred by the East India Company, at the presidency of Fort Saint George and the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, under the respective heads of, Post Office, Civil, Military, and Revenue Charges, and for Buildings and Fortifications, which were estimated for the year 1800-1, to amount to ninety-four lacs, fourteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-two pagodas, amounted to one hundred and seven lacs, thirty-three thousand two hundred and seventy-six pagodas.

9. That it appears to this Committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company, at the presidency of Fort Saint George and the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, under the heads aforesaid, for the year 1801-2, are estimated by the Governor and Council of Madras to amount to the sum of ninety-seven lacs, forty-seven thousand six hundred and one pagodas.

10. That it appears to this committee, that the annual charges to be defrayed by the East India Company, at the presidency of Fort Saint George, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, under the respective heads aforesaid, in the year 1801-2, are estimated by the Governor and Council of Madras to amount to the sum of one hundred and thirteen lacs, ninety-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-eight pagodas.

11. That it appears to this committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company, at the pre-

sidency of Bombay and the settlements subordinate thereto, exclusive of Malabar, amounted, on the average of three years 1798-9 to 1800-1, both inclusive, to the sum of eighteen lacs, eighty-three thousand four hundred and ninety-two rupees.

12. That it appears to this committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company, at the presidency of Bombay and the settlements subordinate thereto, which were estimated for the year 1800-1, to amount to twenty-six lacs, seventy thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven rupees, amounted to twenty-five lacs, forty-six thousand two hundred and eighty-four rupees.

13. That it appears to this committee, that the charges incurred by the East India Company, at the presidency of Bombay, and the settlements subordinate thereto, which were estimated for the year 1800-1, to amount to ninety-one lacs, sixty-four thousand three hundred and eighty-four rupees, amounted to one crore, eighteen lacs, fourteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight rupees.

14. That it appears to this committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company, at the presidency of Bombay and the settlements subordinate thereto, in the year 1801-2, are estimated by the governor-general and council of Bombay to amount to twenty-four lacs, sixteen thousand two hundred and twenty-seven rupees.

15. That it appears to this committee, that the annual charges to be defrayed by the East India Company, at the presidency of Bombay and the settlements subordinate thereto, in the year 1801-2, are estimated by the governor and

council of Bombay to amount to one crore, five lacs, thirty-six thousand and seventy-five rupees.

16. That it appears to this committee, that the annual revenues of the East India Company, at the residency of Fort Marlborough and its dependencies, arising from customs, farms, and licences, amounted, on an average of three years, 1797-8 to 1799-1800, both inclusive, to twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine Spanish dollars.

17. That it appears to this committee, that the debts owing by the East India Company, at the several settlements in India, amounted, on the 30th of April, 1801, to the sum of seventeen crore, sixty-seven lacs, forty-five thousand three hundred and twenty-five current rupees.

18. That it appears to this committee, that the part of the aforesaid debts bearing interest amounted to fifteen crore, thirteen lacs, fifty-three thousand five hundred and forty-one current rupees; and that the interest thereon amounted to one crore, thirty-four lacs, twenty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-eight current rupees.

19. That it appears to this committee, that the value of assets in India, consisting of cash in the treasuries, of bills receivable, of goods provided to be shipped for England, of goods imported to be sold in India, of salt, opium, &c. and of stores for use and sale, amounted, on the 30th of April, 1801 (including current rupees six crore, thirty-four lacs, seventeen thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, of debts stated to be owing to the Company there) to twelve crore, eleven lacs, thirty-nine thousand two hundred and twenty-eight current rupees.

20. That it appears to this committee, that the balance of stock in favour of the East India Company's commerce in China, amounted, at the conclusion of the year 1800-1, to the sum of one million nineteen thousand five hundred and fifty-one pounds.

21. That it appears to this committee, that the debts owing by the East India Company in Great Britain (including seventy-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven pounds of debts transferred from India) amounted, on the 1st day of March 1802, to four millions eight hundred and twenty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-three pounds.

22. That it appears to this committee, that the effects of the East India Company in England, and afloat outward, consisting of annuities, cash in treasury, goods sold

not paid for, goods unsold, cargoes afloat, and other articles in their commerce, amounted, on the 1st day of March 1802, to the sum of sixteen millions eight hundred and two thousand seven hundred and sixty pounds, including three millions five hundred and seventy-three thousand three hundred and thirty-nine pounds, stated by the Company as a claim upon government, subject to adjustment.

23. That it appears to this committee, that the sales of the East India Company's goods, which in February 1793 were estimated on an average to amount to four millions nine hundred and eighty-eight thousand three hundred pounds, amounted, in the year 1801-2, to the sum of six millions, six hundred and thirty thousand four hundred and eighty-seven pounds.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE INDIA HOUSE, FOR 1803.

AUGUST 17.

THIS day a General Court was held at the East India House, to sanction the late offer of the Court of Directors, of 10,000 tons of shipping for the service of Government. Mr. Bosanquet, the Chairman, opened the business by an appeal to the feelings of the Proprietors. He adverted to the patriotic subscription which had been opened at Lloyd's, and concluded by stating, that the present meeting was for the purpose of considering the propriety of voting a further contribution to Government, in aid of the war.

Mr. Twining rose, and after commenting upon the patriotic spirit, and laudable zeal, which at the present moment seemed to pervade all ranks of the people of England for the public defence

and security of the country, he expressed his firm confidence in the liberality, loyalty, and promptitude, of the East India Company, to evince their feelings of patriotism and zeal for the defence of their king, their country, their constitution, their religion, and every thing dear to them as men; and concluded by reading the Resolutions, which he proposed for the adoption of the Court.

"That this Court beholds, with the most heartfelt satisfaction, the general and patriotic exertions which are now making by all descriptions of people, to support the existence of the British empire, and to uphold the laws, the liberties, and the religion of the land.

"That this Court feeling, most forcibly, that it is both the duty and interest of every part of the community, and parti-

particularly of this great commercial Company, to encourage, and, as far as it may be able, to contribute towards those exertions, which alone can secure to this Company its existence, and to the country at large those peculiar and invaluable blessings which it has long enjoyed, doth declare, that it approves and confirms the steps which have been recently taken by the Court of Directors, in aid of Government, at this important crisis."

Mr. Peter Moore coincided in the sentiments expressed by the hon. gentleman, whose Resolutions he highly approved, and most cheerfully seconded.

Mr. R. Jackson warmly partook of the loyal and patriotic sentiments of the hon. gentleman who had moved the Resolutions, but still he had some observations to make, relative to the necessity of preserving inviolate the constitution of the Company, as laid down in their own bye laws. "That no grant of money should be voted to Government, or to any other persons, or purpose, out of the ordinary course, without a notice of 14 days." He desired, however, to be understood, that this observation was purely intended to maintain the constitution of the Company, and as by no means tending to restrain the loyal purpose of liberally affording aid to Government, in support of a war, involving the very existence of every individual; he merely wished the motion to come correctly before the Court. There was another point too, worthy consideration: the shape in which the contribution should be made for the public good—whether in shipping or money. The former was thought preferable. He knew not if the suggestion came from the east or west end of the town. If from the west, he should certainly feel inclined to pay it every due respect; but if from the east, he should certainly doubt the purity of its motives. For his own part, he thought money would be preferable to shipping, as Government might dispose of it to better advantage; whereas, the offer of shipping would open a market of competition between the Transport Board and the Directors, and an opportunity would be given to ship-owners for exorbitance and extortion. He, therefore, wished the contribution should be in money, and that ship-owners, instead of waiting to take every advantage of the present urgency,

should tender their ships at a fair and moderate advantage, thereby evincing their loyalty, and combining patriotism with profit.

Mr. Twining explained, that he had no wish to violate the bye laws of the Company. He had another Resolution in his pocket, by which he meant to follow up the former, if agreed to; but that he should reserve for a future meeting, called for the purpose, and which should be constitutionally convened, with 14 days previous notice. In the mean time, he was of opinion the Court might express the extent to which they would go, as, on the faith thereof, an immediate communication might take place with his Majesty's ministers, till such vote could be confirmed by a future meeting.

Sir Stephen Lushington thought, that to defer the vote 14 days would be to render it nugatory: that an attack of the enemy might be made in the intermediate time; he was, therefore, of opinion, the Court was fully warranted in obeying the emergency. As to the shape of the contribution, he understood shipping would be most acceptable to Government. Money supplies was the constitutional province of the Commons of England (who had amply done their duty). He regretted, that any thing like disunion should appear on an occasion when unanimity was so necessary.

Mr. R. Jackson spoke in support of his former arguments. He still thought money the preferable form of contribution. That the strict observance of the bye laws was indispensable, the Directors having already, in the heat of their zeal, once voted a gift to Government of 2,000,000*l.* which, at the moment of cool reflection, they sorely repented. That the most eminent lawyers in the kingdom were consulted on the legality of that vote, who all declared it to be nugatory; and that, if the Directors paid such sum to Government, on such a vote, they would be liable in their private fortunes to the Proprietors at large. It was to prevent a similar occurrence, that he so tenaciously supported the propriety of obeying their own laws, which he saw no necessity, in the present case, to authorize their departing from.

Mr. Henchman was decidedly of opinion with the learned gentleman who had just sat down. Money was certainly the preferable tender to Government,

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and he could not, on this occasion, refrain from reprobating the conduct of many of the ship-owners, who, in answer to the advertisement from the Directors, differed from 15 to 55 per cent—some demanding thus, from 150 to 300 per cent. above the rate others thought reasonable. Such a conduct, instead of displaying a noble and patriotic spirit, indicated a mean and avaricious nature, disgraceful in the extreme. That, in proffering money, he did not mean to offer the paltry sum of 50,000*l.* which would be about the cost of tonnage, but a sum proportioned to the danger which menaced the country; and considering the amount of the property to be above 8 millions, he thought 50,000*l.* a paltry rate of insurance to pay for its preservation. That not only the fortunes, but the existence of the Company, was at stake. It ought to be 3, or 400,000*l.* He would not have their enemies, or the world, suppose the East India Company capable of so sordid a vote as 50,000*l.* when called up to assist the exigencies of such a war. The Government could not be in want of shipping; above 300 sail had been taken from the enemy, and were now in harbour.

Mr. R. Thornton thought 50,000*l.* quite equal to the occasion. The Proprietors should know that their property was under the charge of men nicely scrupulous in the disposal of it. The Court could grant more at a future day, if more was absolutely wanting.

Sir William Curtis favored the vote for shipping.—The Chairman said, that he had had a conference with his Majesty's ministers on the subject, whose declaration was, that shipping would be most acceptable.

Mr. R. Jackson replied, that if the hon. Chairman had made that statement at first, he should have yielded his private opinion to the option of Government.

The Resolutions were then put and agreed to—and it was farther resolved, that a General Court should be summoned, in conformity to the bye laws, for the farther consideration of this subject. Adjourned.

SEPTEMBER 2.

This day a General Court was held at the East India House, for the purpose of confirming the proceedings of the last Court, respecting ships taken up for the service of Government; when, after a few observations from Mr. Hutchinson, as to the steps which the Court of Directors had taken since their last meeting, the following motion, made by Mr. Twining, and seconded by Mr. Peter Moore, passed unanimously, viz.

“ That the Court doth authorize the Court of Directors, for a period not exceeding six months, to charter, for the use of Government, a quantity of shipping, not exceeding 10,000 tons. Adjourned.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

STATE PAPERS.

COPIES OF THE TREATIES OF PEACE BETWEEN THE HONOURABLE
THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, AND THE MAHRATTA PRINCES,
RAGOGEE BHOUNSLA AND DOWLAT RAO SCINDIA.

TREATY WITH THE RAJAH OF BERAR.

Treaty of Peace between the honourable the East India Company and their allies, on the one part, and Sahab Subah Ragogee Bhounsla, on the other; settled by Major-general Wellesley, on the part of the East India Company and their allies, and by Jeswumb Rao Ramchunder, on the part of Senah Sahab Subah Ragogee Bhounsla, who have each full authority from their respective Powers.

1. That there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the East India Company and Senah Sahab Subah Ragogee Bhounsla, rajah of Berar.

2. Senah Sahab Subah Ragogee Bhounsla cedes to the Company, in perpetual sovereignty, the province of Cuttack, including the port and district of Ballasore.

3. He likewise cedes to the Company and their allies, in per-

petual sovereignty, all the territories of which he has collected the revenues jointly with the Soubah of the Dekan, and those of which he may have possession, which are to the westward of the river Wurda.

4. It is agreed that the frontier of Senah Sahab Subah Ragogee Bhounsla towards the territories of his highness the Soubah of the Dekan, shall be formed to the west by the river Wurda, from its issue from the Injardy hills to its junction with the river Godavery.

5. The hills on which the forts of Nernallah and Gawalghur stand, are to remain in possession of Ragogee Bhounsla; and all places to the southward of those hills, and to the west of the westward of the river Wurda, to be given up to the British government.

6. Districts amounting to four lacks of rupees per annum contiguous to and to the southward of the above-mentioned forts, are to be given up to the rajah, and to be given

given up at the same time as the forts.

7. Senah Sahab Subah Ragogee Bhounsia, on the part of himself, his heirs and successors, entirely renounces all claims of every description on the territories of the British government, ceded as above, and upon all the territories of the Soubah of the Dekan.

8. The East India Company engages to mediate and arbitrate any disputes that now exist, or may hereafter exist, between the Company's allies Seumder Jah Bahauder and Rao Pundit Purdhaun Bahada and the rajah of Berar.

9. Senah Sahab Subah Ragogee Bhounsia engages never to take or retain in his service any Frenchmen, or the subjects of any other European or American power that may be at war with the British government, or any British subjects either European or Native, without the consent of the Company.

10. The East India Company engage on their part, that they will not assist or countenance any discontented relations, rajahs, zemindars, or other subjects of the Senah Sahab Subah Ragogee Bhounsia, who may fly from, or rebel against his authority.

11. In order to secure and improve the relations of peace and friendship hereby established, the respective governments agree, that accredited Ministers from each shall reside at the court of the other.

12. And whereas certain treaties have been made by the British governments, with feudatories of Senah Sahab Subah Ragogee Bhounsia, it is hereby agreed, that the said treaties shall be confirmed.—Lists of these treaties to be delivered over, when the treaty is ratified by the governor-general in council.

13. The Senah Sahab Subah Ra-

gogee Bhounsia hereby renounces for himself, his heirs and successors, all adherence to the confederacy formed by him and Dowlut Row Scindia, and other Mahratta chiefs, to attack the Company and their allies, and engages not to assist those chiefs, if the war between them and the honourable Company should still continue.

14. This treaty of peace and amity to be ratified by Senah Sahab Subah, within eight days from the present time, and the ratification is to be delivered to major-general Wellesley, at which time the orders for the cession of the ceded territories are to be delivered over, and the troops are to withdraw.

15. Major-general Wellesley engages that the treaty shall be ratified on the part of the honourable Company, by his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council, and that the said ratification shall be delivered two months from this date.

Done in camp at Deogaun, December 17, 1803.

TREATY WITH SCINDIA.

Treaty of Peace and Amity between the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia, on the one part, and the honourable East India Company on the other part.

1. That there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the honourable East India Company and their allies, on the one part, and Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia on the other part.

2. That Maharajah cedes to the honourable East India Company and their allies, in perpetual sovereignty, all his forts, territories and rights, in the Doab, and country situated between the Jumma and the Ganges, and all his forts, territories,

tories, rights, and interests, in the countries which are to the northward of the rajahs of Jeypoor and Joodepoor, and of the rajah of Gohad, such countries formerly in the possession of Maharajah, situated between Jeypoor and Joodepoor, and to the south of the former, are to belong to the Maharajah.

3. The Maharajah likewise cedes to the honourable East India Company and their allies, in perpetual sovereignty, the fort of Broach, and the territory depending thereon, and the fort of Ahmednugger and territory depending thereon, excepting those lands which it is hereafter agreed that the Maharajah is to retain.

4. The Maharajah likewise cedes to the honourable East India Company and their allies, all the territories which belonged to him previous to the breaking out of the war, which are situated to the southward of the Adjunttee hills, including the fort and districts of Jalnapoor, the town and district of Gandapoor, and all other districts between that range of hills and the river Godavery.

5. The Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia, for himself, his heirs, and successors, hereby renounces all claims to the forts, territories, rights, and interests ceded by the foregoing articles, and all claims of every description upon the British government and their allies, the Soubah of the Dekan, the Peishwa and Anaud Row Quickwar.

6. The fort of Asser Ghur, the city of Berhampore, the forts of Powanghur and Dohud, and the territories in Candeish and the Guzerat, depending on these forts, shall be restored to Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia.

7. Whereas the Maharajah Ali

Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia has represented that his family have long held in enaum as a gift from the king of Hindostan, the districts of Dhoolpoor, Baree, and rajah Kerrah, which are situated to the northward of the countries of the rajahs of Jeypoor and Joodepoor, and of the rajah of Gohad, and that lands in Hindostan, ceded by the articles in this treaty to the honourable East India Company and their allies, are held in Jacquin, by the family of the late Mahadgie Scindia, and others, who would suffer much distress if deprived of the advantages they enjoy in that country: It is agreed the Maharajah shall continue to hold in enaum the lands of Dhoolpoor, Baree, and rajah Kerrah, and that Balah Baye Sahel, and Munsoor Sahel Moonscha Ravel Nyne, Boogagee Jamdah Amragie, Jadhoo, and Wurda Charie, shall continue to hold their lands in Jaghir, under the protection of the Company; and further, in order that no individuals may incur loss, or even suffer distress in consequence of these arrangements, it is agreed that the honourable East India Company shall either pay pensions or grant lands in jaghir, according to the plan laid down by the British government for certain other Sirbans and others to be named by Maharajah, provided that the total amount of the sums paid, and jaghirs granted, does not exceed seventeen lacs of rupees per annum.

8. That the following lands, villages, &c. in the territories of Rao Pundit Pundam, in enaum, lately taken possession of by the British government, be restored to the Maharajah, provided that no troops are introduced there on the pretence of collecting revenues, or any other pretence whatsoever, viz. Choomargondy

Choomargondy Purgunnah; Jamgaun; Ranjengaun; half of Sienggaum Purgunnah: six villages in Umbir Purgunnah; five villages in Pytan Purgunnah; five villages in Newag Purgunnah; five villages in Kurlah Purgunnah; six villages in Poona Purgunnah; two villages in Wahy Purgunnah; six villages in Palwood Purgunnah; five villages in Pandy Peergaum Purgunnah; five villages in Pagoon Purgunnah; two villages in Parnena Purgunnah.

9. Whereas certain treaties with feudatories of Maharajah have been made by the British government, it is agreed that the same be confirmed. Maharajah hereby renounces all claims on the persons with whom such treaties have been made, and proclaims them to be independent of his government.

10. No person whatever is to be molested on account of the part which he may have taken in the present war.

11. It is agreed that the rights of his highness the Peishwa, to cultivate certain lands in Meluah and elsewhere, shall be established as heretofore.

12. The Maharajah hereby re-

nounces all claims upon Shah Allum, and engages not to interfere any further in the affairs of his majesty.

13. The Maharajah agrees never to engage in his service any Frenchmen, or other Europeans, or nations at war with Great Britain.

14. For the better carrying into execution this treaty of peace and amity, it is agreed that accredited ministers reside at each court from each of the contracting powers.

15. This treaty of peace and amity to be ratified by the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia, within eight days from the present time, and the ratification is to be delivered to major-general Wellesley, at which time the orders for the cession of the ceded territories are to be delivered over, and the troops are to withdraw.

16. Major-general Wellesley engages that the treaty shall be ratified on the part of the honourable Company, by his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council, and that the said ratification shall be delivered two months from this date.

Done in Camp, Dec. 30, 1803.

CHARACTERS.

An account of the Life and Character of TOFUZZEL HUSSEIN KHAN, the VAKEEL, or AMBASSADOR, of the NABOB VIZIER ASSOOF-UD-DOWLAH, at Calcutta, during the Government of MARQUIS CORNWALLIS.

Though Tofuzzel Hussein was known only to a small portion of our readers, and was not distinguished for any of those splendid actions, by which the natives of Asia usually attain eminence in their own country, and by which their fame reaches Europe; yet, we do not conceive that any apology will be required of us, for making the public acquainted with some of the circumstances of a life partly passed in the exercise of high diplomatic functions, but peculiarly devoted to the quiet pursuit of literature and science. It is not, however, on account of his political and literary talents alone, that we feel solicitous to preserve his memory; for he appears to us to have formed, both in the qualities and disposition of his mind, a very remarkable exception to the general character of Asiatic genius. Imagination and fancy predominate so strongly in Asiatic minds, that they enfeeble, in a certain degree, the more sober faculties of reasoning and judgment. Our great orientalist, with all his enthusiasm for his favourite pursuits, has pronounced, "judgment and taste to be the prerogatives of Europeans.*" But with one, at least, of these proud prerogatives, the character of Tofuzzel Hussein unquestion-

ably interferes; for, a judgment at once sound, clear, quick, and correct, was its distinguishing feature. And, it will be allowed to be a circumstance favourable to his taste, that he cultivated ancient as well as modern European literature with ardour and success; and as one of his letters will shew, wrote the English language with a degree of idiomatic purity, very uncommon in any foreigner; and, as far as we know, wholly unexampled in a native of Asia.

Toffüzzel Hussein Khan was born in the celebrated valley of Cashmir; and from his intimate knowledge of the classical literature of Asia, must have been educated with ability and care. At an early period of his life he travelled into eastern Hindustan. On his arrival at Lucknow, he was introduced to the nabob Vizier, Sujah ud-Dowlah; and such was the estimation in which his morals, as well as talents, were held by that prince, that he appointed him tutor to his second son Saadut-Ali. After the death of Sujah-ud-Dowlah a disagreement took place between his successor Assof-ud-Dowlah, and Saadut-Ali; which obliged the latter to quit the court of Lucknow, and take refuge in Agra. A reconciliation was effected between

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* See Sir William Jones's Second Anniversary Discourse to the Asiatic Society.

the brothers, through the mediation of Mr. Hastings, then governor-general of the British provinces; but on the condition expressly stipulated by Assof, that Tofuzzel Hussein should be dismissed the service of Saadut Ali. The attachment of the young prince to his virtuous instructor, would have prompted him to reject a condition so repugnant to his feelings, as well as to every sentiment of generosity and honour. But Tofuzzel Hussein, conceiving that the measure would be attended with important benefits to his master, interposed his influence; and earnestly urged Saadut Ali to accept the propositions, notwithstanding the ungenerous condition which had been insisted on. And in order to prevent the possibility of his being any impediment to the reconciliation, he immediately left the service of Saadut Ali, and removed from Agra.

Through these circumstances the character of Tofuzzel Hussein became known to Mr. Hastings; and with that disposition to patronize talents, of which so many conspicuous instances appear in the history of his government, he appointed him assistant to Major Palmer, in conducting some political negotiations with the Ranah of Gohud. The ability which he evinced in these transactions afterwards induced Mr. Hastings to appoint him to the more important mission of Mr. David Anderson, to Mahajee Scindiah. Of the conduct of Tofuzzel Hussein whilst employed on this embassy, Mr. David Anderson has favoured the Editor with an interesting account, which we shall insert in his own words.

DEAR SIR,

In compliance with your desire, I sit down to communicate to you

some particulars regarding my late much-lamented friend, Tofuzzel Hussein Khan.

In the beginning of November, 1781, Mr. Hastings thought proper to send me on an embassy to strengthen and improve the connection which had been previously formed betwixt the English government in India, and Mahajee Scindiah, the Mahratta chief; and at the same time invested me with full powers to negotiate and conclude a general treaty of peace with the Mahratta empire. Tofuzzel Hussein was at that time with me at Benares; and, as it was thought that his knowledge and ability would be of use to me, I was authorized to take him along with me. As he wrote the Persian language with uncommon elegance, Mr. Hastings employed him in writing my letters of introduction to Mahajee Scindiah, the Peishwa, Nana, Pharnaveese, Tuccojee Holkar, and the rest of the Mahratta princes, with whom I might have occasion to negotiate.

We left Benares on the 5th of November; and when we arrived at Bandere, a place within two days' march of Scindiah's encampment, a circumstance occurred which gave me an opportunity of making a complete trial of the abilities and address of Tofuzzel Hussein. Cheit Sing, the rajah of Benares, after being driven out of that province, fled to Scindiah, and had, apparently, received his protection. This was considered as an event which cast a doubt on the sincerity of Scindiah in his engagements with the English government; and, as it was thought, on the first view of the matter, improper that I should appear as the representative of the English nation at Scindiah's court, whilst Cheit Sing was there, I could not, consistently

sistently with my instructions, proceed any further. In this dilemma, I determined to send on Tofuzzel Hussein, who, after several long and delicate discussions with Scindiah, which he conducted with great address, obtained from him the most satisfactory assurances with respect to Cheit Sing; and my subsequent orders having relaxed in some degree on this point, I found myself at liberty to proceed to Scindiah's camp, where I arrived on the 8th of January, 1782.

The first conferences betwixt Scindiah and me were employed in explanations regarding the causes of the war, and the circumstances which had occurred during the course of it; in discussing several difficult points relative to the allies, on their side as well as on ours; and, finally, in concerting the mode in which the negotiation should be carried on betwixt the English government, and the court of Poonah. My powers to treat on the part of the English government were ample; and Scindiah undertook to procure similar powers from the peishwa and his ministers.

When we afterwards came to discuss the particular terms of the proposed treaty of peace, Scindiah, wishing to avoid every thing that could lead to altercation betwixt himself and me personally, gave the management of the detail, in the first instance, to Bow Buckshey, one of his generals: and, it was customary for Bow Buckshey to come first to Tofuzzel Hussein; and after they had passed many hours in discussion, they came to my tent, where the topics under consideration were resumed, and any difficulties that had arisen betwixt them, obviated. These previous discussions sometimes tended to throw light on the views of the Mahrattas,

and to advance the negotiation.— But they more frequently ended in nothing; neither of the agents being empowered to make any concessions, or acquainted with the full extent to which their employers designed to make them. Yet, as Bow Buckshey was of a character opposite almost in every respect to that of Tofuzzel Hussein, and though a man of much shrewdness and penetration, he entertained very wild ideas, and was remarkably prolix and confused in his expression of them; these discussions served to shew, in a conspicuous point of view, the extraordinary patience, good humour, prudence, and sagacity, of Tofuzzel Hussein.

During the intervals of these tedious and vexatious negotiations, Tofuzzel Hussein delighted to pass his time with my brother, Mr. Blaine, and myself, in conversing on the different laws, customs, and manners of Europe and of Asia; on Persic, Arabic, and Hindu literature; and above all, on the sciences of mathematics and astronomy, in which he had made a considerable proficiency, derived partly from his study of Arabian authors, and partly from his communications with the learned Mr. Broome. These conversations he always enlivened, by occasionally intermixing sallies of wit and pleasantry. He became, at this time, anxious to learn the English language, and my brother took great pains to teach it to him. He did not then make much progress, but he continued to pursue this study with such ardour and application, that he was, some years afterwards, able, not only to read, but to write English with accuracy.

The treaty of peace was, at last, signed by Scindiah and me, on the 17th of May, 1782; and Tofuzzel Hussein, finding his health some-

what impaired by his long and fatiguing residence in the Mahratta camp, I gave him leave to return to Major Palmar. In mentioning his departure to Mr. Hastings, I informed him, that the address, zeal, and perseverance which Tofuzzel Hussein had shewn during the whole of the negotiation, merited my highest commendation.

From that time, I may say, to the day of his death, the friendship thus formed betwixt him and me, continued without interruption.—After my return to Europe, he wrote to me almost every year.—Many of his letters in Persic, and one in English, are still in my possession. They contain short accounts of the principal events which occurred among the princes and states of India, and notices of the changes which took place among our common friends, both Europeans and Indians. Two of these letters I shall transmit to you, as they serve to illustrate the subsequent events of his life.

In 1792, I received a letter from him, in which, in compliance with a request I had made to him by desire of some literary friends at Edinburgh, he promised to make enquiry among the Brahmans of Benares, of Nuddeah, and of other places in Hindustan, regarding the ancient astronomy of the Hindus. He mentioned, however, that from the present ignorance of the pundits, and the necessity of employing an intelligent translator, he apprehended the task would be difficult, and require a considerable time.—Whether he ever found leisure to execute it or not, I cannot say; but as no man in India was better qualified for it, I mention the circumstance, as it may lead to a discovery of any Hindu astronomical tracts, which he may have left among his papers.

In giving you this little account of Tofuzzel Hussien Khan, I have confined myself entirely to such circumstances as fell within my own immediate knowledge. I have only to add, that in all my intercourse with the natives of India, I never knew any man who combined, in so eminent a degree, great talents for public business, profound learning, and the liberal ideas and manners of a gentleman.

I am, with much regard,

Dear Sir,

Yours, &c.

DAVID ANDERSON.

In 1788, a reconciliation took place between the vizier Assof-ud-Dowlah and Tofuzzel Hussein, and the latter was soon after appointed *vakeel* from the court of Lucknow to the British government. In this capacity he resided some years at Calcutta, where he cultivated the society of Sir William Jones and Lord Teignmouth (then Mr. Shore), and where, at the hospitable mansion of his friend Mr. Richard Johnson, at Russipughilee, he had every facility afforded him of pursuing his favourite studies of mathematics and astronomy; and had also an opportunity of availing himself of the instruction of Mr. Ruben Burrows, the celebrated mathematician; by which means he acquired a knowledge of the philosophy of Newton. And with a view of combining his study of the languages with that of the sciences, he translated the *Principia* from the original Latin, into Arabic.

During his residence at Calcutta, his attention was divided between these pursuits, and the business of the important station which he filled. In the exercise of his public functions, he was treated by Marquis Cornwallis, then governor-general, with

with special marks of civility and distinction. But it appears, from his English letter to Mr. David Anderson, written at this period, that he disliked his situation, on account of some peculiar difficulties attending it; and that he only accepted the appointment from the vizier, because he could not safely refuse it. The manner in which he writes on this occasion is very explicit and perspicuous, and equally serves to shew the disinterested turn of his mind, and the facility with which he could express his thoughts in our language.

"I have," says he, "been unfortunately compelled to supply the place vacated by the death of rajah Govin-ram. It was not without reluctance that I accepted the office. It would be superfluous to enumerate the reasons which occasion my dislike to this employment.—But Ameer-ul-Dowlah, and even his highness the vizier himself, were almost always urging me to accept it; and as it was not *with safety*, in my power, to reject their offers, or disobey their orders, I was, at length, sent by them to Calcutta, where I now am—hoping for a favourable opportunity which may enable me to return home. Lord Cornwallis treats me with favour; and I am sincerely obliged by his kindness. I have, however, but little hopes of any essential assistance, at this period, from any quarter, because our friends are very few here, and all destitute of power. Had lord Cornwallis not encouraged me to hold my connection with public affairs, it would have proved very difficult to me to manage the office in which I was put, by the imprudent importunity of my superiors."

In another letter to Mr. Anderson, about the same period, written

in Persic, he describes the general aspect of political affairs at the different courts in India, and notices a few military operations which the jarring interests of some of the rival states had produced. He also gives an account of his private studies; which shews, that however occupied with public affairs, and the details of official business, nothing could divert his attention from those more exalted objects, to which his mind was naturally prone. Of this letter we give a translation nearly literal.

After the usual compliments in the Asiatic style, he proceeds—"Your kind letter arrived at a time when I was become impatient to hear of your health and welfare; and it gave me great pleasure. May God long preserve you, who are thus so kindly mindful of your friends. The attachment which I feel towards you, the impressions which your friendship have left on my mind, and the distress which our separation has occasioned to me, exceed the bounds of expression. But as your residence in England seems to be agreeable to your heart, preferring your happiness to my own, I must submit. Thank God, the tidings of your welfare, and of the satisfaction which you enjoy in your own country, are such, as to afford consolation to your far-distant friends."

"The nabob Ally Ibrahim Khan is in perfect health, and continues to devote his attention to the administration of justice at Benares.—I have written a letter to him to communicate your message. Mahajee Scindiah now rules, with great power, over all the countries dependent on Delhi and Agra. In consequence of the difficulties in which that chief was involved about

two years ago, from the insurrection of some of the rajahs in the neighbourhood, Ismail Beg Khan acquired a considerable degree of power. He lately began to excite disturbances in different parts of the country; and the rajahs of Joudpur and Jeypur gave him their assistance. On this, Scindiah determined to oppose them, and sent the army which he had raised under general De Boigne, together with about 40 or 50,000 horse, partly composed of his own troops, and partly of those of Tuccoo Holkar, and Ally Bahaudur, both of whom had been with him during the last year and a half. This force fell in with the enemy at Patan, on the borders of the Rajaput country; a battle ensued, and the rajah of Joudpur and Jeypur, and Ismael Beg Khan were defeated and put to flight; and their artillery, elephants, and baggage, fell into the hands of the Mahrattas. Ismael Beg fled in disorder to the vicinity of Jeypur; the Rajahs there furnished him with some supplies of money and stores, and encouraged him; they are endeavouring to collect an army, and are as well prepared as they can be for another action. Although Tuccoo, Holkar, and Ally Bahaudur are in reality not well disposed towards Scindiah; yet, according to the custom of the Mahrattas, when a war arises they unite with him; and from their continuance with him, on the present occasion, Scindiah has derived great support.

Bow Buckshey is extremely well. For this last year he has held the office of minister of finance to Mahajee Scindiah; and he has discharged the duties of it in his usual way with which you are well acquainted. Rana Bay having been the person who negotiated the

treaty between Scindiah, and Rajah Hemnut, Bahaudur and Ismael Beg, and that treaty being subsequently broken, he is at present much chagrined."

"As to the treaties of alliance against Tippoo, which were lately concluded betwixt the English government and the Peishwah, through Mr. Mallet, and the Nizam Ally Khan, through Mr. Kennaway; the march of general Meadows with a great force against Tippoo, and the reduction of a portion of his territories, yielding an annual revenue of about 40 lacs of rupees;—all these circumstances will have been more fully communicated to you by the correspondence of your English friends, than I am capable of doing."

"My own situation, at present, is this:—I attend in the presence of lord Cornwallis, who shews me great favour and kindness, and seems pleased with me. From the good opinion he entertains of me, he thought of sending me as resident, on the part of his government, to the Nizam Ally Khan; but, as I had been long absent from home, and found it difficult to remain even at Calcutta, I saw that it would be out of my power to undertake so distant a journey, and I therefore requested that his lordship would excuse me. So that I still continue to recommend myself to him, by my attention and services in such matters as are more immediately objects of my duty."

"You ask me if I continue my studies as usual, or if my employment in public business has diverted my thoughts from literary pursuits?—Some time ago, I employed myself, for a few months, in reading the history of England, chiefly with a view of acquiring a competent

competent knowledge of the language. I have since given it up, and have been engaged in translating the *Principia* of Sir Isaac Newton, Thomas Simpson's book on Algebra, Emerson on Mechanics, Appollonius de *Sectione Rationis*, translated into latin by doctor Halley, and a work on Conic Sections by (*دولوبنال*) * *Del-hospital*

a Frenchman. All these books I am translating into Arabic, besides several short treatises on Logarithms, curve lines, &c. &c. Some of them I have already finished, and some more of them will soon be brought to a conclusion.—In short, I continue to devote my leisure hours to these pursuits."

"May your prosperity and welfare be perpetuated."

P. S.—"I beg you will present my best respects to Mr. James Anderson, the impression of whose kindness is still recent on my heart."

Of the literary pursuits, to which he says he has devoted his attention, some further mention is made in the following extract of a letter from his friend and associate in these labours, Mr. Ruben Burrows, to lord Teignmouth.

"Tufuzzel Hussein continues translating the *Principia* of Newton, and I think we shall soon begin to print it here in Arabic:—my notes and explanations are to accompany the translation†.—He has likewise translated Emerson's Mechanics, and a Treatise on Algebra, (that I wrote for him) into Arabic. He is now employed in translating Apollonius de *Sectione Rationis*. The fate of this work is singular; it was translated from

Greek into Arabic, and the Greek original was lost; it was afterwards translated from Arabic into Latin, from an old manuscript in the Bodleian library; the Arabic of it is now totally lost in Asia.—I translated the Latin version into English, and from the English Tofuzzel Hussein is now rendering it into Arabic again."

These letters will be read with interest by all those who have been accustomed to contemplate the character of Asiatics, as they shew a turn of mind, and a cast of thought, very rarely met with in the East.

In March, 1798, Tufuzzel Hussein at the earnest solicitation of lord Teignmouth, then governor-general, was prevailed on to accept the office of prime minister to the nabob Assof-ud-Dowlah; an appointment not at all suitable to his inclinations, as literary fame, rather than political preferment, was the object of his ambition.—However, he held the office only a few months; for on the death of Assof-ud-Dowlah, in September, 1798; he immediately resigned it. The accession of vizier Ally, indeed, rendered Tofuzzel Hussein's resignation of his office essential to his personal safety; for he had become obnoxious to the young prince, not less by his attention to the British resident at the court of Lucknow, than by the undeviating resolution with which he opposed every sort of public profligacy and corruption, and the zeal with which he endeavoured to establish a system of economy in the financial department of the state. Such a line of conduct was altogether repugnant to the prejudices and manners in

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which

* *Del-hospital*. William Francis, Marquis de l'Hospital, the celebrated author of the *L'Analyse des infinimens Petits*, and the friend of Malbranche.

† The translation was finished, but it has not been printed; and we believe Mr. Burrows never added the annotations he mentions.

which vizier Ally had been educated; his antipathy to the English was of itself sufficient to arm his fury against any man who seemed disposed to favour them; and the fierce impetuosity of his vices pointed his resentment against all those who endeavoured, even by the gentlest and most delicate means, to correct or restrain them. Tofuzzel Hussein was marked out as an object of his sanguinary and implacable vengeance; and nothing but the timely, judicious and decisive interposition of the governor-general of the British provinces, in the councils of Lucknow, and the protection which he thereby received, could have averted his meditated destruction. The public transactions which took place at Lucknow, at this momentous and fearful crisis, are detailed in the political department of our first volume, and need not, therefore, be recapitulated in this place. On the elevation of the prince Saadut Ally, Tofuzzel Hussein was reinstated in authority at court, and was soon afterwards appointed to the situation which he formerly held at Calcutta. But he did not live to enjoy, for any length of time, the good fortune which those events had produced. In the beginning of 1800 he was seized with an illness, which, in a few weeks, proved fatal.

Lord Teignmouth, who was long intimately acquainted with this singular man, has, in a letter to the editor, drawn a sketch of his character, which all who knew him will acknowledge to be just.

"Tofuzzel Hussein Khan."—says his lordship,—“united in an eminent degree, an extensive knowledge of mankind with the deepest erudition. His conversation was polite and instructive; his manners

elegant and engaging; his integrity firm; his honour unimpeached.—In his situation of minister, under Assof-ud-Dowlah, he proved his disinterestedness, by declining to receive the usual emoluments of a most lucrative office, and by confining himself to the receipt of a salary, barely adequate to his expences. * An uncommon instance of moderation and self-denial.—His intercourse with the English was very extensive; and, wherever he was personally known, he was respected and esteemed;—particularly by those who had the best opportunities of appreciating the qualities of his head and heart.”

“Mathematics was his favorite pursuit; and perceiving that the science had been cultivated to an extent in Europe far beyond what had been done in Asia, he determined to acquire a knowledge of the European discoveries and improvements; and, with this view, began the study of the English language. He was at this time between forty and fifty; but his success was rapid; and in two years he was not only able to understand any English mathematical work, but to peruse with pleasure the volumes of our best historians and moralists. From the same motive he afterwards studied and acquired the Latin language, though in a less perfect degree; and before his death had made some progress in the acquisition of the Greek dialect.”

We have nothing to add to this summary of his qualifications and endowments, except our anxious wish, that the whole account may have been rendered sufficiently interesting to reward the perusal of those, who are best able to estimate the merits, and discriminate the peculiarities of his character.

* *A Biographical Memoir of AHMED SHAH ABDALLY, founder of the Duranee Monarchy. Translated from the original Persic of the SEER MUTAKHARIN, by GOLAHM HUSSEIN KHAN.*

AHMED Shaw Abdally was, originally, a chieftain among the tribe of Afghans, who dwelt in the province of Herat, and were called Abdalies†; but, in a revolutionary contest with the celebrated Nadyr Shah, he became the prisoner of that formidable hero.

For some time Ahmed Shah Abdally served his conqueror, in the train of slaves attendant on his person; but the prince soon raised him from obscurity to the post of Yesaol‡; and, shortly after, promoted him to the command of a thousand men. It will be necessary to remark, that, although Nadyr Shah was chief of the Turkish tribes settled in Iran, yet he had, by some means, rendered himself so obnoxious to the whole Turkish races, that policy dictated the necessity of averting probable consequences by attaching the Afghans, Tooraniens, or Usbeghs, whom he had vanquished, to his person; and committing to them the principal command of his army. He particularly distinguished the Afghans, whom he raised to such high military power, that at his death they aspired to sovereignty; and for many years assumed the control of majesty throughout the provinces of Iran.

The most powerful of these chiefs was named Azad Khan; he commanded 30,000 horse, and raised a flame in Iran, that appeared unquenchable, till the waves which flowed from the sabre|| of Kerin Khan Zendis, effectually extinguished it. Azad Khan became his prisoner, and afterwards a general in his service.

Such was the adventurous spirit of Ahmed Abdally; but he tempered his ardour by the wise counsels of Tally Khan, governor of Cabul, a man whose talents were the dread of Nadyr Shah; though he had degraded him, by castration, when he was in his power.

The confusion which ensued at the death of Nadyr Shah, presented a favorable opportunity for the exercise of Ahmed Abdally's genius. He privately left the disordered camp, and meeting, in his flight, with monies destined for the army, under the charge Tahmasp Jelair, he boldly attacked the escort, and made himself master of the treasure. With this he bribed the Afghans to his banners; and so liberally were his means bestowed, that, in a short time, he became a popular and a potent prince; and prayers for his success were publicly offered up in all the mosques.

He

* We have already given a short sketch of the life of this celebrated prince, in our first volume, from a Persian manuscript, translated by Mr. Vansittart. This account by Golaum Hussien is more correct and detailed.

† Herat is a capital city of Iran, or Persia, in the province of Khorasan. It has been asserted, that the Afghans who resided there were called Abdalies, or servants of Aly, because they, at one time, embraced the sect of Shyias, although they are now zealous Sunnis.

‡ The Yesaols resemble the Indian chopdars, or mace bearers, but with this difference—the Yesaols are armed.

§ These tribes chiefly inhabit the northern parts of Iran. They live in tents, and are mostly composed of husbandmen and shepherds, as are almost all the Persian soldiery.

|| The sabres made in Persia are of a steel that seems to run into waves.

He made seven expeditions to Hindūstan, which shall be successively related.

In the year 1150 he obtained permission from Nadyr Shah, in whose army he then served, to visit his friends. On his return to the army, he resolved on making a pilgrimage to the sacred * tomb of the Sultaun Aboot Hassen Ally, son to Mooza Reza.

The superstition of the times had guarded this monument with hosts of invisible spirits. Ahmed Abdally approached, with veneration, to offer his devotions at the consecrated shrine; and, having performed his duties, was about to depart, when his attention was suddenly arrested by the appearance of a fakir, busily employed in erecting a sort of children's tent, at the head of the miraculous tomb.

Ahmed, unconsciously, paused; then asking the man what he was amusing himself with, the fakir steadfastly looked in his face, and answered. "*Art thou not Ahmed Abdally?*" "*I am,*" replied Ahmed. "*This tent,*" continued the prophetic fakir, "*is the imperial tent of Nadyr Shah. Whenever it shall happen to fall, then shalt thou become a king.*"

Ahmed was all astonishment at these words; and determined to leave one of his followers on the spot, with orders to watch the mo-

tions of the mysterious tent, and to note exactly the moment of its fall. He then journeyed towards the camp, whither he had scarcely arrived, when Nadyr Shah was killed; whereupon Ahmed hastily assembled his partisans, and fled to Mesh-hed, where his first care was to visit this holy tomb, and satisfy his impatience respecting the fakir's tent. When he compared notes with the person he had left to watch, he discovered, with infinite joy, the veracity of the prediction; and from that moment determined to fulfil it by aspiring to the throne.

Having augmented his force, by a considerable number of Abdalies who flocked to his standard, he invited Talhy Khan (nicknamed Capon) to join his party, from whose superior counsel and experience he derived infinite advantage.

Ahmed now assumed the royal turban and aigrette; and hearing that the tribute from Cabul Shroeltan was on its way to camp, under the guard of Min Mahmed Sayd, and Meer Mahmed Khan Leti, officers of high integrity, he attacked the escort, seized the treasure, and conciliated the friendship of the two officers, who joined his party. Thus reinforced, and rich in booty, he immediately marched against an Afghan chief, who commanded at Candahar; and having slain him in battle, became master of the fortress.

* This tomb is in the city of Taoss, which has, from thence, been called Mesh-hed. All miracle-mongers would do well to visit the mosque, where various miracles are performed in so public and notorious a way, as to remove all doubt. The blind are restored to sight, and the lame recover the use of their limbs. When the saint is propitious to the prayers of her supplicant, a military band, seated at the top of the grand entrance, plays for the whole day. This is known to be an assurance of the saint's benevolent intentions, and places all idea of imposition out of the question; yet imposition is evident in their best attested wonders. There are, at Mecca, two men, one recovered his sight at Mesh-hed, which he had entirely lost by the small pox; the other, the use of his leg. Their certificates better attested than any of those miracles so renowned in Europe; yet the certificates contradict themselves, by disclosing that the writers were equally strangers to physic and to truth, and that they were mere bunglers at the art of miracle-making.

tress. His next step was to engage Shah Sabur (the prophetic fakir) to follow his fortunes; and this, with much entreaty, he effected.

This Saint Patunu (such is the import of the name) was grandson to the famous master Helal, farrier of Cabul, who had turned fakir, and was held in high estimation by the Tooraniuns*.

Nassyr Khan had been appointed to the government of Cabul in the life-time of Nadyr Shah, and no opposition having been offered to his command, he retained his station. But Ahmed Abdaly, having already experienced the sweets of the Cabul tribute, sent proposals to Nassyr Khan to ratify his power, provided he immediately remitted him five lacks of rupees.

The condition was accepted; and the governor, having assembled the principal officers and inhabitants of his district, explained the Shah's demand, and exhorted them to a cheerful compliance; but the Afghans, who are characteristically faithless and deceitful, answered, that they could not raise the sum. "How then," replied the governor, "do you propose to avert the consequences of our refusal?" "With our swords," they answered. Nassyr Khan felt his doubts, and expressed them;—when the assembly unanimously confirmed their engagement by the most solemn and sacred oaths.

Ahmed, being informed of this event, instantly laid siege to the fortress, when the pusillanimous inhabitants, forgetful of their plighted faith to their governor, shamefully retired within their houses. Nassyr Khan, seeing the danger to which he was exposed, fled to Peshaver with a few confidential followers, fortifying, as he went on, the most

advantageous passes to his retreat.

The Caborlians having, in the mean time, joined the army of Ahmed, disclosed to him the means of penetrating the concealment of the Khan; whereupon, Ahmed hastened thither, and the Khan, conscious of his fate, bade a farewell to his family, and prepared for a vigorous defence.

While these things were carrying on, fortune, in a new quarter, was planning further successes to ornament the character of Ahmed. On the demise of Zekaria Khan, his second son, Shah Newaz Khan usurped the throne of his elder brother, and governed the provinces of Lahor and Mooltan with domestic sway. His paymaster-general was Adina-beg Khan, a man of the most depraved heart, and specious manners. He had long awaited an opportunity to reduce his master's powers to the ground, and raise his own on the ruins. He thought he saw the auspicious moment, and thus addressed his prince:

"Remember, you are only nephew to the Vizier Cammer-eddeen, whereas your brother, independent of his birth-right, has the claims of a son in law. He is gone to court full of invectives against your conduct; and be assured, he will win over both Emperor and Vizier to support his rights. There is, however, one resource; Ahmed Abdaly is a prosperous man; fortune follows his footsteps; victory animates his troops;—join his party; his views are the crown; he will consider your offers as an unexpected boon from heaven; his gratitude will confirm your authority.

This crafty counsel was well received, and almost instantly adopted.

The

* The Uzbek Tartars, indeed all the Tartars and Calmucks, are called Tooranies, or Tooranians, in Hindustan.

The Abdally was infinitely astonished at a proposal which presented him with two considerable provinces. He prostrated himself on the earth, acknowledging the goodness of the divine interposition. The treaty was soon ratified in full form; and the terms were, the crown to Ahmed; the Vizier's honors to Shah Newaz.

Having thus far succeeded; this infernal agent pursued his project, by writing to the Vizier Cammer-eddeen Khan, "that his nephew had entered into a treaty with Ahmed Abdally; was headstrong; chimerical; deaf to the remonstrances of his most faithful adherents and entreating his interference to save the dignity of his house."

The Vizier could not fail to be surprised, and chagrined, at this unexpected intelligence; he, however, wrote immediately to his nephew. The letter stated, that their family had been remarkable for its attachment to the successive emperors of Hindustan; and had never been tarnished by the accusation of ingratitude or treason; he had drawn an affecting picture of a traitor; and upbraided him with yielding to obey Ahmed Abdally the yesaol, rather than boldly summoning his forces to drive the unlicensed depredator from the frontiers of Hindustan, and add a conqueror's rights to the possessions he already enjoyed. "The provinces of Cabul, Cashmir, Tatta, Lahor, and Moolton, will reward your noble exertions*; and your uncle

will assist you with all his interest."

This remonstrance had its desired effect; Shah Newaz was reclaimed, and Adina-beg Khan foresaw his master's overthrow in the rupture he had contrived with Ahmed Abdally.

To return;—we left Ahmed marching to besiege Nassyr Khan, in Peshavor, whom he soon reduced to the last extremities; his small numbers were decreased; his ammunition spent; valor could no longer assist him; and he meditated his escape. This, however, was not easily to be effected; and while he pondered on the practicability and necessity of the thing, his deputy, a man equally brave and faithful, thus addressed him: "Fly to Hindustan; I will yet contrive to hold out one day and two nights;—escape the best way you can—and that time will enable you to get beyond the reach of pursuit."

Nassyr Khan, accordingly, left the town with a few friends; and they pursued their journey, destitute of every thing. In the meanwhile, his deputy kept his word; but he was slain in the second assault, and Ahmed Abdally entered the town. The consort and family of the wandering Nassyr Khan, fell into the victor's power; but Ahmed, respecting their virtues and illustrious birth, (being descendants of the Ally Merdan Khan †,) not only supported them with honor, but shortly set them at liberty.

Whilst his forlorn family were thus generously treated, the unhappy

* It appears from this, that Ahmed Abdalli had been in possession of Cashmir, which is north of Cabul, as well as of Tatta. The provinces of Mooltan and Lahore lay between them. Those countries now, as well as Candahar, Herat, and all Khorasan, as far as Mesh-hed, belong to the Abdalli, or Duranee Monarchy, as does part of Uabeg Tartary.

† Alli Merdan Khan, after revolting from the famous Shah Abbas, of Persia, during his contest with the Turks; made a present of his person, and his fortress of Candahar, to Shah Jehan, whose favorite he became. He afterwards made the fine canal which gave so much water to Delhi. It is now choked up.

happy Nassyr Khan reached Lahor, and took refuge in a mosque* ; but Shah Nevaz Khan, hearing so illustrious a fugitive had sheltered in his territories, paid him a visit, and solicited his assistance in attacking the Abdally. This, however, Nassyr Khan declined, being resolved to throw himself at the emperor's feet ; and Shah Nevaz Khan, finding he could not prevail, took a friendly leave, desiring the German stewards to attend him to his palace, where he presented him, in his master's name, with an equipage suitable to his former rank, and added four lacks of rupees for his travelling charges.

The Viceroy had scarcely performed this act of princely hospitality, when he received a letter from the Abdally king, inviting him to camp. The Viceroy's negative was positive. The Abdally reminded him of former engagements ; but he continued firm in his purposes.

Shah Sabur, finding the complexion of affairs thus suddenly changed, determined to go in person to Lahore, which was the place of his nativity. Ahmed, to whom he was become the friend and tutelar divinity, approved his plan, and he left camp unattended.

On his arrival, he sojourned at the house of the Mufti Abdallah ; but the news soon spreading abroad, Shah Nevaz Khan sent Adina-beg Khan and his divan Rajah Kuramull †, to enquire his business. The holy man replied, " I have no business with any of you ; nor do I come to harm you ; but I come, because I cannot forget I

was born in this city ; have friends and connections in it, and am under obligations to some of its rulers. I come to admonish you, in good faith ; to expose to you the dangers of duplicity. Violated faith is obnoxious to God and man. Beware ! Your sabres are unequal to contend with those of Ahmed Abdally.

' What ? ' exclaimed a voice, ' Is his sword of steel, and ours of wood ?

" ' No ! ' replied the fakir, calmly, " your swords are equal, but your fortunes are not so—his planet is propitious, yours supine."

Adina-beg Khan returned with this answer, which he delivered with emotion. It produced, however, no conciliating effect ; and the fakir was detained a prisoner in Adina-beg's palace.

Ahmed now marched against Lahore, and Shah Nevaz Khan went out to meet him, with a numerous army, well appointed with artillery and every other requisite. Both parties and seemed eager to engage, when the Viceroy sent for a fakir, skilled in astronomy, to consult with him on the fate of the day.

Shah Kelb Ally ‡, (such was the name of the Seer) answered : " Fight to-day, if you can avoid it. The stars are unfavourable ; to-morrow, and the following days, will be more friendly to your cause."

The Viceroy immediately dispatched orders to his commanders not to engage ; and, if they were attacked, to keep within their intrenchments, acting merely on the defensive ; and having done so, he threw

* A custom with fakirs, and itinerants, generally

† The rank of these two persons, serve to shew in what high estimation the fakirs are held in Hindustan.

‡ The words signify, " *Saint dog of Ally.*" The Persians think all dogs impure, except Ally's ; and are fond of repeating his name, which was Camber. They even assign him a place in Paradise

threw himself on a sofa in his tent, where he reposed till evening. At supper, Adina-beg Khan, and some of his principal officers being seated at table with him, they heard the report of a cannon shot; it was repeated; on enquiry, they learnt that a body of the enemy's horse having made its appearance, two hundred Kuzzelbashs, on horseback, sallied forth to oppose them; the enemy retreated; but presently a body of two thousand horse appeared, and dispersed again, on the artillery opening upon them.

Shortly after this, an express arrived, requiring immediate assistance; he reported that the Kuzzelbashs, on their second sally, had been driven back into their trenches; that they were so intermingled with the enemy, the artillery could not fire upon them; in consequence of which, the Abdalies had penetrated the camp, and were dealing slaughter around them.

Shah Nevaz Khan, on this unexpected news, dispatched Adina-beg Khan with a reinforcement to the assistance of his dismayed troops. The treacherous confidant placed his hand to his forehead, in token of obedience, and withdrew; but he led his forces to the left of the scene of action, contenting himself with being an idle spectator of the dreadful slaughter which raged. In the meanwhile, the Viceroy mounted his elephant, and his presence cheered his soldiers.

Night coming on, the Abdalies retired of their own accord; but Adina-beg Khan, having previously refuged, with his party, within the city walls, an universal panic spread throughout the camp, and each consulted his own safety, in defiance of duty or command.

The Viceroy, thunder-struck at this sudden reverse of fortune, hastened to his tent, where he would have alighted; but was prevented by a relation who sat behind him on the elephant, who warmly contended that there was no safety in the camp. The Viceroy retired to the city, consoling himself that the morrow would be more propitious to his arms; but the instant the Viceroy's elephant was turned towards the city, the few remaining troops fled to their homes, and the camp was totally deserted. At this moment, a treacherous band of Tooranians, in the Viceroy's service, who had been laying in wait for mischief, rushed among the scampering soldiery, killing and plundering all who fell in their way; and such was their audacity, they entered the Viceroy's tent, which they plundered while he was yet in sight.

The prince, at length, reached his palace, where he met some of his principal officers; among others, Adina-beg. "Bring before me," said he to the paymaster-general, "your prisoner the fakir." He answered, "the good man has lost his life in the general confusion;" upon which the enraged prince, seizing one of the marble knobs which confined the carpet, struck his favorite on the breast; exclaiming, "after such an act we cannot hope to prosper." Thus saying, and persuaded all retrospect was useless, he hastily collected some gold and other valuables, which he intrusted among his confidential servants, and followed by them, left the city, an easy prey to the enemy.

The next morning, the Abdalies, without the help of a victory, entered the city free from the least opposition, and plundered at their leisure; Adina-beg Khan, had, however,

however, been too wary to partake the general ruin; he left the city betimes, with his troops and valuables, and retired to a place of security; meanwhile, the unfortunate Viceroy was pursued by his treacherous Tooranians, who overwhelmed him with indignities. Happily, he met the Vizier on the road, who gave him an escort to the capital.

The Abdally, having thus easily subjected two considerable provinces; raised his ambitious views to the capital of Hindustan. He had, during his campaign with Nadyr Shah, remarked the weakness of the empire, the imbecility of the emperor, and the slothful ease in which his ministers indulged. He saw the spirit of independence manifesting itself among the grandees, and with appearance of assisting their views, his towering spirit led him to subdue the whole.

Thus elated, he began his march from Lahore, accompanied by Mahmed Tally Khan, the capon, who was both his chief counsellor and general; and Mahmed Shah, being apprised of his intentions, sent his son Ahmed Shah, at the head of a numerous army, to oppose his progress.

This army was composed of the flower of the Hindustan nobility; and each commanding his own tribe, led on by the Vizier in person. The emperor particularly distinguished the Vizier at his audience of leave, with his three sons. Taking from his own turban a fatch-pitch*, and a bouquet of beaten gold, he placed them with his own hands in the turban of the Vizier,

and dismissed him, with exhortations to give a good account of the enemy. A fatch-pitch was likewise presented to each of the emirs and generals; and Zoolfica Jung, the elder son of the Vizier, was appointed third paymaster-general, (a post, vacant by the death of Emir Khan) and mentor to the imperial prince. Mahmed Jsac Khan was fourth paymaster-general.

These arrangements made, the imperial prince commenced his marche; and, having advanced to Sutuludy, encamped on the ford. The Abdally, indifferent about the ford, marched above it, by Lodiana, and took post within Serhind; his army, by the best account, not exceeding 67,000 horse. This happened on the 13th of the 1st Reby, in the year 1161. The town of Serhind was sacked, and all found in arms were put to the sword.

The Shah Zadah now marched against him, but on his approach, the prince, according to the ancient custom of the Hindûs, commanded a halt; and as they never think themselves a match for foreigners, he encompassed his army by a fossé, and took post in the center of his troops.

From the 15th of the 1st Reby, until the 20th, continual skirmishes took place between the armies, attended with great slaughter. The Abdally had no artillery; but it was his superior fortune to interrupt a convoy of artillery, provisions, rockets, and ammunition. With this unexpected aid, he redoubled his ardor, and poured torrents of ball into his adversary's intrenchments; thus besieging, as it were, the

* Fatch-pitch signifies a wreath of victory; it ought to be of steel, or coat of mail; but lately it is become a military ornament only; it is worn at the back of the turban, and reaches above the ears, and is composed of wrought jewels and embroidery, ten furjus broad in the centre, and five or six at the ends.

the astonished Hindûs. On the seventh day, while the Vizier was at his * noon-prayers, he was killed by a cannon ball. The Hindûs, to the number of twenty or thirty thousand, under the command of Asiri Sing, were panic struck by this ominous event, and deserted to a man.

This circumstance, however discouraging, did not dismay the remaining troops. The Vizier's sons, Shah Zadah, Abool Mansoor Khan, and Muaien-el-Mulk, reanimated their troops by their desperate example; on the 26th, the Abdally, at the head of his army, made a formidable attack on the Vizier's quarters, when he was vigorously repulsed by Muaien-el-Mulk, whose bravery on the occasion has crowned his name with honor. A body of Tooranians, commanded by Janish Khan, particularly distinguished themselves; victory was desperately contended for through seas of blood. At length, the Abdalies penetrated Shah Zadah's works; his loss was terrible; and his defeat appeared certain, when a reinforcement came to his aid from Aool Mansoor Khan. These troops were Moyhuls; and the commanding officer, having dismounted his cavalry, marched them in good order against the enemy, preceded by field pieces and rockets. His arrival was at the critical moment; and placing himself between the contending parties, a new scene of slaughter ensued. The Abdalies, already spent with the vigorous resistance made by the Shah Zadah and Mirmannoo, were unequal to contend with this new assault, a storm of

musquetry and rockets hailed about the Abdalies ears; and, to complete the disaster, some of their rocket-carts caught fire, which, emitting volumes of flames throughout the terrified ranks, buried the Abdalies in heaps†, while the remainder fled in every direction. It was in vain for Abdally Ahmed to attempt rallying his troops. He, therefore, reluctantly left the field of victory to the Imperial Prince, with the greater part of his soldiery dead on the spot. In the evening he sent a messenger to Abool Manseir Khan, the purport of which I never could learn; but at day break next morning, he beat the general, and marched back by the high road leading to Cabool and Candahar.

Mahmed Shah was on his death-bed when he received advices of this signal victory; yet he could not restrain his immoderate joy, or pass over the merits of the Vizier Sing, who had so ably supported his cause. To Mirmannoo he immediately gave the governments of Lahore and Mooltan, and wrote pressing letters to his son, to Abool Manseir Khan, and to the emirs, with orders to repair forthwith to court. These letters were accompanied by a khelaat, with which the imperial prince, invested Mirmannac, in the name of his father, the emperor, who, immediately after the ceremony, set out to take possession of his two governments, and the prince hastened towards his father's capital.

In the mean time, the emperor grew worse and worse; evident signs of an approaching gangrene were visible; and the monarch, who

* Mussulmans pray five times a day; the noon-prayer is the longest.

† Two officers now in Moorshebadad, who were present at this engagement, aver, that Abool Mansoor Khan's moyhuls took part of Abdally's artillery, and set fire to the remainder.

who beheld the advances of death, eagerly demanded to see his son and Abool Manseir Khan; but, although these noble personages travelled with all possible expedition, they found, on their arrival at Paniput*, that the emperor was no more.

He died on the 27th of the second Reby, in the beginning of the thirty-first year of his reign, which answers to the year 1161 of the Hegirah; but, owing to the wishes of Issac Khan and Djavid Khan, the eunuch, and some other emirs, to which the empress Mahka Zemani gave her consent, his death was kept a secret. The Prince and Abool Manseir Khan, apprized of this, passed three days in solitude and mourning; and on the fourth, the Khan, having chosen a favourable moment to erect a temporary canopy, he whirled the chatry several times over the Prince's head, presenting him his nuzur or homage, prayed for his prosperity, and wished him a long reign†.

The new emperor, after this ceremony, marched towards the

capital with great pomp and magnificence. On his arrival at Shalekmaran's imperial seat, in the neighbourhood of the capital, he received the homage of the ministers and grantees of the empire, who unanimously proclaimed him emperor. The body of Mahmed Shah was then brought out of the haremsera or sanctuary, and, in the center of a pompous cortege, was carried upon the shoulders of all the grantees to the monument of Shah Nizam Eddin; when it was deposited in a mausoleum adjoining that which the prince's mother, had, in her lifetime, built for herself.

On the 7th of Jemaudy, the emperor entered his capital, mounted on a throne, and proceeded to the citadel; from whence, five days after, he repaired to the grand mosque, where he heard the kootbah pronounced in his name, with other solemnities usual on such occasions, and then went to his palace. In this month, both Moorteza Khan and Moored Khan departed this life.

An Account of the Rise of the MAHRATTA CHIEFS. Translated from a Persian Manuscript.

The rajahs of the fort of Se-tah, surnamed Saho, are of the rajhpoot cast, and the original lords of all the Dekhan. It is reported that they remain in honourable captivity, in the castle of the aforesaid fort, one of the family being se-

lected for the rajah, whose minister the peshwa is considered.

Although the name of the Saho rajah has not transpired, who, in the reign of the victorious emperor Mahomed Shah, was seated on the throne of dominion, yet it is well

§ B ascertained,

* Paniput is a town three days journey from the capital, and owes its name to the canal which so plentifully supplies the city. Paniput smiting waters, offspring, or derivated waters.

† An instrument, resembling a parasol, held as an insignia of sovereignty in Hindustan. The taht-troop, or peacock throne, made by Shah Jahan, had such an appendage, as have all emperor's thrones; but the whirling it about, in token of sovereignty, is a curious anecdote to be found no where else.

ascertained, that he left a numerous offspring, but not any he deemed worthy of the government; neither did he deem it eligible to confirm in the succession any of the Bho-selah chiefs, his relations, then residing at his court, and whose descendants, to this day, sway the sceptre of Naghpore.

Balla Rao, brahmin, inhabitant of Koken Perdehet, was in his service as chief neveis, (mounshee) and being high in his esteem, obtained for his son, Bajee Rao, an appointment in a troop of the household cavalry, who by his ingenuity and sagacity soon raised himself to the command of 10,000 horse: and was reckoned an unequalled flower of wisdom, of intelligence, of generosity, and intrepidity.

As the Saho rajah detested and abhorred his own children and kindred, he formed a great attachment for Bajee Rao, and finding him capable of the superintendence of the Rajah, bequeathed it to him as peshwa, to the disgust of the Bho-selah chiefs, who retired to Naghpore, and their respective jhagires and districts.

Soon after this event, Balla Rao, leaving this transitory for an eternal world, his son Bajee Rao possessed himself of all the garrisoned towns and country of the Dekhan; retained in honourable captivity the the Saho family in the fort of Se-

tarah, and for the better administration of affairs, resided himself at Poona, making his youngest brother, Chemna Rao, the associate of his prosperity.

Bajee Rao had two sons:—the one, born of his lawful wife, he nominated after his father Balla Rao; and the other by Nerich, (a woman of pleasure of the Mahomedan faith) he educated and brought up in the persuasion of his mother, calling him Shemshere Behader, who at his death left a son, Ali Behader; the same person that is now (1792) raising disturbances in Bundelkund.

Chemna Rao also had two sons: the eldest, Seda Sheo Bnao, was slain in battle, with Shah Abdallee, leaving no issue; and the other, Raghnatah Rao, who in the wars with Hyder Naik, Mahrattas and English, sided with the latter, and is now with his family in confinement.

On the death of Bajee Rao, his son, Balla Rao, established himself in the peshwaship. Three sons were born to him, Biswass Rao, who was slain in the same battle with Seda Sheo Rhao, left not any issue; Madho Rao, who died without children; and the third, Narain Rao, who was assassinated, left his widow with child of Sivai Madho Rao Narain, peshwa Behader, who at present (1792) ornaments the seat of administration.

The Genealogy and Origin of SCINDEAH's Grandeur.

Mha rajah Scindeah Petel, Behader, is a rajhpoot, of the Sesodia tribe (transposed into Scindeah) and was born in the village of Chemarconda, ten keroah to the North of Poona. His father, Ranojee Scin-

deah, subsisted for some time by the cultivation of lands; but being dissatisfied with the profession of an husbandman, he went and entered in the cavalry of Bajee Rao, then only a resaladhar, who finding him

a wise, intelligent, and acute man, took him from his humble station, and exalted him with a horse and kbelaut. After this his ingenuity and sagacity obtained him the command of a paigah, and a daily increase of consequence.

As Hindustan became enfeebled and powerless in the reign of Mahomed Shah, rajah Saho detached Bajee Rao, with a large army to the soubahs of Malwah, Aujm, &c. &c. in order to dispossess the king's superintendants, and usurp the government of the aforesaid countries. Arriving at Malwah, he advanced to the contest, made the servants of the emperor tributary, and arranged the countries for the rajah. The submissive Ranojee, having performed various gal-

lant exploits in this campaign, was exalted to the command of resalahs, and rewarded with jhagires. Death soon after overtaking him, he left four sons Jey Assa and Dotajee Petel, by his lawful wife; Tekojee Petel, and Mha rajah Madho Scindeah Petel Behader, from a mother of another description. Jey Assa was murdered at Jhadlipore, by the vakeels of rajah Beehey Singh, and left a son, Jehngo, whose dexterity and ability having raised him to command and eminence, a period was put to his life in the battle with Shah Abdalee, where his uncles, Dotajee Petel, and Tekojee Petel, were also slain. The present Mha rajah being the nearest a-kin, succeeded to his father and brother's jhaghires, stations, &c.

Particulars of the Genealogy and Rise of the HOLKER Family.

Melhar Rao was the son of Holker, alias Gereria, an inhabitant of the Dekhan, a man so poor, that with the greatest labour and difficulty he maintained his family.—Becoming an orphan at the age of six years, Melhar Rao went to his uncle, who, with six horsemen, was in the service of rajah Sehuba, of the Saho family. On entering his ninth year, the uncle, whose name is unknown, having a large flock of sheep and goats, consigned them to him for pasturage; in consequence of which, early every morning, he took them out to graze, returning again with them in the evening. One day, carrying his victuals, the uncle perceived his nephew sleeping, and that a black snake had exalted and spread its head over him as an umbrella, to shade him from the rays of the sun. The snake retired to its hole on the

uncle's approach, leaving him in the utmost astonishment, and confirmed in the belief, that Melhar Rao would become a great man.—Having awoke and given him his victuals, he carried him home, dispensed with his attendance on the flock, and, taking from him a written obligation, promising to befriend him in case he attained any eminence, he got his nephew entertained as a porter in the service of rajah Sehuba. Melhar Rao, in the course of a short time, rendering himself capable and useful; was, among others, allowed to approach the presence; obtained the command of a paigah; and, being born under a fortunate planet, rose to dignity and power.

A son of his, Kehndee Rao, was slain in the battle with Sorjhmul Jhat. His wife, Theha Bai, who now resides at Cholee Mheysr, brought

brought him a son, Malee Rao, who being of a very vicious disposition, and a great debauchee, she had trampled to death by an elephant; and a daughter Mekta Bai, who lately burned herself at the tomb of her husband.

Melhar Rao had a brother whose name is unknown, who at his death left three sons; the eldest of whom was the father of Babojee Holker, the youngest of whose children is

Tekojee Holker, now enjoying such eminence and grandeur in Hindustan.

Tekojee Holker has seven sons, the youngest of which, Setajee Holker, is in the Dekhan, in the subah of Berar, superintending his father's zemindary in that province; he has likewise a child, Bhengajee Holker, of whom the grandfather is so fond that he makes him his constant companion.

An Account of the Southern Chiefs entering Hindustan, and possessing themselves of it.

The conqueror of the universe, Aurengzebe, the victorious emperor, having marched to the Dekhan, and chastised the Mahrattas, with several other refractory chiefs, obligating them to pay tribute into the imperial treasury at Delhi, the which, as they were humbled, was continued till the departure of Nadir Shah from Hindustan. In the reign of Mahomed Shah, the complete overthrow of the army of Hind, the embroiled and confused condition in which he left the country, and the enfeebled and weakened government, induced the Saho rajah not only to withhold any further tribute, but determined him to usurp the subah of Malvah, Aujin, &c.

This rajah dying shortly after, Bajee Rao seized on his immense treasure, confined his family, and being celebrated through Asia for his courage and intrepidity, raised a great army, and firmly established himself in the peshwaship, appointing one of the Saho family to the rajah, for the national satisfaction.

During the reign of Ahmed Shah, disputes arising between Aboal Mensoor Khan Sefer Jung, the

soubah of Oude, and Ahmed Khan Bungeish, of Ferkhabad, many battles were fought, in one of which, Rajah Nevl Ray, Sefer Jung's general, being slain, and his army completely defeated by the patan chief in person, he became apprehensive of the consequences, and applied to the peshwa for assistance. Bajee Rao appointing Jey Assa general, and his own brother, Chemna Rao, counsellor, sent them with a large army into Hindustan, to the navab of Oude's succour. Marching with expedition, the Mahrattas soon joined him, and having defeated and made Ahmed Khan submit, highly approving of their conduct, he gave the chiefs permission to return to their own country with their army.

The vizier Ghai ul Deen Khan, who at present even is considered as the most ungrateful of men, and by way of retribution for having murdered Allumgeer the second, is now wandering about Hindustan, with life a burthen to himself, desirous of reducing Sorjhmul, the Jhat applied to the peshwa, who directed Jey Assa to march with his army and join him; the which having effected,

fectcd, they marched against the Jhat chief.

Although Balla Rao, without hesitation, directed his general to act in concert with the vizier, yet as the army of Sorjmul was numerous as the ants crawling on the earth, his treasury full, and his country extending to the plains of Kalpee, he was in apprehension of the event, and therefore detached Melhar Rao with another force, avowedly to assist the empire ; but in reality to join and strengthen Jey Assa. These generals having driven Sorjmul into the fort of Kehmeer, kept him surrounded in it for three months, during which period many skirmishes occurred, in one of which Khendee Rao, the son of Melhar Rao, was slain ; but notwithstanding the endeavours of the aforesaid chiefs, they were unable to conquer or persuade Sorjmul to become tributary ; and finding that the conquest of the Jhats would be attended with great difficulty and labour, Jey Assa Chemna Rao, and Melhar Rao, consulted together, and observing " what is the necessity of involving ourselves in such difficulty ? of what consequence to us whether the cow advances or the ass retreats ? let us immediately lay the foundation of a treaty between the vizier and Sorjmul, and, taking large sums from each, return to our own countries ;"—they made peace between them, took immense sums of money from each, marched back to their own country, and received honorary dresses from the peshwa, and were advanced to the first dignities of the state.

Soon after this rajah Bechey Singh, and his brother Ram Singh, disputed about the rajah of Jhodpore, and the former being victorious, the latter became a supplicant to the peshwa, who, well

acquainted with the abilities and intrepidity of Jey Assa, gave him the command of an army, with directions to support his pretensions. Strictly adhering to his injunctions, this able general destroyed and desolated the country around Jhodhpore, Nagore, Aighmere, &c. the ta-alluck of Bechey Singh.

This rajah, finding himself unable to oppose the Mahrattas in the field, allowed treachery to operate, and pretended to open a negotiation for peace. Having acquainted two rajpoots in whom he had the utmost confidence, of the purpose of his soul, and they undertaking to murder Jey Assa, if an opportunity offered, he dispatched them as his ambassadors to him, who, unacquainted with the fate awaiting him, treated these vakeels with the greatest respect. A few days after, having in the evening conversed in the garden with the Mahratta general, they attended him to his sleeping-apartment, and no other person being present, put a period to his life, with pesh-kebzes purposely concealed. In consequence of his shrieks and exclamations, the attendants rushed in, and cut one of the rajpoots to pieces ; but in the tumult, the other made his escape. Confusion and distraction, for a time, pervaded the Mahratta army, and the peshwa himself greatly lamented his death. With various success the war continued, till Bechey Singh, in expiation of Jey Assa's blood, gave up the impregnable fortress of Ajhmere, when peace was made with the Mahrattas, who withdrew their support from Ram Singh.

Bajee Rao exalted Jhengo, the son of Jey Assa, to his father's elevated situation, and as he proved himself even a more intrepid and ablo

able man than his parent, he detached him with his uncle Dotajee Petel, and other chiefs, for the settlement of Hindustan; which, with the assistance of Ghazi al Dien Khan, he accomplished and established himself in.

At this period, Timour Shah, (now on the throne of Persia) viceroy of his father Ahmed Shah, abdalee, for the government of the cities of Hind, having advanced as far as Lahor, arranging the countries through which he passed; learning that Jhengo was marching towards him with a numerous army, retreated to his own kingdom, conscious of his own force being inadequate to the contest. The Mahratta chief justly esteemed this a mighty conquest, as he established himself as far as the Attock. After chastising the Seikhs, settling the country, and giving the inhabitants confidence, he returned by the advice of Gazi al Dien Khan, in order to collect the revenue from Nejeib ul Dowlah.

This Rohillah chief, having possessed himself of the district of Ghos Gerah, Nerh Gerah, &c. &c, numbers of his countrymen, attracted by his prosperity and well-known intrepidity, flocked to his standard. Finding employment for them all, his power excited the jealousy of the vizier, who persuaded the Mahrattas to march against him with a large army. His troops being but few, in comparison, he was unable to oppose them in the field, and therefore shut himself up in the fort of Sekertal, where being closely besieged, he wrote to Ahmed Shah, Duranee, acquainting him with his situation.

On account of his son's being obliged to retreat, this monarch, magnificent as the heavens, and illustrious as Jhemshed, was desirous

of invading Hindostan; which, added to the entreaties of Nejeib ul Dowlah, he immediately resolved on the expedition, and began his march with a noble army. Having crossed the Atek, he put to the sword the different Mahratta detachments left for the protection of the country; and adjusting the districts through which he passed, hastened to confront Jhengojee.—The battle was furious and obstinate, and the Mahrattas were completely defeated. Dotajee Petel, with many other illustrious chiefs, were left on the field of battle, and Jhengo esteemed himself fortunate in having escaped with his life. This general, with as many of his army as were able, having joined Melhar Rao, the superintendant of the districts around Delhi; he advanced against Shah Abdalee, to wipe off the national disgrace; but being also completely routed, he took refuge under the walls of the castles of the Jhats, and wrote the following letter to the Peshwa:—"After completely overthrowing your armies, and the murder of Allumger the 2d, by Ghazi al Dien Khan, and the absence of his son Ali Ghor, in the eastern provinces, Shah Duranee has placed Merza Jhander Shah on the throne; and, appointing Nejeib al Dowlah governor of Delhi, has returned to his kingdom."

Balla Rao having succeeded his father Bajee Rao, in the peshwaship was greatly afflicted at this misfortune; yet, notwithstanding, resolved on the utmost exertion of his power to retrieve his affairs. He caused letters to be written to the different chiefs in their employ, and among them to Mha rajah Petel Behader, advising them of the defeat of Jhengo and Melhar Rao,

with

with orders to hasten to the presence.

Having been disgusted with the behaviour of the former peshwa, this chief, with his brother Tekojee Petel, left the court, and entered into the service of nazam Nezam Ali Khan Behader, who treated them with the greatest attention and respect. Attached to lakys, the Mha rajah was constantly in search of the most respected to do them honour; at last meeting with the holy Shah Menseer, he acknowledged him his saint, and to this day frequently distributes at his temple large sums in charity, out of respect to his memory. It is said, that the having prophesied Scindia would attain great eminence in his own country, after becoming lame of one leg, was his principal inducement for obtaining permission of the Nazam, for himself and brother immediately to attend the peshwa's summons.

Balla Rao, proud of his dignity and consequence, vainly and foolishly resolved to chastise Nejeib al Dowlah, and other chiefs of Hindustan; and wresting the empire from the house of Timour, exalted his son Bivass Rao to it. Accordingly, for the conquest of Hindustan he detached an army of 100,000 men, under Bivass Rao, his cousin Seda Saeo Bhao, Mha rajah, Scindia Petel, Tekojee Petel, Tekojee Holker, &c. &c. This intelligence reached Nejeib al Dowlah; he sent letters requesting assistance, to the nabab Sujah al Dowlah, Ahmed Khan Bungeish, &c. &c. with a petition to Shah Allum, then residing at Allahabad; but, dismayed at the immense force of the Mahrattas, his applications were unsuccessful.

In the neighbourhood of Delhi, Bivass Rao was joined by

Jhengo, Malhar, Rao, and the Jhats; and as they closely besieged Nejeib ul Dowlah; as his last resource, he implored the assistance of Shah Abdalee, magnificent as Jhem, and "victorious as Alexander, who, on account of the musselmen faith being in danger, attended the summons, and pitched the camp of majesty and prosperity in the neighbourhood of Paniput, where Nejeib al Dowlah joined him, and Sujah al Dowlah and Ahmed Khan Bungeis, also attended his commands. The southern army having quitted Delhi, moved and encamped near to the moguls. After spending near two months in skirmishing, King Abdalee became engaged, and directed his slaves to assault the Mahrattas, who, drawing their scimiters, immediately obeyed his mandate, and made a dreadful slaughter among them. The southern chiefs, encircled by the Moguls, fought long, and gallantly tasted of the cup of death — Bivass Rao, a youth of nineteen, displayed extraordinary intrepidity, till, from his wounds, he fell senseless, and moved to the endless world. Tekojee Petel, Jhengo, and numberless chiefs, were left on the field; but Melhar Rao, with several others, made his escape to the Dekan. Mha rajah Petel Behader, mounted on a mare, was flying alone from the field of battle, when a Mogul, perceiving her swiftness, resolved to kill the rider and seize her — after pursuing him forty keroaths, he, in an unguarded moment, wounded, and conceiving he had slain him, returned in triumph to his own army with the plunder. Chance directed Rana Khan, a poor horseman, that way, who perceiving and knowing Petel Behader, almost in the agonies of death, from his wound, mounted him

him upon his horse, and conveyed him to Aujin, where the necessary assistance being administered, he was completely restored to health in a short time, excepting a contraction of one of his legs. On visiting Poonah, he was received by Madho Rao, who then gave ornament to the Peshwaship, with great kindness and attention, and exalted to the eminence and grandeur of his father and brothers.

On account of this complete defeat, disturbances and insurrections arose in the different districts subject to the peshwa; to adjust which, Petel Behader, Raghanatah Rao, and Tekojee Holker Soubadar Behadar, raised on the death of Melhar Rao to great dignity, marched with a large army to the soubah of Malwah.

At this time disputes arising between Zabytah Khan, the son of the navab Nejeib al Dowlah, and the Jhats, Hesulia, the widow of Sorjhmul, applied to the southern chiefs for assistance, who accordingly moved towards Hindustan, called the emperor Shah Allum from Allahabad, seated him on the throne of Dehli, and, in conjunction, completely defeated the aforesaid Khan, who escaped from the field of battle; but afterwards was sufficiently artful to make terms with the Mahratta chiefs.

These generals had scarcely settled and established themselves as far as Kenojh, when the mandate of the peshwa summoned them to the Dekan, for the chastisement of a cast of rajhpoots termed the Barah Bhai, who had withdrawn their heads from obedience. Marching with the utmost expedition, they soon reduced the refractory, and arranged matters with an irrevocable agreement.

This sedition was scarcely quel-

led, when these three chiefs again received letters from the Jhats, imploring assistance. Having complied, and adjusted their affairs, they marched against the Rohillas, for the purpose of plundering their country: — Hafiz Rhamet Khan, and the other chiefs, unable to oppose them, proposed terms of accommodation, which were accepted, as the navab vizier Shujah al Dowlah became security for the payment of forty lacks of rupees; and the Mahrattas immediately evacuated their country in order to march to Dheli.

The nabob Seiyid Zulfekeer al Dowlah Nijheif Khan Behader Ghaleh Jhung, was governor of Dheli, on the part of Shah Allum, and made every preparation for the defence of the capital. After two or three days' siege, finding his inability to preserve it, particularly as the Jhats were in possession of the country around the city, he had an interview with the Mahratta chiefs, in which he so dexterously managed, that after obtaining an audience for them of the king, they returned to the Dekan, leaving him in charge of their interest at court. After their departure, though Nijheif Khan possessed neither a treasure nor an army, yet with a few dependants, and the assistance of his own good fortune, he completely defeated the Jhats, and in the name of the emperor of the Moguls, firmly established himself, and dispossessed them of the country they had usurped, as far as Akberabad.

With the assistance of the seikhs, Zabytah Khan kept possession of Gos Gerah, and collected the revenue of his hereditary jagire.

Soon after the return of these chiefs to the Dekan, Marrain Rao, the peshwa successor of Madho Rao, left this transitory world, and his widow with child. Raghanotah Rao,

Rao, supported by the English, the Bhoselah chiefs, and the navab nazam, Nezam Ali Khan, behader, deeming this a proper opportunity for his ambitious views, was desirous of establishing himself in the peswaship. Unwilling he should attain such eminence, mha ajah Petel behader, associated himself with Nana Pher Nevies, the devan and superintendant of affairs, and entered into reciprocal engagements to preserve the government to the family of Bajee Rao; and should a son be born of the widow of Nar-rain Rao, to establish him in the peswaship; but if unfortunately a daughter should be produced, to act then as circumstances directed. This agreement having been drawn up with the necessary forms, the mha rajah, with the seal of Gherb Pashee (expressing the sentiments of the unborn or infant, used by those who have the management of state affairs in trust for them), the revenues of government were collected, and the wishes of Chemna Rao's son frustrated.

At the expiration of nine months Mha rajah Sevai Madho Rao Nar-rain, peshwa Behader, illuminating the world with his presence, was, through Petel Behader's influence, confirmed in the succession, and at this day gives ornament to the Mahratta government. Enraged at Scindiah's exertions, the enmity of Raghanatah Rao burst forth, and the fields of battle were covered with warriors; but the Mha rajah was at last victorious, and took his enemy prisoner. This defeat and imprisonment being highly displeasing to the English, complaint, con-

tention, and jealousy, arose between them and this famous chief.

Thus were matters, when war and discord raged between the rana of Ghod, and the rajah of Detia, with such various success, that at last the former applied to the English, and the latter to the Mha rajah for assistance. Major Popham marched with five regiments to subdue the rajah, and having with wonderful judgment and skill possessed himself of Gualier, &c. defended by Scindiah's troops, he gave them up to the rana, and departed for another quarter, where his services were required; first adding his detachment to those troops with which Col Camac was advancing.

This officer, a compound of intrepidity, repeatedly defeated Petel Behader, on the plains of Seupore and Kilarass, and drove him back to Seroujh. For a year the earth trembled under the warriors' feet, when the rana, unmindful of his engagements, not only neglected to supply the English army with grain, but from a refinement of treachery, connived at the enemy obtaining every thing they were in want of. A scarcity prevailing, and his duplicity being made known, colonel Muir moved to the support of colonel Camac with the Fatty Ghur brigade; which having effected, the differences were adjusted by a peace.—The English returned to their stations, and the Mha rajah moved to the chastisement of the perfidious rana, and in the course of a few months, by taking him prisoner, and seizing all his forts, he greatly increased his glory and grandeur.

PECULIAR CUSTOMS of the HINDUS.

To the Editor of the *Asiatic Ann. Reg.*

SIR,

In communicating the following facts and circumstances, as being illustrative of the peculiar temper and manner of the Hindus, it occurs to me that an English reader will scarcely be disposed to believe, that customs as barbarous and savage as any obtaining in the remote islands of the South Seas, should have continued to exist so long in a country, the greatest part of which has been under the controul of the British government for near forty years, and where the natives have been accustomed to an intercourse with Europeans, in a more or less degree, for a greater length of time; it may therefore, not be improper to premise, that the scene of these transactions, for the most part, laid at a distance of more than eight hundred miles from the seat of government, and that the Europeans residing under British protection in India, bear a very small proportion to twenty-four millions of native subjects, within the provinces of Bengal, Behar,* Orissa, and Benares; and that the residence of such Europeans is generally confined to cities and large towns, most convenient for commercial views; their intercourse with the inhabitants of the villages, and internal parts of the provinces must therefore have been very limited.

In the report made to the government of Bengal, by Mr. Duncan, while resident at Benares, of the state of that province in the year

1787, he describes the people inhabiting the Western Frontier, of so turbulent and ungovernable a disposition, that if a cow broke into an inclosure, it was a circumstance sufficient to arm one half of the village against the other, and to produce great effusion of blood.

The demand of rent from the farmers if accompanied by threats from the officer of government, was frequently answered by setting fire to the whole village, and retreating within the dominions of the Nabob Vizier. Among these ungovernable tribes, that of the Rauje Koomar is described as the most numerous, and of the most enterprising and desperate resolution, and famous, according to their own ideas, for an undeviating sense of honour. These people boast of their descent from one of the most ancient Hindu Kings; and so high is their idea of personal independence, and their dread of its suffering the smallest diminution so extravagant, that they consider the marriage of a daughter as abridging the funds of the family, and conveying to a stranger the custody of their happiness; the atrocious custom of starving their female infants is therefore not only sanctioned amongst them, but they even compel their women to be the perpetrators of this savage and unnatural crime*.

Not less extravagant and barbarous were the customs arising from the singular tenets and irrational privileges of the Bramins. Exempted, as is this tribe, by national prejudice,

* Those people mostly inhabit the opposite line of the boundary of Benares, in the Vizier's dominions; but rent lands in Benares are about the annual value of 20 lacks or rupees.

judice, from capital punishment, it is not unnatural to expect that assassins for pay may be easily procured from among them; but so completely have the other Hindu tribes surrendered their judgments and their feelings, that the Bramin can extort what confessions he pleases by threats of mischief to himself or of violence to old women or infants; nay, so complete has this surrender been, that in many instances the notion of the inviolability of the person of a Bramin has become the means of setting the laws at defiance; as no Hindu, from an apprehension of becoming the cause of the death of a Bramin, dared to execute any legal process against them; and, whenever any coercion or arrest was attempted on the person of one of this tribe by a public officer of government, in order to intimidate and avert the officers from his purpose, he would immediately prepare to rip open his own belly, or threaten to swallow, and sometimes actually swallow, poison, or some powder pretended to be such, or to dash an infant on the stones.

On the slightest provocation the Bramins would wound themselves with razors they carry about them for the purpose; or, enclosing an old woman in a circular inclosure, called a *khoo*r, in which, raising a pile of wood or other combustibles; and then, within its area, betake themselves to fasting, either real or pretended; and on any molestation being offered, or on the approach of any person to enforce a legal process, would actually set fire to the pile and consume their victim in the flames.

An instance of this occurred in the year 1787, when Mr. Duncan was president at Benares. Some coercion or arrest being threatened

to a Bramin, who had refused to pay his dues to government, the president was informed that the Bramins had assembled and constructed a *khoo*r, within which they had inclosed an old woman, had seated themselves by her, and were prepared on the expected approach of the officers of the revenue, to set fire to the building, and, together with their victim, to perish in the flames; a message from the resident, requiring them to state their grievance, brought the men to his presence, but the old woman positively refused to come, declaring that if compelled by force she would throw herself into the first well she saw in her way. The Bramins on their arrival before the resident, complained that justice was not done them by the Raja, for that he had refused to hear the complaints of the ryots against the extortions of his officers, by ordering them to be driven from his presence and beaten; that being helpless, they had prepared the pile and were ready to part with their lives.

The inordinate pride of this tribe manifests itself in no less extravagant a degree in the mode of avenging a private insult. A Musulman having a pecuniary claim upon a Bramin, after repeated refusals, began to despair of payment; he therefore, resolved to obtain his due by force, and accordingly prepared to enter the house of his debtor in the night, while the Bramin was employed in watching the corn he had cut down in the course of the preceding day; the creditor, with his attendants, having surrounded the house, he himself entered it with a torch, proceeded to the bed of the Bramin's wife, and lifting her head from the pillow, from thence seized

seized the purse with which she was entrusted; her cries having alarmed the females of the family, among whom was the mother of the Bramin, they immediately flew to the apartment; their loud lamentations for her dishonor soon brought the neighbours together, and during the confusion the Bramin and his brother arrived — “Son,” exclaimed the old woman, “we are dishonored; no Bramin will in future drink under our roof; we must be revenged; go down with me to the river.” To the Ganges they immediately went, accompanied by the Bramin’s wife, her sister, and his brother; the insulted Bramin, after calling aloud upon the aggressor to make him restitution for the theft and his violated honor; the aged mother, stretching forward her head, and baring her neck, called upon her son to do his duty, that she might blast these enemies of her house. As she spoke these words, her son, with a stroke from his scimeter, severed her head from her body; immediately on which, the rest of the relations assembling in a tumultuous and disorderly manner, determined to deny the funeral obsequies both to the head and body; and, that the spirit might be withheld from the sleep of death to beat a drum for forty days, at the end of which it was imagined the desire for repose would be past, and the ghost become the incessant and eternal torment of all the branches of that family by which their own had been injured.

The Bramin, who had committed the parricide, being apprehended, only expressed his surprise

that so common an act should be imputed to him as a crime; and that one of the witnesses against him, should be a man whose own brother had revenged an insult in a similar way.

The man in reply observed, that although the insult was so avenged, the person in question was not his brother, though nearly related; and seemed to think that his guilt in murdering, had not been sufficiently expiated by the loss of cash which ensued*.

Another device practised by these Bramins is, when, with a view to realize any pecuniary claim, or for the extortion of money, they proceed, either with some offensive weapon or with poison, to the door of another inhabitant of the same town or village, and take post there in manner called *dhurna*; and it is understood, according to the received opinions on this subject, that they are to remain fasting in that place until their object be obtained; and that it is equally incumbent on the party, who is the occasion of the Bramin thus sitting, to abstain from nourishment. Until this is effected, ingress and egress to and from the house are also more or less prevented, as, according to the common received opinions, neither the one nor the other can be attempted, but at the risk of the Bramin’s wounding himself with the weapon, or swallowing some powder or poison, with which he may have come provided.

It was not until the year 1795, that the government of Bengal thought proper to interfere its legislative authority, to put a stop to the practice of sitting *dhurna*, as well as the more savage custom of

* In the time of Raja Cherts Sing, it was no uncommon thing for a man to cut off the heads of three or four women, and send them to the Raja; on any insult, real or imaginary, from one of his peers or officers.

of the Raje Khoomer's starving their female children; nor is the person of a Bramin, under the new administration of justice within the Company's provinces, exempted from capital punishment, several instances having occurred wherein it has been inflicted.

It may be supposed that the preceding facts constitute the *ne plus ultra* of Hindu superstition; but not so, the dictates of bigotry appear to be still more strongly opposed to the sentiments and feelings of nature, in the custom of offering human sacrifice to the Ganges, where they are devoured by the sharks.

These sacrifices are of two description. first, of aged persons of both sexes, which are voluntary; and of children, which of course are involuntary. The fixed periods for the performance of those rites, are at the full moons, in November and January.

The custom of sacrificing children arises from superstitious vows made by the parents; who, when apprehensive of not having issue, promised in the event of their having five children, to devote the fifth to the Ganges.

The island of *Sagor*, where these inhuman rites are administered, is held to be peculiarly sacred from its being considered as the termination of the Ganges, and the junction of that river with the sea, is denominated the place of sacrifice.

So lately as November 1801, some European seamen belonging to the pilot-service of Bengal, being on shore on the island, were witnesses to this horrid ceremony. The information they gave before one of the justices of the peace for Calcutta, was on oath to the following effect:

That on going on shore, they saw the entrails of a human body floating on the water, and at the same time a great number of the natives assembled on the beach, as near as they could guess, about three thousand. That on asking a Fakeer why so many of the natives were put into the water, he answered that the head fakeer had ordered them to go into the water to be devoured by sharks, for the prosperity of their respective families; that they saw eleven men, women, and boys thus destroyed; and it further appeared by other incontestible evidence, that the victims destroyed in November amounted to thirty-nine; and moreover, that a boy, about twelve years old, who had been thrown into the river, having saved himself by swimming, a Gosayne endeavoured to extend his protection to him; but singular and unnatural as it may appear, he was again seized and committed to destruction by his own parents.

To prevent this practice, a law was enacted in March 1802, declaring any person who should aid or assist in forcing any individual to be a victim of this superstition, guilty of murder. But, with respect to the voluntary sacrifice of the aged and infirm, the practice prevailed so generally and was considered by the Hindus, under some circumstances, so instrumental to their happiness in a future state of existence, that it was doubted whether any rule could be adopted to prevent a practice, not only rooted in the remotest antiquity, but sanctioned by express tenets in their most sacred books; while the custom of sacrificing children stands not either on the prescriptive laws of antiquity, or on any tenet of the Shanscrit;

Shauscrit ; but, on the contrary, it is among the Hindus accounted a pious and meritorious act, to rescue a child from destruction, and afterwards adopt and maintain it; nevertheless, the vow by which the fifth

child is devoted, is considered to be nearly as binding as any written or prescriptive law.

London, }
June 2, 1803. }

A Summary of the Life and Writings of AVYAR, a Tumul Female Philosopher, extracted from the 7th vol. of the Asiatic Researches.

By the Reverend Dr. JOHN.

The Malabars, or more properly the Tumuls, boast of having produced the celebrated Avyar, one of their antient moral philosophers.

This lady's writings contain good general ideas, grounded in the science of morality

She was a Polytheist, and invokes the God Suppiramanien, or Pulleyar, the son of Siven*, who is held by the Hindus to be the protector of learning and science, as Mercury was amongst the Greeks.

Her origin and birth, as well as the æra in which she flourished, are lost in fable

Some pretend she was a goddess, one of Brimha's wives, and had been guilty of a trespass, for which she had been driven from heaven to earth, where she was condemned to remain till she had performed sufficient atonement for her sin, by severe and long repentance. On earth she composed her moral writings, for the benefit of mankind, and particularly for youth. On ac-

count of her divine origin, she is therefore highly respected.

Others take her to be one of the seven wise or moral philosophers, in whom the Tamuls glory as well as the antient Greeks, and with more reason, as they have four ladies in the number, and only three men. Their wonderful birth is related in the Kandapranam, of which I will give only a short extract.

The female philosophers are Avyar, Uppay, Vallie, and Uruvay; and the male, the famous Tiruvalluwer (whose writings contain good and elegant moral verses), Adigaman, and Kavyler.

All these seven wise persons belonged to the same family, were of the same parents, but were educated by different charitable guardians. One in the royal palace by a king, the other in the hut of a basket-maker, another by a Bramin, another even by an outcast, and so forth, but at last they all turned out sages, their birth was not less wonderful.

Their

* This appears to be an oversight of the learned author. Soopramanien is the Hindu God of war, called also Carticeya, Kartkeya, and Scanda, (compare *As. Researches*, vol. I. page 252, with *Sonnerat's voyage*, vol. I. page 325, octavo edition.) And Pollear, or Ganesa, who is generally invoked at the commencement of every undertaking, is compared by Sir William Jones to the Roman Janus. He is said to be the eldest, and the former the second son of Seeva. The Kandapranam, quoted below, is probably the Scanda-purana, as the name is written by captain Wilford (*As. Res* vol IV page 563.) Compare *As. Res* vol. I. page 227, with *Sonnerat's travels*, vol. I. page 523.

Their father was Perali, and their grandfather Vedamoli, both great saints and philosophers. The latter saw, once in the night, a bright star falling down, in a village inhabited by outcasts, upon a house wherein a girl was just born. By his prophetic power, he discovered that this girl would be one day married to his son Perali, who was then a boy of twelve years of age, which made him very uneasy.

He communicated his sorrow to his fellow Bramins, but in general terms only; he told them, that the girl born last night in the village of outcasts, under such wonderful circumstances, would entail numberless misfortunes on the Bramin cast in general; but he carefully concealed whatever had relation to his own son, since its disclosure would have excluded him from the cast.

They all were struck with terror at this sad prophecy, and they deliberated as to the disposal of the infant. The father was called, and informed of the unlucky destiny interwoven with his child, and he was asked which ought to suffer? his child, or the revered cast of Bramins? The poor man answered, very submissively, "I deliver up my child entirely to you; do with her what you think proper." The child was brought, and her death was unanimously agreed upon. Vedamoli alone withheld his consent from this barbarous decree; and, instead of the death of the child, proposed its removal to a distant place, where it might be left to its fate.

They listened to this advice, made a box, laid the child in, and put it in the holy river Kaveri, leaving it to the destiny of the Deity. During this transaction, the old prophet ordered his son to go and look at the child before it was com-

mitted to the water, and see if he could discover any distinguished mark on her body. This he did, and returned with the answer, that the child had a very distinct black mark on her thigh. The matter was now dropt, and the old man died soon after, without further explanation on the subject.

When the poor little Nayad was thus floating to a remote country, a Bramin was on a morning at the river, washing and performing his usual devotions and ceremonies. He saw the box coming on, and instead of finding a treasure, which he expected, discovered in it a new-born smiling girl. Having no children, though he had often prayed to obtain that blessing, he imagined his Deity had heard his prayers, and favored him with this child. He put her to nurse, and provided for her education as his own daughter. Meanwhile young Perali, having been well instructed in philosophy, began, after the example of his late father, to travel as a Njami to visit holy places, and to converse with saints and philosophers for his improvement.

On these travels, he came accidentally to the house of that Bramin who had adopted the girl. The Bramin, finding him to be a well-informed youth, grew fond of his character and zeal in learning, kept him several years in his house, and at last married him to the girl, who generally was supposed to be his own daughter. After they had lived happy together for a while, she once returned from her oblations; and, on her changing her clothes, he was thunderstruck, as it were, at observing the mark on her thigh, and which discovered her low birth, of which she herself was ignorant. He hid from her his anxiety, but made inquiries at other Bramins.

Bramins, how his father-in-law had got this supposed daughter, and the whole secret was now disclosed to him.

Not choosing to quarrel with his father-in-law, or to appear ungrateful for the kindness and benefits which had been conferred, he was silent; but in a state of much distraction, he went away without taking leave, or saying any thing either to his father-in-law or to his wife. Both were much alarmed, and the father-in-law thinking his daughter had offended her husband, or was in some way the cause of his displeasure, ordered her to go after him, and either to reconcile and bring him back, or to follow him every where and stay with him. She obeyed, went after him, and used every possible means to persuade him to forgive her, if she had offended him, and to be cheerful and return to his father's house. But he was immoveable, answered not a single word, looked much confused, went on hastily, and endeavoured to escape from her sight. However, she followed him wherever he went, and stayed at every choultry and shettrum, where he passed the night, hoping that he at last would be prevailed upon to return with her. This continued for five days, and he, tired of her entreaties, in the night, watched when she fell asleep, and then he arose, left her and went away. When she awoke, she looked about, and observed with the greatest concern he was gone, and she herself quite deserted. She did not know what to do, and whither to go, nor did she venture to return to her father, whose order she wished strictly to obey, and who might perhaps think she had killed her husband when she came back without him. In this deplorable situation, she

wandered about in a neighbouring village, sighing and weeping; this was observed by a Bramin, who asked her the cause of her tears. She informed him of her sad misfortunes, and all the circumstances of her former life, so far as she herself knew them. At this he was greatly affected, bid her come to his house, and promised to take care of her as one of his own daughters. She came, and behaved in such a manner that she endeared herself to him and to all his other daughters, who treated her as a sister. When this good man died, he divided his great estate in equal portions, and she got so much that she built a shettrum, wherein she passed her days religiously, and charitably treated the pilgrims and religious travellers who came to lodge there by night, with milk, rice, finits, and all the victuals which she could afford. At the same time she endeavoured to improve by them in knowledge and virtue, asked their advice; requested them to relate to her the circumstances of their lives; and did the same respecting her own life and adventures, her object in this being to pass the time in a mutually agreeable and useful manner. When she had continued so for several years, it happened that her husband came as a pilgrim to the same shettrum, and was entertained by her in the same kind manner with which she received and entertained the other travellers:—Neither knew the other. When she related also to him her adventures, he was surprised to find his wife in this virtuous person, and that he himself had so great a share in what she related. He admired her virtue and faithfulness, but was greatly confused in his mind, feigning to fall asleep during her discourse; but passed the night in the utmost

utmost anxiety. Before sunrise he arose, took his stick and little bundle, and went off without saying a word. At this she was highly surprised and affected, thinking she might have perhaps offended him, or not attended him well enough, and went therefore after him, asking, "Why do you go away so silent and troubled in mind?—Have you taken perhaps any offence at me, or do you suspect my virtue?—Tell and forgive, if I have done any thing amiss unknowingly.—You go away just in the same manner as my husband when he left me." At this he could no longer refrain himself, he threw down his earthen vessels and bundle, and exclaimed, "Yes, I am thy husband! and thou art my wife. I have not left thee for any fault on thy side, but only for religious purposes. As thou hast remained so religious and faithful, I receive thee again, if thou wilt strictly do all that I shall order thee." Surprised and rejoiced at this happy discovery, she promised him solemnly to pay him the strictest obedience. From this time he carried her with him on all his travels, and had seven children by her, who became the above-mentioned philosophers. This was indeed no great wonder, as they were born with the gifts of speech and of wisdom. She was ordered by her husband to expose the children in the woods in the open air, leaving them to providence, without nursing, or taking any further care of the new-born infants.—This she obeyed implicitly, according to her solemn engagement, which she kept sacredly, though with inward reluctance, and the tender feelings of a mother. When she kissed and took leave of them, each began to speak and to comfort her.—One said to her: "The Deity has formed

me in thy womb, nourished me, and let me grow in it wonderfully till my birth: Dost thou now doubt that he will not provide for me further? Go, put thy trust in him, and follow his ways."—The second child said at her departure: "God provides even for the frog in a stone; shall he do less for me? why art thou anxious for me?—be comforted and go."—The third replied to her: "God has brought me into the world, and determined my fate—is he perhaps dead? He surely will not let me starve—go, dear mother, and fear nothing for my sake." The fourth said: "Is not the egg surrounded with a hard shell? and God, notwithstanding, vivifies the little brood in it;—will he not feed it after it has broken through the shell? Thus he will also feed me; do not be troubled but cheerful, and be confident in his providence." The fifth said to her: "He who has made the finest veins and channels within the plants, in which the nourishing particles of the earth rise and cause their growth, and who has formed the smallest insects so wonderfully in their parts, and gives them food, will not he do the same for me? be not therefore cast down, but be in good spirits and hope in him." The sixth said: "Manifold and trifling are the occupations of men, but the great work of the Almighty is to create and to preserve; believe this, and comfort thyself." The seventh addressed her thus: "God creates such different qualities in the trees and plants, that they produce sour, sweet, bitter, and various delicious fruits. He, who is powerful to do this, will also provide for me: why dost thou weep, my dear mother?—be cheerful and hope in him." Each of these children was soon after found, taken up, nursed, and provided for by people
 § C of

the highest, middle, and lowest ranks. One by a king, another by a washerman, another by a poet and philosopher, another by a todyman, another by a basket-maker, another by a bramin, and another by an outcast. Avyar, of whose writings I shall give some account, had the fate to be educated by the poet. The time in which she lived is placed in the age when the three famous kings, Sholen, Sheron, and Pandien lived, which falls about the 9th century of the christian æra.

Amongst other sciences, she was well acquainted with chemistry, and became an adept, possessing the power of making gold, the best medicine, and the famous calpam, which preserves life to a great age, and by the virtue of which she lived 240 years. From this fabulous narration, which is differently represented in several Tamul antient writings, I will proceed to her performances, which are the little moral treatises Atisudi, Konnewenden, Mudurci, Nadwali, and Kalviluckam. These are introduced in the Tamul schools, and read by the children amongst the first books which they learn to read. But neither the children understood it, nor can hardly any master comprehend each of the sentences they contain, as some are composed of such high and abstruse words, which admit more than one sense, and some say, that each sentence could be interpreted in five different ways. Some appear to me clear enough, and admitting only one interpretation; but some are so dark, and those with whom I have consulted, vary so much amongst themselves, that I found it difficult to decide between their interpretations; and I choose therefore that which gave

the best sense, and according to that manuscript which I possess, for there are also different manuscripts.

The sentences are placed according to the order of the Tamul alphabet; each accordingly begins with a letter; therefore we may call it, The Golden Alphabet of the Tamuls.

I shall now give first a translation of the Atisudi, and shall continue to translate the rest, if this meets with a favorable acceptance from the friends of antient Indian learning.

Translation of the Atisudi, by
AVYAR.

Glory and honor be to the divineson of him, who is crowned with the flower* of the ati (bauhinia tomentosa).

Charity be thy pleasure.

Be not passionate.

Be not a miser in giving.

Hinder none in charity.

Do not manifest thy secrets.

Lose not thy courage.

Exercise thyself in cyphering and writing.

To live on alms is shameful.

Give, and then eat.

Converse only with the peaceful.

Never cease to improve in learning.

Do not speak what is dishonest.

Do not raise the price of victuals.

Do not say more than thou hast seen.

Take care of what is most dear.

Bathe on each Saturday.

Speak what is agreeable.

Build not too large a house.

Know first one's character before thou art confident.

Honour thy father and mother.

Do

* Shiven is represented with this flower round his head; and Pulleyar, or Vick-meuren, is his first son, who is here implored.

Do not forget benefits received.
 Sow in due time.
 Tillage gives the best livelihood.
 Do not walk about melancholy.
 Do not play with snakes.
 Bed thyself on cotton, (soft).
 Do not speak craftily.
 Do not flatter.
 Learn whilst thou art young.
 Do not forget what is best for thy
 body.
 Avoid affectation.
 Forget offence.
 To protect is noble.
 Seek a constant happiness.
 Avoid what is low.
 Keep strongly what is good.
 Do not part with thy friend.
 Do not hurt any body.
 Hear and improve.
 Do not use thy hands to do mis-
 chief.
 Do not desire stolen goods.
 Be not slothful in thy actions.
 Keep strictly to the laws of the
 country.
 Keep company with the virtuous.
 Be not a scoffer.
 Do not act against the custom of
 the country.
 Make not others blush by thy
 speaking.
 Do not love gaming.
 What thou dost, do with pro-
 priety.
 Consider the place where thou
 goest.
 Do not walk about as a spy.
 Do not speak too much.
 Do not walk about like a dreamer.
 Converse with those who are po-
 lite.
 Endeavour to be settled at a fixed
 place.
 Dedicate thyself to Tirumal,
 Vishtnoo.
 Abhor what is bad.
 Indulge not thy distress.
 Save rather than destroy.

Speak not disrespectfully of the
 Deity.
 Be on good terms with thy fel-
 low citizens.
 Do not mind what women say.
 Do not despise thy ancestors.
 Do not pursue a conquered enemy
 Be constant in virtue.
 Have a regard for country people.
 Remain in thy station.
 Do not play in water.
 Do not occupy thyself with trifles.
 Keep the divine laws.
 Cultivate what gives the best fruit.
 Remain constantly in what is
 just.
 Do thy business without murmur.
 Do not speak ill of any body.
 Do not make thyself sick.
 Mock not those who have any
 bodily defect.
 Go not where a snake may lie.
 Do not speak of others faults.
 Keep far from infection.
 Endeavour to get a good name.
 Seek thy livelihood by tilling the
 ground.
 Endeavour to get the protection
 of the great.
 Avoid being simple.
 Converse not with the wicked.
 Be prudent in applying thy money.
 Come not near to thine adversary.
 Choose what is best.
 Do not come near one who is in
 a passion.
 Avoid the company of cholerick
 men.
 Converse with those who are
 meek.
 Follow the advices of wise men.
 Go not into the house of the
 dancing girls.
 Speak distinctly to be well un-
 derstood.
 Abhor bad lusts.
 Do not speak falsely.
 Do not like dispute.
 Love learning.

Endeavour to get a house of your
own.
Be an honest man.
Live peaceful with thy fellow ci-
tizens.

Do not speak frightfully.
Do not evil purposely.
Be clean in thy clothes.
Go only where there is peace.
Love religious meditation.

End of the Moral Sentences given by AVYAR.

ACCOUNT of an hereditary living DEITY, to whom Devotion is paid by
the BRAMINS of POONA and its Neighbourhood.—From the same.

By CAPTAIN EDWARD MOOR.

THE opportunity afforded me of visiting the city of Poona, with the embassy in 1800, I eagerly embraced, to obtain information respecting an extraordinary family, which enjoys the distinction of an hereditary incarnation of the divinity, from father to son; and the following is the result of my researches. My opportunities for inquiry were favourable, and I consider my authorities tolerably good; but I think it necessary to premise, that I do not pledge myself for the minute veracity of every particular.

Mooraba Gosseyne was a Bramin of Poona, who, by abstinence, mortification and prayer, merited, above others, the favourable regards of the Almighty. Gunputty, the most common name in this country, among the many hundreds of Sree Ganesa, accordingly vouchsafed to appear to him, at Chinchoor*, in a vision by night; desired him to arise, and bathe; and while in the act of ablution to seize and hold sacred to the godhead, the first tangible substance that his hand encountered. The God covenanted that a portion of his holy spirit should pervade the person thus favoured, and be continued as far as the se-

venth generation, to his seed, who were to become successively hereditary guardians of this sacred substance, which proved to be a stone, in which the God was to be understood as mystically typified. This type is duly revered, is carefully preserved, and hath ever been the constant companion of the sanctified person inheriting with it the divine patrimony.

This annunciation happened about the year A. D. 1640, and six generations have since passed away.

It doth not now appear what was the precise extent of the divine energy originally conceded; but it is inferred to have been a limited power of working miracles. Such as healing sickly uncleannesses, grafting to a certain degree the desires of pious suppliants, and the faculty of foretelling, under some restrictions, the events of futurity.

These gifts appear, indeed avowedly, to have been enjoyed in a more extensive degree by the first possessors, than by the latter.—The Bramins admit, that the further the remove from the favoured man in whom the God became incarnate, the greater is the chance of degeneracy; although such degeneracy might

* This town is also called Chicoor, Chicoree, or Chintijwur; the latter is perhaps the most correct orthography.

might not have been inevitable. It is therefore presumable, that the early inheritors worked more conspicuous miracles than have of late been manifested.—Some remains of supernatural power have, however, been remarked, as will be noticed in the existing incumbent, Gabajee Deo.

The holy inheritance has thus descended.

Mooraba Gosseyn had but one son, Chinto Mun Deo (the 1st) at the time of the visitation; and as he immediately became sunna-asse, he had of course no other; to him, about the year 1650, fell the godly estate. His eldest son, Narrain Deo, succeeded, and after dispensing his miraculous energies twenty-five years, died, leaving them to Chinto Mun Deo (the 2d). His eldest son Durnee Durr Deo succeeded, and died about the year 1770, from which period his first-born, Gabajee Deo, has possessed, with its sanctified accompaniment, the guardianship of the sacred stone.

The divine donation was covenanted to continue but for seven generations:—whence, on the demise of Bawa Deo, the present heir apparent, to whom in the fullness of time it will descend, the holy incarnation, unless perpetuated by further miracles, will, as an emanation from God, be absorbed in him.

It doth not appear that every Deo (by which title the representative of this family is always called) hath performed miracles. One is mentioned of the original founder of this incarnate godhead, if it may be so called, which produced the first worldly possession of the family.

Soon after his visitation, and while in great poverty, he was passing by Panowla, a town near Chin-

choor, the pataleen* of which place having been many years married, without male issue, despaired of ever obtaining that blessing. She implored and obtained the holy man's prayers, and her pious desire, and in token of her gratitude, bestowed on him the produce of a field, situated near Panowla, of the annual average value of three hundred rupees. With this a temple was endowed, at Chinchoor, which still enjoys the grateful gift, and had not for many years any other secular estate.

No miracle that I have heard of, is recorded of the next legatee.

Narrain Deo, the third in lineal ascent from the present Deo, performed a more important and conspicuous miracle. It was in his time that the Moghul army of Hydrabad so successfully invaded the Maratta territories. After plundering and burning Poona, a party proceeded to Chinchoor, to lay it under contribution. To this the Deo pointedly refused to submit; confiding in the divine influence where-with he was invested. The intolerant Musulmans derided such superstition; and with a view of rendering it ridiculous, offered to send a nuzur to the Deo. The offer was accepted, the Deo betook himself to prayers, and the insulting bigots deputed certain persons, accompanied by many voluntary attendants, to see the humorous result, with a ceremonious and apparently decorous and appropriate present. It, however, consisted solely of cow's flesh; and, when the offensive obtruders promised themselves their sport, at the first exhibition of so horrid an abomination, how were they astonished and dismayed at uncovering trays of the finest and most sacred Hindoo flowers!

Struck with the miracle, "those who went to scoff, remained to pray;" and, refraining from further indecency, recognised the finger of God.

So unequivocal an interposition of supernatural power wrought on the unyielding minds of the Mussulmans; and to expiate their offence, a grant was soon after made by them, of lands, towns, &c. situated in the Moghul territories, and not their recent conquests, although not far from Chinchoor, of the yearly value of twenty-seven thousand rupees, which the temple enjoys to this day.

A further grant of enaam lands about Chinchoor, of thirteen thousand rupees per annum, was made at different times, by a late peshwa; on what account, whether miraculous or not, I do not learn. The Bramins, however, admit such donations to be in themselves miracles; the generous impulse being from divine inspiration. These three grants the temple still enjoys, and they constitute its permanent revenue.—The expences attending the charitable works of the Deo, such as supporting sacred establishments, feeding and nourishing Bramins, and holy and poor people, have amounted of late years, it is averred, on an average, to a lack of rupees: part of this is made up by the casual presents made by pious visitants, according to their faith, hope, or charity, but doth not amount, in general, to more than five thousand rupees; and the deficiency, of more than half a lack, is therefore acknowledged to be miraculously acquired.

I will digress a moment here to observe, that it is not a very uncommon circumstance for a holy man professing poverty, and without the apparent means of gaining a rupee,

and rejecting all offerings, to disburse thousands of rupees monthly with a very lavish hand. A convenient personage of this description resides in Moorgoor, a town twenty-five miles northerly from Darwar. Mr. Uthhoff and I were there in 1792, but did not then know of this miraculous prodigality, as it is reputed to be.

Presents are made in kind to the Deo of Chinchoor: cultivators of land bring him grain, manufactures, cloths, &c.—the rich bring money and what they please. These are laid up in store-houses, after being registered by the servants of the temple, to which are attached a dewan, chobdars, accountants, &c. &c. all Bramins, as is every individual about the Deo; his palkee-bearers on a journey only excepted.

However meritorious and honourable it may be deemed to be employed, even menially, about the sanctified person of the holy man; carrying the same a journey is rather too laborious and unprofitable a service for Bramins to undertake voluntarily. Where priests are the task-masters, it were unreasonable to expect that they, more than others, would allot the severest to themselves.

The Deo is, *ex officio*, what is called a dewanna—but the term "fool," may not in this instance, as in most others, give the best translation of the word. He is totally unmindful and ignorant of worldly affairs—unable, they say, to hold conversation beyond the proposition, reply, and rejoinder, and then in a childish blubbery manner. To some questions on points of futurity he replies, accordingly as he is inspired, in pointed negatives or affirmatives; to others enigmatically, or by benignant or indignant gesture; sometimes he is
totally

totally silent, and apparently absorbed in abstract cogitation, doth not recognize the suppliant. From such *data* is deduced how propitious, or otherwise, is the Almighty will on the pursuits of the petitioner.

The ordinary occupations of the Deo do not differ materially from those of other holy men—he eats, takes wives to himself, &c. &c. like other Bramins, but by some is said to be exempt from illness; others say he is subject to bodily infirmities. So regular a life, however, in point of regimen, unruffled by worldly cares, may well ensure a continuance of health, and, in general, prolongation of existence.

As the elder son inherits the spark of divinity, it is necessary that he also be a fool, as he hath ever proved. To the question, “whether the second son, being sane, and the elder dying without male issue, the second, to whom the patrimony then descends, would become dewanna on his accession?” the Bramins demur: it hath never, they say, happened. “God made the covenant, and the means of fulfilling it are not for man to point out.”

However remote the degree of consanguinity may be, all of this family assume the final name of Deo. It did not occur to me to inquire if the females are peculiarly estimable. I judge not very highly so, from never having heard of exalted personages seeking them for wives; the males, indeed, do not, beyond the reigning family, seem much distinguished.

It might not be very interesting, if practicable, to trace minutely the genealogy of this family to its holy root; and I shall go no further in this respect than to the immediate ancestors of the present Deo. He,

Durnee Dur Deo, called also Durnee Dur Bawa, had four sons (no daughters) by his only wife Aakah, who died in 1780, aged 65—about ten years after her husband, who lived to be nearly four score.

1. Gabajee Deo, born about 1740.

2. Gunnaba Deo, born about 1750, died 1795.

3. Mooraba Deo, born about 1755, now living at Ranjangow, of which temple he is superior.

4. Bappajee Deo, born about 1760, now living at Ojoor, where he is head Bramin.

Gabajee Deo married 1. Abba’ee, who, in 1775, bore him, when she was twenty years old, his only son Baba Deo, who died without further issue, at the age of 26.

2. Abba’ee, now living, about 35 years of age, who has proved barren. Baba, or Bawa Deo, married 1. Neeroba’ee, born about 1780, still living, by whom he has an only daughter, born in 1797, 2d. wife, name not known, born about 1784; this ends the eldest branch of the family.

Gunnaba Deo, the second son, had two sons, who are living, as is their mother, at Seedatak; names not known.

Mooraba Deo, the third son, had only one wife, and by her one son, whose name does not occur. That son was eighteen years old in 1798; in which year he bruised himself to death on the pedestal of his god at Ranjangow, in consequence of some indignities offered him, or the temple, by a party of Scindia’s soldiery: his widow is living childless, although the marriage was consummated at Ranjangow: this ends the third branch.

Bappajee Deo, the fourth son, has one wife, Gungabae, now living, about thirty-five years: they have two sons, 1. Baadw Deo, born about

about 1786. 2d. Nanna Deo, born in 1787, both living at Ojoor. The eldest lost his wife in 1799, who had born him a son in 1797, named Heerum Deo, now living: he is married again, but his living wife is only eight years old. Nanna Deo has a wife twelve years old—no child.

The temple of this Bappajee Deo, at Ojoor, enjoys enaam land to the value of four thousand a year, granted by the present peshwa, in consequence of supposed benefits received from the holy man's prayers.

Gabajee Deo goes at least thrice a year, on fixed days, to Moorishwur, a respectable town a few miles beyond Jejooree. A detail of the circumstances of his journey, which seldom vary materially, will tend to illustrate his character, and show the degree of estimation in which he is held.

One of the days is the 2d of Maug, answering this year to the 31st of January. He leaves Chinchoor pretty early, and the peshwa and court, apprized of his approach, go forth to meet him, generally about half way between a hill called Gunniskunda, two miles off, and the city. The Deo rides in his palkee, attended (I speak now of the present Deo) by a suwaree elephant, given him by the late peshwa, Madhoo Rao; a few, perhaps a dozen, of his own domestic horsemen, and about a hundred servants on foot; as he approaches the peshwa, his palkee is put down, and he seats himself on a carpet, with the sacred stone, which he never quits, in a box beside him. The peshwa alights from his palkee or elephant, advances towards the Deo with folded hands, the posture of a suppliant, prostrates himself,

and kisses his feet: the Deo neither rises, nor makes a salaam; but, with his hands raised a little, with the palms downward, makes a benedictory gesticulation, accompanied by a motion, signifying his desire that his visitor may be seated: the peshwa, and a few distinguished persons, such as Imrit Rao, Chinnappa, &c. sit, but at some distance, on the carpet: two or three questions and answers of supplication and blessing are exchanged, and the Deo bestows on the peshwa, and others, a quantity of rice and dal, and perhaps a cocoa nut, or such trifle. The peshwa receives them, makes a humble obeisance, and takes leave. The Deo enters his palkee, and proceeds, followed by the peshwa, &c. by the wooden bridge to the city: the peshwa quits him near the palace, which the Deo never enters, nor the house of any mortal, but always finds his tents pitched at fixed stations. The first is Teeoor, a respectable town about ten or twelve miles from Poona; the next Rajwarry, a large village or town just above the ghaut, on the Jejooree, or Meritch road. At both these stages the Deo prepares a feast for all Bramins that choose to partake; he goes next day to Moorishwur, where he remains in his tents three or four days, and here the principal event of his journey is particularly noticed. On a certain day he orders a portion of rice to be cooked; the quantity is determined by the inspiration of the Deity. The Deo has no premeditation; his impulses are divine and momentary. This quantity of rice, be it one kundee, one and a half, two, two and a half, or three kundees, (these have been the quantities usually ordered;) as to sufficiency or insufficiency for such

such as choose to eat of it, determine the bounty or scarcity of the ensuing year.

For instance, say one kundee shall usually suffice one thousand men of ordinary appetites; if this quantity be ordered, and four thousand, or more persons, shall assemble to partake of it, they shall nevertheless all depart satisfied, if the Almighty intend a sufficient season—nay, if an abundant year be willed, fragments, in proportion to the superabundance, shall remain.

If, on the other hand, three kundes be cooked, and but one thousand, or fewer, persons partake thereof, they shall notwithstanding remain unsatisfied, although the whole shall have been eaten, should the displeasure of God threaten the land with scarcity.

The actions of the Deo on the night of this day are also minutely watched; as his actions, as well as words, are but the transient manifestations of the Almighty will, totally unpremeditated, and unrecognized by the Deo, they are noted as prophetic.—Should he remain the night through in peaceful repose, national repose is then predicted; should his slumber, or his waking moments be perturbed, similar mishaps threaten the public weal. If, as hath happened, he starts wildly from his seat or couch, seizes a sword or spear, or makes any movements indicating martial measures, a war, attended by circumstances deduced from the nature of such movements, is foretold.—Every circumstance of this kind is carefully noted by persons employed by government; all is carefully considered, and reported accordingly, with appropriate inferences.

The following is the miracle before hinted at, as performed by Gabajee Deo, the only one that has

come to my knowledge, excepting that continued one, as the Bramins affirm it to be, of miraculous prodigality. Living beyond one's visible means, seems a very loose argument in proof of a miracle, and would, I apprehend, be susceptible of application too extensive to allow of its being considered as legitimate.

A well-known sahookar of Poona, named Trimbuk Das, had, for many years, laboured under a cruel and unseemly disease, called here *koora*; it appears in white patches, of the size of a rupee, some larger, some smaller, all over the body, and although said not to be leprous, is clearly referrible to that class of disease. Trimbuk Das was afflicted to an offensive degree, but the disease, after baffling every effort of skill that could be exerted, yielded to the prayers of Gabajee Deo, seconded by the long-proved piety of the patient; who undeviatingly, during a course of, I think, seven or eight years, visited the holy man on a certain day of every moon, using on his return home, in partial and general lavements, the purifying water with which he and others had devoutly washed the feet of the sanctified personage: from such faith and piety he became whole and clean, and is now a perfectly sightly man. Very few years have elapsed since this miracle was completed.

The foregoing is the result of my inquiries on the subject of the Chinchoor Deo, to which tedious detail I have to add an account of a visit we paid him on the 10th of January, 1800.

I had expected to find Chinchoor, like Jejooree, filled with beggars, but was mistaken; for it bears the appearance of an industrious town; the houses are good, the streets clean,

clean, the shops well supplied, and the ground about it indicating seasonable cultivation; the town is pleasantly situated on the left bank of a pretty river, and is said to contain five thousand inhabitants, including three hundred Bramin families: we arrived early, and after seeing the principal temples, which are near the river, and the environs of the town, we took our breakfast of milk, fruit, and bread, in a Bramin's house. Some of our party not being accustomed to the society of calves and horses, were rather annoyed by them, as well as by smoke. Our party consisted of Colonel and Lord George Beresford, and my colleague Mr. Lovett—a Bramin to introduce us to the Deo, an old acquaintance and fellow traveller of mine—another Bramin in office about the Deo, with whom I formed an acquaintance, in view to gathering the information detailed in this letter; and a Bruhmucharee from Bunarus, who was our constant companion, and seemed to care little for any other society.

About 9 o'clock we were informed that the Deo, who intuitively knew of our visit, had finished his prayers, and would see us; we accordingly proceeded, and after entering an extensive walled enclosure by a fortified gateway, were seated on carpets in a sort of veranda on a confined scale, into which a small door, not more than three feet by two, led from an apartment in which we learned the Deo then was: through this door none but Bramins were admitted. In two or three minutes the door opened, close to which sat the holy man, if it be lawful to call him man, on a shawl thrown over a seat a little raised, with another shawl thrown over his head and shoulders: we

immediately arose, and made a respectful salaam, and presented our offering, consisting of a cocoa-nut each, and a handful of rupees, about thirty. The Deo at first took very little or no notice of us or the present, which was removed by an attending Bramin. Presently he cast his eyes full on us, and surveyed us attentively, but wildly; and suddenly moving his head, he fixed his eyes with knitted brows on the ground, and soon as suddenly viewed us again. Silence was now broken by our Bramins, explaining to those attending who we were, (the Deo was supposed to know all about us) and presently the Deo himself spoke. He desired we would tell our names, which we did, and proceeded to tell our business also, namely, "to bring a letter from His Britannic Majesty to Shee Munt, (the peshwa) which had been delivered the day before; and that now, having paid our respects to Maharaj," (as the Deo is addressed in conversation) "we had little else to do in this country, and should, after a visit in the evening to Doulut Rao Scindhea, return without delay to Bombay." The Deo continued some minutes in a state of apparent cogitation, sometimes fixing his eyes, but without "speculation," on us or other objects. He presently whispered one of the Bramins, and we were desired to ask any question or questions we pleased, as that, probably, futurity would be opened to us. We were not altogether prepared for this; however, we immediately desired to know the result of the present war between England and France, and when it would be terminated. It was communicated in a whisper, and in like manner directly answered by the Deo; when the Bramin declared aloud, that

that the existing war would assuredly terminate triumphantly and advantageously to the English within six moons. We were, for fear of trespassing, rather sparing of our questions.

The Brumucharee had expressed some surprise and displeasure at the accounts we had previously given of this hereditary living Deity, and did not at this visit deport himself with such gravity and decorum as is common for Bramins to assume. He would not profess any faith in the power ascribed to the Deo, of working miracles. He required, he said, ocular demonstration of the existence of that power; nor would he credit the prophetic spirit, until manifested by the fulfilment of the prediction. This, particularly the first want of faith, afforded great room to gall him in argument, as he did not perhaps foresee the extent of the objection; for he acknowledged he had never seen a miracle performed, although he would not disavow his belief in many. Following the bent of his inquisitive disposition, he asked the names of several persons near him, who happening to be of the reigning family, assumed the patronymic final of Deo, on which he was inclined to be jocose; and we were, indeed, obliged to repress his propensity to turning what he saw into ridicule.

After sitting about twenty minutes, we asked permission to depart, and while the customary gifts on taking leave were bringing, we were desired from the Deo to require something of him. The return to this generosity was easy enough, and we accordingly implored the favor of his holiness on our country, and his prayers for its prosperity in general, and our own in particular, which were vouch-

safed, and in such a mode of expression as to leave an obvious opening to infer that such favor and prayers had not been without their previous effect in raising England and Englishmen to such a pitch of aggrandizement and general happiness. We had, therefore, only to beseech a continuance of his regard.

At going away, the Deo gave each of us, including the Bruhmucharee, some rice and spices. We made our reverences and departed.

The Deo did not appear to us to merit the appellation of deewana. His countenance is expressive and not disagreeable, his eyes keen, complexion rather fair: he seems about fifty-five, but is, they say, five years older, and is apparently, (but he did not rise) of middle stature.

We saw also his son Bawa Deo, sitting at some distance, in the apartment with the Deo, among some Bramins. He is a fat, dark, but not very ill, although rather stupid-looking youth, about five-and-twenty. He took no notice of our salaam, farther than vacantly staring at us; of the two, the son looked by far the most like a deewana in its usual signification.

I had nearly forgotten to mention that during the visit the Bruhmucharee was invited to see the symbol of the divinity, the sacred stone, to whose presence it was not judged advisable to admit us, although we had been previously led to expect it; we did not, therefore, urge it, but the Bruhmucharee demurred at going, unless we also were indulged with a sight. He was, however, prevailed on to go without us; and he reported this typification to be an ordinary sort of a stone of three or four seers, coloured red, oiled, &c.

Within the enclosure or fortification,

cation, as it may be called, in which the Deo lives, we were shewn a large room, with another over it, in which the Deo feeds Bramins. The two, they said, would accommodate two thousand persons. The one we saw was very large, and either,

they said, built by Hurry Punt, or that he had entertained a party there.

We here put on our shoes, which we had of course quitted at the entrance of the holy ground, and departed.

An Account of the BAZEERGURS, a sect commonly denominated NUTS.*

From the same.—By Captain DAVID RICHARDSON.

A perusal of Grellman's dissertation on the Gipsies of Europe, in which this country is considered as having given birth to that wandering race, induce me to commence an inquiry into the manners of a people in Hindustan, denominated Nuts; whose mode of life seemed somewhat to assimilate with his description. It is my intention, should this my first endeavour meet with approbation, to pursue this line of investigation still further; and from time to time I may be enabled to bring forwards short sketches of the tribes within the Company's provinces, who, being in other respects too insignificant for the pages of the historian, may have hitherto been passed over unnoticed, although many of their usages and ceremonies may still merit detail, as detached facts in the general history of mankind. Strictly speaking, these people might be

denominated players or actors, from their Persian name of Bazee-gur, which may be literally rendered a juggler or tricker; but the appellation of Nut extends to several tribes, and properly belongs to many more; each party having branched out and formed itself into a distinct sect, agreeably to the habits of life or modes of subsistence, which necessity and local circumstances may have induced them to adopt, as their own peculiar calling or art.

The Bazeegurs are subdivided into seven casts, viz. the Charee, Athbhyeea, Bynsa, Purbuttee, Kal-koor, Dorkinee and Gungwar; but the difference seems only in name, for they live together and intermarry as one people; they say they are descended from four brothers of the same family.

They profess to be Moosulmans†, that is, they undergo circumcision, and

* For the following and other explanatory notes, I am indebted to the kindness of a friend.

† A person well versed in the Eastern languages, will often be able to tell the nation to which any professional man really belongs, from the name he assumes as such. When a Sonar or goldsmith is termed Zurgur or Sadu-kar, he will in general be a Moosulman, and in this way we meet with Joolaha, Mochee Durzee, Hujam, Qissukhan, Moosuwir, Mecanee, instead of the Hinduwee words Tantee, Chumar, Soojee, Nae, Kuthuk, Pande, Chitera, for a Weaver, a Shoemaker, Taylor, Barber, Story-teller, Schoolmaster, and Painter in succession. The word Halalkhor, which is applied to a Sweeper, generally indicates the same discrimination of a Moosulman, as Bhungee does to a Hindoo; a truth which the two nations acknowledge with great reluctance. The reason is obviously founded on that pride of cast which they both support, often at our expense. In this instance they will stoutly

and at their weddings and burials a Qazee and Moolla attended to read the service; thus far and no farther are they Moosulmans. Of the prophet they seem to have little knowledge; and though in the creed, which some of them can indistinctly recollect, they repeat his titles, yet when questioned on the subject, they can give no further account of him, than that he was a Saint or Peer. They acknowledge a God, and in all their hopes and fears address him, except when such address might be supposed to interfere in Tansyn's department, a famous musician who flourished, I believe, in the time of Ukbur, and

whom they consider as their tutelary deity; consequently they look up to him for success and safety in all their professional exploits. These consist of playing on various instruments, singing, dancing, tumbling, &c. The two latter accomplishments are peculiar to the women of this sect. The notions of religion and a future state among this vogrant race, are principally derived from their songs, which are beautifully simple. They are commonly the production of Kubeer, a poet of great fame, and who, considering the nature of his poems, deserves to be still better known*. On every occasion of doubt,

stoutly deny the fact stated here, unless the inquirer knows enough of the language to call a Hulalkhor before them if Moosulmans, and desire him to repeat his creed, &c. In this and the other duties of Islamism, they are no doubt often so defective, that we cannot venture to affirm they are orthodox Moohummudans, any more than we can vouch for the Bhungees being perfect Hindoos; all we dare in candour allege, being, that these people respectively lean, in their belief, worship and manners, much more to the one religion than the other, as the text will elucidate in the Nuts' history before us. It is a circumstance curious enough, that there are certain employments here engrossed almost exclusively by the Moosulmans; among these the Bhishtee or Suqqas, who carry water, and the Sues or grooms, may be enumerated as the most prominent.

* He was a weaver by trade, and flourished in the reign of Sher Shah, the Cromwell of Indian history. There are, however, various and contradictory traditions relative to our humble philosopher, as some accounts bring him down to the time of Ukbur. All, however, agree as to his being a Soofee or Deist of the most exalted sentiments, and of the most unbounded benevolence. He reprobated with severity the religious intolerance and worship of both Hindoos and Moosulmans, in such a pleasing poetic strain of rustic wit, humour, and sound reasoning, that to this day both nations contend for the honour of its birth, in their respective sects or tribes. He published a book of poems that are still universally esteemed, as they inculcate the purest morality, and the greatest good will and hospitality to all children of man. From the disinterested yet alluring doctrines they contain, a sect has sprung up in Hindoostan under the name of Kubeer-punthee, who are so universally esteemed for veracity and other virtues among both Hindoos and Moosulmans, that they may be with propriety considered the Quakers of this hemisphere. They resemble that respectable body in the neatness of their dress and simplicity of their manners, which are neither strictly Moohummudan nor Hinduwee; being rather a mixture of the best parts of both. A translation of Kubeer's works, with the life of that sage, and an account of his followers, relative to their tenets and societies, remain still as desiderata in the history of India. The time of Kubeer's death seems involved in equal obscurity with the manner of his decease and burial. They relate that he lived a long time at Kasee, near Gya, and sojourned also at Jugurnath where he gave great offence to the Bruhmuns by his conduct and tolerant doctrines. When stricken in years, he departed this life among a concourse of his disciples, both Moosulmans and Hindoos. They quarrelled about the mode of disposing of his remains, which were placed in another department during the dispute. The Moosulmans were, it is alleged, victors,

doubt, they have a quotation ready from their favourite bard; and in answer to my queries respecting the state of the soul after death, one of them repeated the following stanza:

Mun mooa nu maea mooe mur mur gue sureer,
Asa tishna nu mooe kuh gue das *Kubeer*

These lines in that philosopher's works are said to be more correctly written so,

Maea mtree nu mun mura mur mur gya sureer,
Asa tishna na mitee yon kuth gue *Kubeer*.

Which may be thus rendered,

Nor soul nor love divine can die,
Although our frame must perish here;
Still longing hope points to the sky;
Thus sings the poet *Das Kubeer*.

They conceive one spirit pervades all nature, and that their soul being a particle of that universal spirit, will of course rejoin it, when released from its corporeal shackles.

At all their feasts, which are as frequent as the means will admit, men, women, and children drink to excess. Liquor with them is the *summum bonum* of life; every crime may be expiated by plentiful libations of strong drink: whence it follows, that any person who has accumulated property, is soon considered as a culprit, and a charge being brought against him, the complaint is carried before a Punchaet*, when the business commonly concludes by his being ob-

liged to provide a lethean draught for the fraternity to which he belongs. This is an exact recital of what happened to two men who waited upon me, and to whom I gave a trifling present. It was found that they had communicated to me some information which ought to have been concealed, and they therefore, in addition to the ordinary fine, underwent the peculiar punishment of having their noses rubbed upon the ground.

Though professing Islamism, they employ a Bruhmun, who is supposed to be an adept in astrology, to fix upon a name for their children, whom they permit to remain at the breast till five or six years of age. It is no uncommon thing

victors, and buried him accordingly. The Hindoos affirm, however, that his body during the altercation disappeared, and a Lotos flower was found in its stead, which they have carefully preserved. Be this as it may, it is certain that his name is held in great veneration by these two very different people; those called Kubeer-punthee seem nevertheless to have rather more of the Hindoo than Moosulman in their composition, which so far decides the contest in their favour.

* The derivation of this word from *panch, five*, admirably illustrates the ancient practice, as well as the necessity, of a casting voice or majority, in all judicial assemblies of a limited number, and proves alone, with numerous other instance of the same kind, how indispensable a knowledge of languages is, to the observing traveller and intelligent historian. Had all those who have written on Indian affairs hitherto, viewed this subject with the eyes of an *Etow*, we should not have so much to unlearn as we now must, in every matter of importance here. Whoever peruses his excellent account of *Turkey*, will see the force of the present remark, and apply it accordingly.

thing to see four or five miserable infants clinging round their mother and struggling for their scanty portion of nourishment; the whole of which, if we may judge from the appearance of the women, would hardly suffice for one. This practice, with the violent exercises which they are taught in their youth, and the excessive and habitual indulgence in drinking intoxicating liquors, must greatly curtail the lives of these wretched females.

Their marriages are generally deferred to a later period than is usual in this climate, in consequence of a daughter being considered as productive property to the parents, by her professional abilities. The girls, who are merely taught to dance and sing, like the common Nach girls of Hindoostan, have no restrictions on their moral conduct as females; but the chastity of those damsels whose peculiar department is tumbling, is strictly enjoyed, until their stations can be supplied by younger ones, trained up in the same line. When this event takes place, the older performers are then permitted to join the mere dancers, from among whom the men, though aware of their incontinence, make no difficulty of selecting a wife. After the matrimonial ceremony is over, they no longer exhibit as public

dancers. A total change of conduct in now looked for, and generally, I believe, ensues. To reconcile this in some manner to our belief, it may be necessary to mention, that contrary to the prevailing practice in India, the lady is allowed the privilege of judging for herself, nor are any preparations for the marriage thought of till her assent has been given, in cases where no previous choice has been made.

There are in and about the environs of Calcutta, five sets of these people, each consisting of from twenty to thirty, exclusive of children. There is a Surdar to each set, one of whom is considered as the chief or Nardar Boutah, at this station; the name of the present is Munbhunjee*, which in one sense of the word, may be translated Bon Vivant, or Jovial Soul; and it is probable, his social qualities may have obtained for him his present exalted situation as well as title, which in reality appears to be rather a Hindoo's than a Moosulman's appellation.

The extraordinary feats of agility which the women of this set exhibit, are so well known as to render any description unnecessary. They have no regular habitations, being contented with temporary huts, formed of the Hoogla† or Sirkee mats, and when they have occasion

* The hemp plant, well known here as an intoxicating drug, under the name of *bbung*, corrupted to *bang*, is probably the word whence *blunjee* is derived, as this is often a term of reproach like our *drunkard*, *soot*, &c applied to those who indulge in the various preparations of this pernicious vegetable, named subzee, ganja, churus, &c. *Mun* expresses the Latin *mens*, *mund*, and is the root of many common Hindoostanee words. From it the name *Mun.oo* (Menu) the famous Hindoo lawgiver, is regularly formed, and might be translated *Intelligence*, *The being*, &c. It is frequently used as a term of endearment to children, monkeys, &c. like our *jockey*.

† The first appears to be of the flag, or sedge kind, of great use for slight enclosures and for lining straw and tiled roofs, either to mitigate the heat of the sun, or to give the inside a finished appearance. After the conflagrations so common in all parts of India, the poor sufferers generally have recourse to the Hoogla or Sirkee, with which they shelter themselves in temporary habitations from the weather. It is possible enough, that the far-famed harbour of Hooglee derives its name

occasion to change their stations, it is attended, as may easily be imagined, with but little trouble; both houses and furniture would hardly be a load for one person.

The people of each set are, like our actors, hired by the Surdar or manager of a company for a certain period; generally one year; after which, they are at liberty to join any other party. No person can establish a set without the sanction of the Nardar Boutah, who, I believe, receives a * chout of the profits, besides a tax of two rupees which is levied on the girls of each set, as often as they may have attracted the notice of persons not of their own cast. This from their mode of life, must be a tolerably productive duty. When the parties return from their excursions, this money is paid to the Nardar Boutah, who convenes his people, and they continue eating and drinking till the whole is expended. When any of the Surdars are suspected of giving an unfair statement of their profits, a Punctaet is assembled, before whom the supposed culprit is ordered to undergo a fiery ordeal, by applying his tongue to a piece of red hot iron; if it burns him, he is declared guilty. A fine, always consisting of liquor, is imposed, the quantity

agreeing, I suspect, more with the insatiable desires of the Punctaet than the nature of the crime. From a court so constituted, the verdict Not guilty, may seldom be looked for. If the liquor be not immediately produced, the delinquent is banished from their society, hooted and execrated wherever he comes; his very wife and children avoid him. Thus oppressed, he soon becomes a suppliant to the Nardar Boutah; to bring about a reconciliation, acknowledges the justices of their sentence, and his willingness to abide by their award. If he has no money, and his friends cannot supply him, he must get it, and probably the necessity of the case may excuse the means, should they perchance not square exactly with our refined notions of honesty. However, it is but justice to this particular set to observe, that the country people seem in general to consider them as an honest inoffensive race. Among themselves they lay claim to great veracity and honesty, and declare, notwithstanding the story of the ordeal, that no Bazeegur would attempt a deception in the payment of his chout. If this be a true statement of the case, we have to lament, that the rareness of such probity renders the circumstance rather difficult

name from the banks of the river (which we have termed the Hooglee also,) having been at that place in days of yore overgrown with this very plant, which is seldom if ever met with in the interior or higher parts of Hindoostan. This supposition derives weight from Hijlee, the place we absurdly name Ingellee, being famous for the production of a tree termed Hijul, a compound probably of hee, life, and jul water, to denote the soil it thrives in. The Sirkee on the contrary is in abundance in the upper provinces, and seems of the rush species. It is also used much in the same manner as the other, though growing in low grounds; it is not so completely an aquatic plant as the Hoogla. As the lining of Bungla roofs, it looks much neater in every respect, and is by far more durable.

* The fourth, and the notorious tax or duty which the Muhrattas have often claimed without success on our revenues. It is also supposed to be the standard quantum of public or private peculation, to which no extraordinary odium is attached among the natives, who are too apt to consider one fourth of their master's property entrusted to them at once, as the shikari hulal, or fair game, for every honest servant's pursuit.

difficult of belief, especially among the people whose notions of morality must be very loose, if we can with propriety form an unfavourable opinion from the derivative word *Nutkhut*, meaning in the *Hindoostanee*, a rogue, blackguard, &c. Truth still forces us to add, that *Nutkhut* is rather applicable to imaginary than downright roguery, in expressions of endearment and familiarity.

I can form no idea of their numbers in Bengal. In many places they have lands, but they are not themselves the cultivators. *Burdwan* seems to be their great resort; and when I first entered on this inquiry, I was informed that their chief resided at *Chundurkona*; that a woman, named *Toota*, wife of *Jooqkhan*, their late *Nardar Boutah*, was considered as chief of all the sects in Bengal. I afterwards learnt from *Munbhungee*, the *Nardar Boutah* of *Calcutta*, that the above was a misrepresentation, that he and his people were not are dependent on *Chundurkona*. He said the men who had been with me before, from motives of fear, concealed his name; that all the *Bazcegurs* within the *Pargunnus* of *Jushur*, or *Jusur*, *Hoogley*, &c. were solely under his controul; and that the following was the traditional account they had of their ancestors. In the countries of *Ghazeepeer*, *Ullahabad*, &c. about two hundred years ago, there were four brothers, named *Sa*, *Sammoolla*, *Ghoondia*, and *Moolla*, who

finding it difficult to support their numerous followers in that part of the country, determined to separate, and to march towards the four quarters of the world. *Sa* to the east, *Sammoolla* to the west, *Ghoondia* to the north, and *Moolla* to the south; that *Sa*, arriving in Bengal, took up his residence at *Hooglee*; that, having governed peaceably for many years, he died at *Unwupoor*, near *Barasut*, where to this day his faithful descendants offer up their prayers to his manes. He had three sons, who succeeded each other; first *Lukhun*, the second *Momeen*, the third *Ghazee Khan*. The succession then regularly devolved on *Gholamee Khan*, *Quladee Khan*, *Sadee Khan*, *Urub Khan*, *Moonwuwur Khan*, *Misree*, *Sundul Khan*, and *Rujbee Khan*, father to the present chief *Munbhungee*. He allows, that the family of the *Nardar Boutah* of *Chundurkona* is descended from the same stock, and that the boundaries of that department extended to *Medneepoor**, *Burdwan*, and *Moorshidabad*; that none of her people can enter his districts with an intention of procuring money by dancing or begging, without obtaining his permission and paying accordingly. The same system holds good in respect to his dependents visiting her country. Those men and women who are not in any of the sects, wander about from place to place, obtaining a precarious livelihood by begging, and sometimes by disposing of little trinkets †, which they

* Better known among us under the derivation *Madnapore*, which is very slight when compared to the number we pervert in a way that must necessarily create much confusion in the names of places whenever we know enough of the language to write them properly. It will then, perhaps, puzzle the geographers of the day to reconcile *Jessore*, *Ingellie*, *Scrampore*, &c. with the true pronunciation of *Jushur*, or *Jusur*, *Hijlee*, *Sreeampoor*, &c. by which alone the natives term these places among themselves.

† A tribe, termed *Bisatee*, supply these trinkets, and attend markets, fairs, and such places, with their small wares, exactly as our pedlars do. *Bazeehu* and *khidmama*

either fabricate themselves, or purchase in Calcutta.

These secrets, viz. the Bazeegurs, having adopted, if not the religion, at least the name, of Moosulmans, are more civilized than the other wandering tribes. Their diet and apparel correspond with the Moosulmans. Some of their women, are, I have heard, extremely handsome, and esteemed as courtezans in the East accordingly; though I must confess, I have not seen any who, in my opinion, came under that description as to personal charms.

I cannot observe any peculiarity of feature which would characterize them as a distinct people.

Before the establishment of the British government in Bengal, the surkar appointed an officer termed a dam-dar *, or tax gatherer, to keep a register of and to collect taxes, not only from these, but from all the other tribes of a similar description. Some say, they amounted to eighteen, others to thirty-two sets, all of whom I con-

sider as coming under the general denomination of Nut; but in statements of this kind, having no public records to resort to, I can only relate their traditions and opinions.

The dread of an intended revival of this officer's powers, caused at first much alarm among them, and operated as a considerable impediment to my inquiries. They have a strong and a very natural wish to obtain lands, which many of them have done in several parts of the country, but with no intention of being the cultivators of the soil. They have two languages peculiar to themselves, one intended for the use only of the craftsmen of the set; the other, general among men, women, and children. The Hindoostanee is the basis of both; the first in general being a mere transposition or change of syllables, and the second apparently a systematic conversion of a few letters, but which will be best elucidated by the following specimen:

<i>Hindoostanee.</i>	<i>Nut 1st.</i>	<i>Nut 2d.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Ag,	Ga,	Kag,	Fire.
Bans,	Suban,	Nans,	Bamboo.
Chilum,	Limchee,	Nilum,	An Oven.
Dum,	Mudu,	Num,	Breath.

Hindoostanee.

Khilouna are commonly applied to the toys these people sell, which in our and the oriental languages, are properly called playthings. Those formed of tin are for the most part fabricated by the strolling gipsies or players named *buhroopeea*, from their dexterity in assuming various forms, *buh* signifying many, and *roop* a face or shape.

* This is clearly derived from *dam*, a small coin, and *dar*, a keeper, &c. This word was perhaps in use even among our forefathers, and may innocently account for the expression, "not worth a fig," or a *dam*, especially if we recollect that *ba-dam*, an almond, is to this day current in some parts of India as small money. Might not dried figs have been employed anciently in the same way, since the Arabic word *fooloo*s a halfpenny, also denotes a cassia bean, and the root *fuls* means the scale of a fish. Mankind are so apt, from a natural depravity, that "flesh is heir to," in their use of words, to pervert them from their original sense, that it is not a convincing argument against the present conjecture, our using the word *cuise*, in vulgar language in lieu of *dam*. The shells, well known as small money under the name of *kouree*, often occur in the *Hindoostanee*, as *fig*, *dam*, *farthing*, sometimes with the epithet *phootee kouree*, a split farthing. Ten *kourees* become a *dumree*, probably from *dam*.

<i>Hindoostanee.</i>	<i>Nut 1st.</i>	<i>Nut 2d.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Eead,	Daeo,	Kead,	Remembrance.
Fuqeer,	Reeqeefu,	Nuqeer,	A beggar.
Ghur,	Rughu,	Rhur,	House.
Hindoostan,	Dooseenatuh,	Kindoostan,	India.
Idhur,	Dhuri,	Bidhur,	Here.
Jub,	Buju,	Nub,	When.
Kon,	Onk,	Ron,	Who.
Lumba,	Balum,	Kumba,	Long.
Mas,	Samu,	Nas,	Month.
Nut,	Tunu,	Kut,	A sect of people.
Omr,	Muroo,	Komr,	Age.
Peer,	Reepu,	Cheer,	Saint.
Qeella,	Laqeh,	Rulla,	A fort.
Rooburoo,	Buroo Roo ^r	Kooburoo,	Opposite.
Sona,	Na-so,	Nona,	Gold.
Tulash,	Lashtu,	Nulash,	A search.
Unbunao,	Nunbeh,	Kunbunao,	Disagreement.
Waris,	Ruswa,	Quaris,	An heir.

I find these people in Mr. Colebrook's arrangement of the Hindoo classes, mentioned in the 6th class, under the head of Nata, Bazee-gurs, &c ; and in Sir William Jones's translation of the ordinances of (Menu) Munoo, chapter 10th, article 20, 21, 22, and 23, their origin is clearly pointed out, which the following extract will shew :
 " Those whom the twice-born beget on women of equal classes, but who perform not the proper ceremonies of assuming the thread, and the like, people denominated Pratyas, or excluded from the Gayatri.

" 21.—From such an outcast Brahmen springs, a son of a sinful nature, who, in different countries, is named a Bhurjacantaca, an Avan-

tya, a Vatadhana, a Pashpadha, and a Saucha,

" 22.—From such an outcast Cshatriya comes a son called a Phalla, a Malla, a Nichhivi, a Nata, a Carana, a C'hasa, and a Dravira.

" 23 —From such an outcast Paisya is born a son, called Sudhamwan, Charya, Viganman, Maithu, and Satwata.

From the above word, Maitha may, I imagine, be deduced the origin of the name generally applied to sweepers, and people of that description, and that the common derivation of it from the Persian word*, Mihtur, a prince, may possibly be an error. It may be necessary to mention here, that I have in general endeavoured to follow Mr. Gilchrist's

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* The word muh or mih, seems an important radical in many languages, disguised no doubt under other forms as ma, mu, mai, which last may be rather corruptions easily accounted for. Muha, muhta, muhra, mih, mihtur, &c. are all Oriental words denoting superiority, grandeur, command, &c. which may often be misapplied to inferior situations, either as derisive or conciliating terms; the origin therefore of maitha and mihtur, may still be the same. Mah applied to the moon, especially with the addition of *tib*-light, clearly expresses the *great*-light among the smaller lights or stars; Mihur, in both Persian and Sanscrit applies to the sun, and, in my opinion, signifies the great one, on etymological principles, that cannot be very obscure to any well-informed Orientalist

mination of Cheere-Mars, Sumperas, Bundur Nachwya, Qulundur, Dukyt, &c. Many of these have become Moosulmans, and having taken up their abode in villages, gain a livelihood by exposing dancing monkies, bears, &c. to the vulgar, or by the fabrication of mats, trinkets, &c. Some of them wander about as sects of religionists, and calling themselves Moosulman Fugers, live on the bounty of the pious followers of the prophet. They have a traditional account of four generations, and do not, like the Bazeegurs, consider themselves as foreigners in Bengal. This particular tribe of the Nuts are suspected of being great thieves; many of them I understand are daily punished for theft, and in their capacity of dukyts*, are no doubt often hanged. They also have a peculiar jargon formed upon similar principles with that of the Bazeegurs. This formation of a separate dialect conveys no very favourable impression of either of these sects, since many people may conceive it so much resembles the cant of rogues among ourselves, invented for the purpose of concealing their conduct as much as much as possible from honest men.

They inter their dead, and the only ceremony seems to be to forget their sorrows, by getting completely drunk immediately afterwards.

Many of the subdivisions of this class of men pay little or no attention to cleanliness, or any restrictions in diet, eating dead jackalls, bullocks, horses, or any kind of food procurable. Besides their usual

occupation, the men collect medicinal herbs, catch mungooses, squirrels, and particularly the bird called daho: the former, if not saleable, answer admirably for a feast. The birds are dried and used as a medicine. Their women do not attend them during the exhibition of their juggling exploits, but have a peculiar department allotted to themselves, which consists of the practice of physic, cupping, palmistry, curing disorders of the teeth, and marking the skin of the Hindoo women, an operation termed godna; they usually sally out in the morning with a quantity of the herbs and dried birds, and, begging from door to door, offer their services generally to the females only, in the cure of whose ailments they pretend to have a peculiar knowledge. Should it so happen that they do not return home before the jackal's cry is heard in the evening, then fidelity is suspected, and they subject themselves to the displeasure of their husbands, and are punished accordingly. A fault of that nature committed with any one not of their own cast, is an unpardonable crime.

Their marriage ceremonies are as follow: All parties being agreed, and the day fixed on, they assemble before the bride's house between 9 and 10 o'clock at night. The bridegroom, accompanied by all his relations, male and female, places himself before the door, near to which are fixed four plainam trees, forming a square large enough to contain the company. He calls out with a loud voice,—“Give me my bride.” The brother, or some

* Daka means robbery, and in the active or agent form becomes dukyt, notorious for their depredations as pirates in the boatmen branches of the Gung or Ganges, by the name of Deccits. If we may rely on very respectable testimonies of the fact, these dukyts are frequently guilty of sacrificing human victims to kalle, under circumstances of horror and atrocity scarcely credible.

such near relation, guards the door, and prevents his entrance; nay, rudely pushes him away. The laugh is now general against the poor bridegroom, and many are the jokes on all hands played upon him. However, not to be put off so, he makes two more attempts, calling out all the while for his bride; which proving ineffectual, he in much seeming grief, (for the whole appears a farce,) retires and sits down in the centre of the square, and there in melancholy mood bewails his fate. When the parties conceive they have sufficiently tried the man's patience, they then intercede in his behalf with the guardian of the door, who bringing forth the bride, delivers her hand into the bridegroom's, saying, "Here is your bride; behave kindly to her." She also receives an exhortation to conduct herself like a good and obedient wife. The bridegroom now taking a little red powder, which is prepared for the occasion, makes a mark with it on her forehead, calling out "This woman is my wedded wife." The bride also marks the bridegroom's face, repeating at the same time, "This man is my husband." They sit down together, and the company arrange themselves in a circular form on each side. The little fingers of his left and her right hand being joined, they sit close together, so that their knees may lap over each other. The merriment of the evening now begins, all parties

dancing, singing, drinking, and smoking, except the bride, who for this one day in her life is expected to refrain from the intoxicating draught. After a short space they arise; and the bridegroom, accompanied by the female part of the company, conveys the bride to the house, where the bridegroom and bride's mothers are assembled; neither of whom are permitted to appear before him this night: however, this restriction damps not the joy of the old ladies; liquor is plentifully supplied, and they partake freely of it.

The bridegroom having rejoined the party in the square, every one sets seriously to work, and it appears now a fair trial to prove who shall most expeditiously accomplish the important business of intoxication. A little after day-light the cavalcade prepare to set off for the bridegroom's house. Whatever dowry the parents can give is now delivered, and the little fingers of this happy couple being again joined, as before described, they lead the way. Before the bridegroom's (or rather before his parent's) door, it being to their house they are conducted, stands an earthen pot filled with water, and in which is placed a small fresh branch of a mangoe tree, intended, as I should conjecture, as an emblem of plenty. The mother then comes forwards with a sieve containing a roopee, some unhusked rice, pamt, and doob grass*. This she waves round each
of

* This is probably one of the most common, useful, and beautiful grasses in this or any other country; and, like the cow which feeds upon it, is held in high religious veneration by many tribes of Hindoos. A natural velvet carpet, if the expression be admissible here, may at any time be formed of this elegant grass, in the space of two or three weeks, merely by chopping it in pieces, and sprinkling these on prepared ground mixed with earth. In this way the banks of rivers, public roads, fortifications, ditches, garden walks, and marginal borders, are frequently prepared in India, upon principles which unite expedition, elegance, and strength, in one verdant sward, which, to people unacquainted with the rapidity of vegetation in these climes, has almost the appearance of enchantment. Every lover of

of their heads three times, and touches their foreheads with it*. This ceremony being performed, the bridegroom leads the bride into the house, where she is received by the old lady with many welcomes, who promises if she but conducts herself like a good wife, that she shall have all her goods and chattles when she dies. The men now assemble in front of the house. The women remain within; and a feast being prepared, the same scene of immoderate intoxication succeeds. When evening arrives, the bride goes, or is conducted, if there be a female of the party sufficiently steady to accompany her, to the hut allotted for her.—Such of the company as are able, now depart, whilst the rest, among whom the bridegroom may generally be numbered, pass the night on the plain in beastly insensibility, leaving the solitary bride to her own sober reflections. From the time their children are five or six months old, they are accustomed to imbibe strong spirits; indeed it may be said they draw it in with their mother's milk. They appear to be a most inconsiderate race of beings, never thinking of to-morrow, all their views are concentrated in the enjoyment of the present moment, and that enjoyment consisting wholly in ex-

cessive intoxication, and the grossest indulgence of the sensual appetites.

A reference in their disputes is never made beyond their own sect, and if of so serious a nature that a small punchaet cannot accommodate the matter, the bura surdar convenes a general assembly, but which assembly never enters on business until a quantity of spirits equal to the importance of the cause has been provided by both plaintiff and defendant. The person non-suited has ultimately to bear the expence; unless, as it frequently occurs, (all parties during the discussion being indulged in a free participation of the liquor,) that the judges, plaintiff, and defendant, should forget every idea of the case before them, but of that which contains the spirits. The sequel may be easily conjectured. The punchaet disperses by degrees, and the contending parties, when aroused from the torpor of intoxication, frequently awake only to regret their own folly.

These people in the upper provinces of Hindoostan, are known by the appellation of Kunjura; whence a particular friend of mine, in speaking on the subject, conjectured might be derived our term conjuror. Were not so great an authority as

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Johnson

agriculture and rural economy at home must regret that this charming plant has not yet been fairly tried in Europe, where it would probably yield both profit and pleasure to all its admirers. The roots are esteemed medicinal by the natives, and there can be little doubt of the nutritive quality of the whole plant considered as the food of animals. It is so well known to the Hindoostanees, and probably so often the object of attention, in the rural sports and excursions of the people or their children, that the expression doob ka ch hulla, a ring of doob, is frequently introduced in their stories, to express that a petitioner did not even receive a doob ring from the person solicited, or what we might render, he did not even see the colour of his coin. As rings are exchanged at weddings by the parties, it is possible their poverty may sometimes cause them to substitute, at least *pro tempore*, those formed of the grass in question.

* This circular motion, so common on such occasions in this country, is termed *warna*, to sacrifice, and probably, from the convertibility of *m* with *w*, a mere deviation from *marna*, to kill.

Johnson, with those scholars who derive it from *conjuro**, in our way I should almost be inclined to agree with him in opinion. Be this as it may, I find a people of this kind described as living near Constantinople, who are termed Cingarees, and whose language is said to be Hindoostanee, which word, without any force beyond the fair bounds of etymology, may be a mere derivation from *conjura*.

The conjurors or jugglers who arrived in Europe about the 13th century, and who introduced the viol of three strings*, appear to have been a race almost exactly similar to what the Bazarigues are at this day; in confirmation of which, the following extract from Dr. Burney's History of Music may not be thought inapplicable.

Extract.—“ About 1330, the minstrels of Paris formed themselves into a company, and obtained a charter; the police frequently suppressed their licentiousness, and regulated their conduct. Philip Augustus banished them the first year of his reign; but they were recalled by his successors, and united under the general name of minstrelsy, having a chief appointed over them, who was called the king of the minstrels. Lewis the IXth exempted them from a tax, or toll, at the entrance at Paris, on condition that they would sing a song, and make their monkeys dance to the toll-men, &c &c.

“ The associated minstrels inhabited a particular street, to which they gave the name it still retains. It was here that the public was provided

* The Latin, however, has no such term from that source to express the person in question; and there was nothing to prevent the modern languages of Europe from adopting this and other vocables from the Gipsies, at the period they were wandering over it in the capacity of conjurors, &c. That derivatives are used by the moderns, which the ancients had no idea of, may safely be granted, without invalidating the consistency or probability of the present conjecture. In fact, the study of etymology, as a rational science, is still too much in its infancy to warrant the hasty condemnation of particular opinions, on the derivation of certain words, as some that at present will appear whimsical enough, may yet prove hereafter to have been well founded.

Even this word juggler may be of Indian extraction, although there exist, according to Johnson, both French and Latin originals against it, as well as the word jug in our tongue. Cups, jugs, mugs, might all have been used at first by conjurors in various ways; whence to juggle, as a verb, stands on nearly the same ground with handle, and many more. In the Hinduwee dialects jugg is applied to a particular act of worship, which the Brahmins alone can perform, and by virtue of which they pretend to acquire sometimes preternatural powers. In this way they hope for the success of their muntur or incantations, and in imitation of them, the gipsies may have preserved the name, on their arrival in the European territories, with many other mysterious customs and lofty pretensions. Juggee, juggul, juggula, jugela, juggwala, are all natural combinations to express the man so qualified, which by our ancestors could be as soon converted to juggler, as khansaman, burga, and hooqu, in modern times, have been to consumer, burgher, and hooker, though we have the means of correcting such absurd corruptions, which did not exist when the gipsies first appeared in our quarter of the globe. Even admitting that we can trace much of our language up to the Latin and Greek, it remains still a doubt whether these are the stock or branches of the oldest oriental tongues.

* The word gui-tar probably springs from si-tar, a species of viol much used now in Hindoostan, and which, though originally, as its name implies, only a three-stringed instrument, is frequently to be met with here as a four, five, six, nay seven-stringed viol. With six strings it would naturally be termed chhi-tar, ki-tar, progressively to gui-tar, as we now spell it, the last syllable of which clearly points out whence it ought to be derived, as tar in the Hindoostanee is a well known word for wire, string, &c.

vided with musicians for weddings and parties of pleasure. But as a greater number of them attended such occasions than were ordered, and all expected to be paid the same price," "William de Ginnert, provost of Paris, 1331, prohibited the jugglers and jugglewesses from going to those, who required their performance, in greater numbers than had been stipulated upon a severe penalty. In 1395 their libertinism and immoralities again incurred the censure of government, by which it was strictly enjoined, that they should henceforth, neither in public or private, speak, act, or sing any thing that was indecorous or unfit for modest eyes and ears, upon pain of two months imprisonment, and living upon bread and water. But let us hear one of the jugglers relate his own story. After speaking of his power in music, he proceeds:

" I from lovers tokens bear,
I can flow'ry chaplets weave,
Amorous belts can well prepare,
And with courteous speech deceive.
Joint-stool feats to shew I'm able,
I can make the beetle run,
All alive upon upon the table,
When I shew delightful fun.
At my slight of hand you'll laugh,
At my magic you will stare,
I can play at quarter staff;
I can knives suspend in air.
I enchantments strange devise,
And with cord and sling surprise."

I shall now draw a short parallel between the gipsies of Europe and the people I have described.

Both the gipsies and the nuts are generally a wandering race of beings, seldom having a fixed habitation. They have each a language peculiar to themselves. That of the

Gipsies is undoubtedly a species of Hindoostanee, and so is that of the nuts. In Europe it answers all the purposes of concealment. Here a conversion of its syllables becomes necessary.

The Gipsies have their king; the Nuts their Nardar Boutah;—they are equally formed into companies, and their peculiar employments are exactly similar; viz. dancing, singing, music, palmistry, quackery, dancers of monkeys, bears, and snakes. The two latter professions, from local causes, are peculiar to the Nuts. They are both considered as thieves, at least that division of the nuts whose manners come nearest the Gipsies. In matters of religion they appear equally indifferent, and as for food, we have seen that neither the Gipsies nor Budeea Nuts are very choice on that particular, and though I have not obtained any satisfactory proof of their eating human flesh, I do not find it easy to divest my mind of its suspicions on this head. Indeed one would think the stomach that could receive without nausea a piece of putrid jackal, could not well retain any qualms in the selection of animal food.

Though in the Encyclopedia Britannica Grellman's theory is thought slightly of, the similarity of language being deemed but inconclusive evidence, yet in this instance, even in opposition to such authority, I will venture to consider it as forming a basis of the most substantial kind. It is not the accidental coincidence of a few words, but the whole vocabulary he produces, differs not so much from the common Hindoostanee, as provincial dialects of the same country usually do from each other. Grellman, from a want of knowledge in the Hindoostanee, lost many opportunities of

of producing the proper word in comparison with the Gipsy one.

The story of the Malabar students being rejected, upon the supposition that they, being Bruhmuns, and only conversant in Sanscrit*, could not have understood the common Hindoostanee dialect, offers a good specimen of the kind of criticism which Grellman has to fear.

The following list of words,

which were taken from the Annual Register of 1784-5, with a few I have now subjoined from Grellman, in some of the instances where he has failed of producing the corresponding Hindoostanee one, will I hope prove the language of the Gipsies, and that of Hindoostanee, to be the same, or very intimately connected with each other*.

<i>Gipsy.</i>	<i>Hindoostanee.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Apra,	Oopur,	Above.
Beebe,	Beebec,	Aunt, a respectful feminine appellation, from Baba, father.
Pownee,	Panee,	Brook, drink, water, tears.
Cauliban,	Kala-burn,	Black, a black colour.
Chericloe,	Chureea,	Bird.
Per,	Peroo,	Belly, the lower part of the belly.
Jamoval co panee	Pance,	A bath, water to bathe.
drowei panee jae,	Jul,	Ditto.
Davies, devus,	Dewus,	Day, to-day.
Rattie,	Rat,	Dark, night.
Peola,	Peena,	To drink.
Can,	Kan,	Ear.
Dad,	Dada,	Father, grand-father.
Jag,	Ag,	Fire.
Peroe,	Pyr,	Foot.
Valashtee,	Bilisht,	Finger, a span.
Poi,	Poor,	Full.
Mutchee,	Muchee,	Fish.

Gipsy.

* It has not yet been incontestibly proved, that the Sanscrit ever was a spoken language in India, and the few Bruhmuns who now can speak it at all, seldom if ever talk that language in their own domestic concerns; on the contrary, they commonly employ the prevalent local dialect of the place, which will frequently be a species of Hindoostanee. There are so very few towns, cities, or even large villages, which were ever conquered, or even much frequented by the Moosulmans, in the whole peninsula of India, wherein this colloquial language is not more or less understood, that we can scarcely conceive there are many travelling Bruhmuns who require a previous knowledge of the Sanscrit before they can understand Hindoostanee. The objection on the score of the Gypsie and Hindoostanee numbers being so different, if they really be so, might be answered by adverting to the arbitrary introduction of a new series of numerical words into some Indian dialects, where the substance of any particular speech in question will be found to agree, almost in every thing but number, with many other tongues from the same source.

* Should any real Hindoostanee scholars ever investigate this matter on the spot in Europe, their evidence and observations will probably settle the matter effectually, one way or other, for ever.

<i>Gipsy.</i>	<i>Hindoostanee.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Bootsee,	Buhotsee (in the feminine),	Great, a great deal.
Gur,	Ghur,	House.
Shing,	Seeng,	Horn.
Ballow,	Bal,	Hair.
Tattoo,	Tutta,	Heat, hot.
Yacorah,	Yek Ghuree,	An hour.
Bocolee,	Bhookha,	Hungry.
Shunalee,	Soonae,	Hearing.
Gecoa,	Jee, or Jeeoo, jeeooka,	Life, living.
Lieaw,	Likha,	Letters, any thing written.
Riah,	Rae,	Lord.
Rriena,	Raenee, Ranee,	Lady.
Dai,	Dae,	Mother, a nurse.
Mass,	Mas,	Meat or food, flesh meat.
Tod,	Doodh,	Milk.
Boot,	Buhot,	Much, numbers.
Nack,	Nak,	Nose.
Nie,	Nuh,	Nail of the finger.
Nevo,	Nya, nou,	New.
Bouropanee,	Bura panee,	Ocean, sea, wave; the great water.
Rashee,	Rishee,	Priest, a saint or holy man.
Briskinee,	Burkha, burushna,	Rain, to rain, from the Sanscrit <i>varshunung</i> .
Doriove,	Dureea,	River.
Lolo,	Lal,	Red.
Bauro-chairee,	Buree chlooree,	Sword, a great knife.
Pan and Pon,	Buhin,	Sister, b is often interchangeable with p in the Hindoostanee.
Roop,	Roopa,	Silver.
Starrie,	Sitara, tara,	Star.
Sep and Sap,	Samp, surp,	Serpent.
Dicken,	Dakhna,	Sight, to see.
Loon,	Loon, lon,	Salt.
Banaw,	Baloo,	Sand.
Chive,	Jeebb,	Tongue, ch is often interchangeable with j, and v with b.
Rook,	Rookh,	Tree.
Dennam,	Dundan, dant,	Tooth.
Chalk,	Kaka or Chucha,	Uncle.
Panee,	Panee,	Water.
Jaw,	Ana jana,	To walk, to come, to go.

<i>Gipsy.</i>	<i>Hindoostanee.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Bouro Matchee,	Buree Muchee,	Whale, a large fish.
Kalicoe,	Kulko,	Yesterday, with the postposition. ❄
* Tober,	Tubl,	An axe.
Tschor,	Chor,	A Thief.
Dori,	Dori,	A band or string.
Rajah,	Rajah,	A lord or chief.
Ranee,	Ranee,	Princess.
Raz,	Raj,	Principality.
Banduk,	Bundoog,	A musket.
Gan Jagga,	Gawn, Juggah,	A village or place.
Jammarar,	Jemmarar,	A commander or offi- cer.
Wesch,	Whaisha,	Forest or wild.
Gour,	Gor,	The grave.
Mul,	Mool,	Wine.
Latcho,	Acho,	Good.
Dur,	Dorr,	Far.
Perdo,	Poordo,	To fill up, to accom- plish.
Cha, Chabben,	Khana, Chabbna,	To eat.
Ischummedele,	Chooma Detee,	She kisses.
Jungustri,	Ungooshturee,	A ring.
Aro,	Ard,	Meal.
Paka,	Punkh,	A wing.
Schut vinegar,*	Khutta,	Sour.
Ker,	Ghur,	House.
Sapa,	Saboon,	Soap.
Aduito,	Dotul,	Double.
Tatip,	Tapna,	To warm.
Surgawa,	Soonghna,	To smell.
Gewawa,	Gana,	To sing.
Mongna,	Mongna,	To solicit.
Pi,	Peena,	To drink.
Metschana,	Puhchanna,	To know.
Medikkaha,	Myn deekatha,	I saw.

There can be no doubt that many identity or intimate connection of others might be selected, were it the Gipsy and Hindoostanee lan- necessary to add more proofs of the guages here.

* The following are from Grellman's vocabulary, and consequently often incorrect.

Character of MIRZA ISMAEEL BEG KHAN.

Mirza Ismaeel Beg Khan for Hindustan; and was beheld with ter- several years was considered as the ror long after his capacity of doing scourge of the Mahratta power in mischief had ceased. His charac-

ter was that of an intrepid soldier, more distinguished by impetuosity and rashness, than cool and deliberate valour. These qualities, joined to a robust and muscular form, and a body inured to fatigue, enabled him to display that species of prowess which is so captivating in the eyes of the Indian soldiery. This, with liberality in matters where money was concerned, secured him the affection of his troops; for though frequently exposed to want, they suffered cheerfully in following a General who partook of the same distress, and freely divided, without reserve, whatever spoil or donation the fortune of war or the generosity of his allies threw into his hands. But he was entirely devoid of political wisdom, and of any fixed principle of moral rectitude. The first remarkable act which we have recorded of him, is the treacherous murder of Mirza Shuffee Khan, at a conference whereto he was invited by Mahamud Beg Hamadanee, the uncle of Ismaeel Beg. His passions were ungovernable, and he has been frequently known to put to death with his own hand, officers with whom he chanced to have such a sudden altercation as is not unusual in eastern armies, where the rigid principles of discipline are little understood.

His uncle Mahommed Beg Hamadanee, being killed by a cannon ball, in an action between Scindiah and the Rajah of Jeynagur, Ismaeel Beg succeeded to the command of the Mogul battalions, which had been thrown into confusion by the death of their chief. His exertion restored the fortune of the day, which ended in the total defeat of Scindiah, who was obliged to retreat beyond the Jumna, and Ismaeel Beg formed the siege of Agra, which was ably defended by Lukwajee. The place was at length reduced to

much distress, when Scindiah's general, Kana Khan, with a select body of horse, appeared in its neighbourhood; and the precipitate valour of Ismaeel led him to march out, with a very inferior force to this encounter. They fought on the plains of Secundra, on the 22d of August, 1788. Ismaeel Beg was entirely defeated, and obliged to swim across the Jumna almost unattended.

He afterwards entered into engagements with the Rajah Purtab Sing of Jeynagur, and in 1790, at the head of an army, composed partly of Rohillas and other soldiers of fortune, whom his military reputation gathered round his standard, he gave battle at Patan to Scindiah's regular battalions commanded by Deboigne. The fortune of the day remained doubtful, till Captain Gardiner set fire to the camp of Ismaeel Beg; whose soldiers immediately broke their ranks, and a general rout ensued.

Ismaeel Beg retired to Jeynagur, and was again at the head of a considerable force in autumn 1791, before the battle of Meertha; where in the Rathour forces were overthrown by Scindiah's army. Ismaeel Beg was on his march to join the Rathours, and had he arrived in time, might have changed the fortune of the day. Finding the opportunity lost, he directed his course towards Guzerat, with the view of making conquests or subsisting his troops by plunder. He had penetrated so far as to cause alarm both to the Sonbad, of that province and to the Peishwa's government, when being harassed by the Lheels, a predatory race who inhabit the mountains, he found it expedient to retreat. This motive was strengthened by an invitation from the minister of Joudhpur, who solicited his aid against a rebellious faction.

He was, however, disappointed in his views in that quarter, and listened to overtures from Scindiah, who entrusted him with a command against Nujuff Kooli Khan, a refractory chief, who was then in the neighbourhood of Rewari.—About the time of Ismaeel Beg's arrival, his antagonist died, and the command of the troops devolved on his widow; who made to Ismaeel Beg such proposals as the versatility of his disposition and his natural hatred of the Mahrattas, induced him to accept of. He accordingly marched to Canoor, a fortress wherein the Begum was besieged by the Mahratta army, and throwing himself into the place, brought a great accession of strength and vigour to the garrison. Unfortunately the Begum, whose masculine spirit led her to be present in action, was killed by a can-

non ball, and a defection among her troops against the authority of Ismaeel Beg was the consequence. The principal leaders entered into a secret agreement with the Mahrattas to deliver him up; which coming to his knowledge, he voluntarily surrendered himself to M. Perron, who commanded the battalions of Deboigne's brigade in the besieging army.

As he had not stipulated any terms, it required all the influence and steady perseverance of M. Deboigne to preserve his life, which was demanded both by the resentment and terror of the Mahratta government. He was kept in General Deboigne's camp, till Scindiah's promise for his personal safety was obtained, and afterwards committed to the fortress of Agra, where he remained until his death.

A Character of SUJAH KHAN, the SUBADOR of BENGAL, at the period of the Invasion of NADIR SHAH. Translated from the original Persic of the SEER MULAKHARIN.

Sujah Khan died about the time when Nadir Shah arrived at Shah Jehanabad. It would be difficult to enumerate with due discrimination the various good qualities of that excellent man, and still more so, to describe even a few of them in this place, without digressing too far from the narrative of our history; for there was not one man in his service whom, in one way or other, he had not essentially obliged. When from the declining state of his health, that his death was inevitable, he made a present of two months' pay to every man of distinction in the Subah, to every civil and military officer, to every soldier, to every menial servant in his household, and even to the female attendants at the zenanah. A few days before his death, he begged forgive-

ness of all those, to whom in the course of his reign, he imagined he might have given offence. Such was his benevolence, that whoever he knew to be in distress, was sure of relief; and every man of real merit was sure to receive some personal favour. When he visited Barbanpoor, the place of his nativity, he sent for all the old women whom he remembered to have attended his childhood, and bestowed on each a suitable pension.

He was so impartial an observer of justice, and a judge of such severe and rigid integrity, that in his presence the poorest supplicant was listened to with as much attention as his own son; so that people, acquainted with history, might have imagined themselves living under the paternal sway of the good Anashirvan of Persia.

Sujah Khan was of a temper so remarkably beneficent, that whenever travellers arrived at Moorshadabad, he caused immediate inquiries to be made about them; and if it appeared they were possessed of mental endowments above the vulgar, or were respectable in point of morals, he gave orders that they should be supplied at the public expense, with every necessary accommodation. After the arrival of a stranger at the capital, it was his custom to wait three or four days, in order to see whether the man had any friend to introduce him at the durbar; and if at the expiration of that time no friend appeared, he would assemble his courtiers, mention to them the circumstances of the stranger's arrival, and observe, "that to all appearance, not one of them knew any thing of the stranger, otherwise I suppose, I should before this have received some application in his favour." After this, he would pause for a few minutes, to give time to any one present to apply, in which case his answer was always favourable; but, if no one spoke, he immediately sent to the stranger, desiring to see him; and at the same time informing him, that since he had come from a distance, he ought to have given him some notice of his circumstances. After this he sent him privately a supply of money. In conveying such presents, he took especial care, that his servants did not exact any gratuity of the strangers; for though that is a custom which prevails in Hindus-

tan, he always held it to be extremely indecent and illiberal, and strictly forbid his people to practice it. Such exactions, if at any time put in practice, never failed to come to his knowledge, and the guilty were sure of being dismissed with ignominy from his service. It is true, the servants of the palace were so generously treated, that they never cast the eye of covetousness on that which was bestowed on others.

To every one of the persons in his service, whom he knew personally, he used frequently to send trays filled with a variety of the most exquisite viands and fruits; to some every day, to others every other day, and to some twice a week.

It was his custom to note down in a memorandum book, made of ivory leaves, his opinions of all the various persons to whom he was personally known. These opinions he used to read over every night at bed time, and to insert under the names of those, whose characters he most admired, certain sums of money, proportioned to the merits and necessities of each. After having in this manner promoted the welfare of a certain number of persons, he effaced their names, and noted down another set of people; so that this benevolent custom he practised uninterruptedly during the whole course of his life. May God's forgiveness rest upon him; and may he receive, among the blest, the reward of his eminent virtues!

Some Account of GENERAL DE BOIGNE, formerly a General in the Service of DOWLAT RAO SCINDIAH, the Mahratta Chief.

He was born at Chamberry, the capital of Savoy. At an early pe-

riod of his life he travelled into Russia, where he served, first as a

private, and afterwards as a subaltern officer, in the armies of the late Empress. In the war of 1772, he was taken prisoner by the Turks, and liberated at the subsequent peace. Being thus, by the custom of the Russian service, reduced to half-pay, he went to India with the view of entering the British service in that country. On his arrival at Madras in 1783, he was appointed an officer in the body guard of Lord Macartney, then governor of that settlement: but, conceiving that the circumstance of his being a foreigner might prove an obstacle to his further advancement, he relinquished the Company's service. He then proceeded to Bengal, where he obtained letters of recommendation to the late Mahajee Scindeah, the celebrated Mahratta prince, who immediately gave him an appointment in his army. Mahajee, who possessed a penetrating sagacity and a judgment no less exact than quick in forming his opinions of men, soon perceived that De Boigne was well qualified to assist in carrying into execution the vast military projects which he had then in view. He therefore consulted him on the best mode of forming a body of regular infantry, having observed the great advantage which the English derived from their infantry, in their contests with the native powers. De Boigne accordingly proposed to raise a brigade of 10 battalions, to consist of 1000 men each, to be clothed and disciplined, as far as religious prejudices would admit, in the same manner as the English infantry, and to be regularly trained to the system of European tactics. The proposal was agreed to, and De Boigne appointed to the command of the new levy, with the rank of general. To render this force more compact, 500 mewattees, or irregular foot soldiers, were

attached to it, to perform the ordinary routine of camp duties, so that the brigade might be always ready to march, without the smallest diminution of its numbers, on any emergency, however sudden. a body of 500 cavalry was likewise attached to the brigade, and a train of well-mounted and well-served artillery, consisting of 60 pieces of cannon, of 6, 9, and 18 pounders. After De Boigne had brought this brigade to a high state of discipline, he raised two more of 8000 men each, on the same model; and to the whole was attached a body of Rehillas, consisting of 1200 men, for the express purpose of leading storming parties. This army, officered by Europeans of different nations, and directed by the enterprising spirit of its commander, enabled Manajee Scindeah to gain a complete ascendancy over all the other chiefs in the Mahratta empire, to add vast territories to his dominions, and to extend his influence from Delhi to the Runjab. As a reward for these eminent and important services, Scindeah gave De Boigne an extensive and valuable Jaghir, in the Du-jaab one of the provinces which he had subdued.

After the death of Mahajee and the accession of Dowlat Rao Scindeah, De Boigne chiefly resided in his jaghir, until 1798, when he returned to England with a princely fortune. He was succeeded in the command of the army by Perron, a Frenchman, who came to India a midshipman, in Suffrein's ship, and who commanded one of the battalions under De Boigne for many years.

In the spring of 1802 De Boigne went to Paris, where he has since resided.

SIR WILLIAM JONES.

IN our first volume we gave a sketch of the life and character of this distinguished Man, and at the same time intimated, that the memoirs of his life and writings was then in preparation, by an eminent friend of his, who was well qualified for the task. Within these few months, the public have been gratified by the appearance of this work, which derives additional interest from the name of its author (Lord Teignmouth) being on the title page. We have selected for this department of the Register, his Lordship's delineation of the character of Sir William Jones, and shall reserve for our next volume our review of the memoirs and correspondence.

From the Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Correspondence of
SIR WILLIAM JONES, by LORD
TEIGNMOUTH.

"On the evening of the 20th of April, or nearly about that date, after prolonging his walk to a late hour, during which he had imprudently remained in conversation in an unwholesome situation—he called upon the writer of these sheets, and complained of aguish symptoms, mentioning his intention to take some medicine, and repeating, jocularly, an old proverb, that "an ague in the spring is medicine for a king." He had no suspicion at the time of the real nature of his disposition, which proved in fact to be a complaint common in Bengal, an inflammation in the liver. The disorder was, however, soon discovered by the penetration of the physician, who, after two or three days, was called

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into his assistance, but it had then advanced too far to yield to the efficacy of the medicines usually prescribed, and they were administered in vain; the progress of the complaint was uncommonly rapid, and terminated fatally on the 27th April, 1794. On the morning of that day, his attendants, alarmed at the evident symptoms of approaching dissolution, came precipitately to call the friend, who has now the melancholy task of recording the mournful event. Not a moment was lost in repairing to his house. He was lying in his bed in a posture of meditation, and the only symptom of remaining life, was a small degree of motion in the heart, which after a few seconds ceased, and he expired without a pang or groan. His bodily suffering, from the complacency of his features and the ease of his attitude, could not have been severe; and his mind must have derived consolation from those sources where he had been in the habit of seeking it, and where alone, in our last moments, it can ever be found.

The deep regret which I felt at the time, that the apprehensions of the attendants of Sir William Jones had not induced them to give me earlier notice of the extremity of his situation, is not yet obliterated. It would have afforded me an opportunity of performing the pleasing, but painful office, of soothing his last moments, and I should have felt the sincerest gratification in receiving his latest commands; nor would it have been less satisfactory to the public, to have known the dying sentiments and behaviour of a man, who had so long, and deservedly

servedly, enjoyed so large a portion of their esteem and gratitude.

An anecdote of Sir William Jones, upon whose authority I know not, has been recorded, that, immediately before his dissolution he retired to his closet, and expired in the act of adoration to his creator. Such a circumstance would have been conformable to his prevailing habits of thinking and reflection, but it is not founded in fact. He died upon his bed, and in the same room in which he had remained from the commencement of his indisposition.

The funeral ceremony was performed on the following day, with the honors due to his public station; and the numerous attendance of the most respectable British inhabitants of Calcutta, evinced their sorrow for his loss, and their respect for his memory.

If my success in describing the life of Sir William Jones has been proportionate to my wishes, and to my admiration of his character, any attempt to delineate it must now be superfluous. I cannot, however, resist the impulse of recapitulating, in substance, what has been particularly detailed in the course of this work.

In the space of forty-seven years, by the exertion of rare intellectual talents, he acquired a knowledge of arts, sciences, and languages, that has seldom been equalled, and perhaps never surpassed. If he did not attain the critical proficiency of a Porson or Parr, in Grecian literature, yet his knowledge of it was most extensive and profound, and entitled him to a high rank in the first class of scholars; while, as a philologist, he could boast an universality in which he had no rival. His skill in the idioms of India, Persia, and Arabia, has, perhaps, never been equalled by any Eu-

ropean; and his compositions on oriental subjects display a taste which we seldom find in the writings of those who had preceded him in these tracts of literature.—The language of Constantinople was also familiar to him; and of the Chinese characters and tongue he had learned enough to enable him to translate an ode of Confucius. In the modern dialects of Europe, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and German, he was thoroughly conversant, and had perused the most admired writers in those languages. I might extend the list, by specifying other dialects which he understood, but which he had less perfectly studied.

But mere philology was never considered by Sir William Jones as the end of his studies, nor as any thing more than the medium through which knowledge was to be acquired; but he knew, that “words were the daughters of earth, and things the sons of heaven,” and would have disdained the character of a mere linguist. In the little sketch of a treatise on education, which has been inserted in these memoirs, he describes the use of languages, and the necessity of acquiring the languages of those people who, in any period of the world, have been distinguished by their superior knowledge, in order to add to our own researches the accumulated wisdom of all ages and nations. Accordingly, with the keys of learning in his possession, he was qualified to unlock the literary hoards of ancient and modern times, and to display the treasures deposited in them, for the use, entertainment, and instruction of mankind. In the course of his labours we find him elucidating the laws of Athens, India, and Arabia; comparing the philosophy of the Porch,

Porch, the Lyceum, and Academy, with the doctrines of the Sufis, and Braminus; and, by a rare combination of taste and erudition, exhibiting the mythological fictions of the Hindus, in strains not unworthy the sublimest Grecian bards. In the eleven discourses which he addressed to the Asiatic Society, on the history, civil and natural, the antiquities, arts, sciences, philosophy, and literature of Asia, and on the origin and families of nations, he has discussed the subjects which he professed to explain, with a perspicuity which delights and instructs, and in a style which never ceases to please, where his arguments may not always convince. In these disquisitions he has more particularly displayed his profound Oriental learning, in illustrating topics of great importance in the history of mankind, and it is much to be lamented that he did not live to revise and improve them in England, with the advantages of accumulated knowledge, and undisturbed leisure.

A mere catalogue of the writings of Sir William Jones would shew the extent and variety of his erudition, a perusal of them will prove that it was not less deep than miscellaneous. Whatever topic he discusses, his ideas flow with ease and perspicuity; his style is always clear and polished; animated and forcible when his subject requires it. His philological, botanical, philosophical, and chronological disquisitions, his historical researches, and even his Persian grammar, whilst they fix the curiosity and attention of the reader, by the novelty, depth, or importance of the knowledge displayed in them, always delight by elegance of diction. His compositions are never dry, tedious, or disgusting; literature and science

come from his hands adorned with all their grace and beauty.

No writer, perhaps, ever displayed so much learning with so little affectation of it. Instead of overwhelming his readers with perpetual quotations from ancient and modern authors, whose ideas or information he adopts, he transmutes their sense with his own language; and whilst his compositions, on this account, have a pleasing uniformity, his less learned readers are enable to reap the fruits of his laborious studies.

His legal publications have been noticed in these memoirs; of their merit I am not qualified to speak. I have been informed that his Essay on the Law of Bailments was stamped with the approbation of Lord Mansfield, and that his writings shew that he had thoroughly studied the principles of law as a science. Indeed, it is impossible to suppose that Sir Wm. Jones applied his talents to any subject in vain. From the study of law, which he cultivated with enthusiasm; he was led to the admiration of the laws of his own country; in them he had explored the principles of the British constitution, which he considered as the noblest and most perfect that ever was formed; and in defence of it he would cheerfully have risked his property and life. In his tenth discourse to the Society, in 1793, little more than a year before his death, we trace the same sentiments on this subject which he adopted in youth.

“The practical use of history, in affording particular examples of civil and military wisdom, has been greatly exaggerated; but principles of action may, certainly, be collected from it, and even the narrative of wars and revolutions may serve as a lesson to nations, and an admonition

admonition to sovereigns. A desire, indeed, of knowing past events, when the future cannot be known (and a view of the present often gives us more pain than delight), seems natural to the human mind; and a happy propensity would it be, if every reader of history would open his eyes to some very important corollaries which flow from the whole extent of it. He could not but remark the constant effect of despotism in benumbing and debasing all those faculties which distinguish men from the herd that graze; and to that cause he would impute the decided inferiority of most Asiatic nations, ancient and modern, to those in Europe, who are blessed with happier governments; he would see the Arabs rising to glory, while they adhered to the free maxims of their bold ancestors, and sinking to misery from the moment when those maxims were abandoned. On the other hand he would observe, with regret, that such republican governments as tend to promote virtue and happiness, cannot, in their nature, be permanent, but are generally succeeded by oligarchies, which no good man would wish to be durable. He would then, like the King of Lydia, remember Solon, the wisest, bravest, and most accomplished of men, who asserts in four nervous lines, that "as hail and snow, which mar the labours of husbandmen, proceed from elevated clouds, and as the destructive thunderbolt follows the brilliant flash, thus is a free state ruined by those exalted in power, and splendid in wealth; while the people, from gross ignorance, chuse rather to become the slaves of one tyrant, than they may escape from the dominion of many, than to preserve themselves from tyranny of any kind by

their union and their virtue."--- Since, therefore, no unmixed form of government could both preserve permanence and enjoy it: and since changes even from the worst to the best, are always attended with much temporary mischief; he would fix on our British constitution (I mean our public law, not the actual state of things in any given period), as the best form ever established, though we can only make distant approaches to its theoretical perfection. In those Indian territories which providence has thrown into the arm of Britain for their protection and welfare, the religion, manners, and laws of the natives, preclude even the idea of political freedom; but their histories may possibly suggest hints for their prosperity, while our country derives essential benefit from the diligence of a placid and submissive people, who multiply with such increase, even after the ravages of famine, that in one collectorship out of twenty-four, and that by no means the largest or best cultivated (I mean Chrisna-nagur) there have lately been found, by actual enumeration, a million and three hundred thousand inhabitants. whence it should seem, that in all India there cannot now be fewer than thirty millions of black British subjects."

This quotation will prove that he was not tainted with the wild theories of licentiousness, mis-called liberty, which have been propagated, with unusual industry, since the revolution in France; and that whilst he was exerting himself to complete a code of laws, which should secure the right and property of the natives of India (a labour to which he, in fact, sacrificed his life) he knew the absurdity and impracticability of attempting to introduce

introduce amongst them that political freedom which is the birth-right of Britons—not the growth of ages. Of the French revolution, in its commencement, he entertained a favourable opinion, and in common with many wise and good men, who had not as yet discovered the foul principle from which it sprung, wished success to the struggles of that nation for the establishment of a free constitution: but he saw, with unspeakable disgust, the enormities which sprang out of the attempt, and betrayed the impurity of its origin. Things ill begun strengthen themselves with ill.—We may easily conceive, and it is unnecessary to state, what the sentiments of Sir William Jones would have been, if he had lived to this time.

If the political opinions of Sir William Jones, at any period, have been censured for extravagance, let it be remembered, that he adopted none, but such as he firmly believed to arise out of the principles of the constitution of England; and as such he was ever ready to avow and defend them. His attachment to liberty was certainly enthusiastic, and he never speaks of tyranny or oppression, but in the language of detestation. This sentiment, the offspring of generous feelings, was invigorated by his early acquaintance with the republican writers of Greece and Rome, and with the works of the most celebrated political writers of his own country; but the whole tenor of his life, conversation, and writings, prove, to my conviction, that he would have abandoned any opinion which could be demonstrated to be irreconcilable with the spirit of the constitution.

With these principles, he ever refused to enlist under the banners

of any party, which he denominated faction, and resisted the influence of private friendship and attachments, whenever they involved a competition with his regard to the constitution of his country. These sentiments may be traced in his correspondence and publications, and they are sometimes accompanied with expressions of regret arising from the impossibility of reconciling his political principles to the bias of his inclinations towards individuals.—The latest political publication of Sir William Jones is prior to the year 1783. The temper of the nation, soured by a long and unsuccessful war, was displayed during the preceding years, in the bitterest invectives and censures, both in and out of parliament; and those who thought that the principles of the constitution had been invaded by the conduct of the minister, supported by a majority in the house of commons, looked to a reformation in the representation of the country, as the only means of restoring the balance of the constitution. The revolution which has since deformed the political state of Europe was not then foreseen, and the experience, founded on the consequences of the speculations which led to it, or have emerged from it, was to be acquired.—In judging of the political opinions of Sir William Jones, and of the freedom with which they were published to the world, we should revert to the language and spirit of the times when they were delivered. It may be further remarked, that some political theories, which were then held to be incontrovertible, have of late years been questioned, and that the doctrines of Locke on Government, which it would once have been heresy to deny

no longer command that implicit acquiescence which they once, almost universally, received. In the first charge which Sir William Jones delivered to the grand jury of Calcutta, he told them, that he aspired to no popularity, and sought no praise, but that which might be given to a strict and conscientious discharge of duty, without predilection or prejudice of any kind, and with a fixed resolution to pronounce, on all occasions, what he conceived to be the law, than which no individual must suppose himself wiser. His conduct, as a judge, was most strictly conformable to his professions; on the bench he was laborious, patient, and discriminating; his charges to the grand jury, which do not exceed six, exhibit a veneration for the laws of his country, a just and spirited encomium on the trial by jury as the greatest, and most invaluable right derived from them to the subject; a detestation of crimes, combined with mercy towards the offender; occasional elucidations of the law, and the strongest feelings of humanity and benevolence. By his knowledge of the Sanscrit and Arabic, he was eminently qualified to promote the administration of justice in the supreme court, by detecting misrepresentations of the Hindû or Mahomedan laws, and by correcting imposition in the form of administering oaths to the followers of Bramah and Mahommed. If no other benefit had resulted from his study of these languages, than the compilation of the Digest, and the translation of Menu, and of the Mahomedan Law Tracts, the application of his talents to promote objects of the first importance to India and Europe, would have entitled him to the acknowledgements of both countries. Of

his studies, in general, it may be observed, that the end which he always had in view was practical utility; that knowledge was not accumulated by him, as a source of mere intellectual recreation—or to gratify an idle curiosity, or for the idler purposes of ostentatiously displaying his acquisitions; to render himself useful to his country and mankind, and to promote the prosperity of both, were the primary and permanent motives of his indefatigable exertions in acquiring knowledge.

The inflexible integrity with which he discharged the solemn duty of this station will long be remembered in Calcutta, both by Europeans and natives. So cautious was he to guard the independence of his character from every possibility of violation or imputation, that no solicitation could prevail upon him to use his personal influence with the members of administration in India, to advance the private interests of friends whom he esteemed, and which he would have been happy to promote. He knew the dignity, and felt the importance of his office; and, convinced that none could afford him more ample scope for exerting his talents to the benefit of mankind, his ambition never extended beyond it. No circumstance occasioned his death to be more lamented by the public, than the loss of his abilities as a judge, of which they had experience of eleven years.

When we consider the time required for the study of the law as a profession, and that portion of it which was devoted by Sir William Jones to the discharge of his duties as judge and magistrate in India, it must appear astonishing, that he should have found leisure for the acquisition of his numerous attain-

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ments in science and literature, and for completing the voluminous works which have been given to the public. On this subject I shall, I trust, be excused for using, as I see convenient, my own language, in a discourse which I addressed to the Asiatic Society, a few days after his decease.

There were, in truth, few sciences in which he had not acquired considerable proficiency; in most his knowledge was profound. The theory of music was familiar to him, nor had he neglected to render himself acquainted with the interesting discoveries lately made in chemistry. And I have heard him assert, that his admiration of the structure of the human frame induced him to attend, for a season, to a course of anatomical lectures delivered by his friend the celebrated Hunter. Of his skill in mathematics I am so far qualified to speak, that he frequently perused and solved the problems in the *Principia*.

His last, and favorite pursuit, was the study of botany. It constituted the principal amusement of his leisure hours. In the arrangement of Linnæus he discovered wisdom, truth, and science, which never failed to captivate and engage his attention; and from the proofs which he has exhibited of his progress in botany, we may conclude, if he had lived, that he would have extended the discoveries in that science. From two of his essays I shall transcribe two short extracts, which mark his judgment, and delicacy of sentiment. "If botany could be described by metaphors drawn from the science itself, we may justly pronounce a minute acquaintance with *plants*, their *classes*, *orders*, *kinds*, and *species*, to be its *flowers*,

which can only produce *fruit* by an application of that knowledge to the purposes of life, particularly to *diet*, by which diseases may be avoided, and to *medicine*, by which they may be removed." On the indelacy of the Linnæan definitions, he observes, "Hence it is, that no well-born and well-educated woman can be advised to amuse herself with botany, as it is now explained; though a more elegant and delightful study, or one more likely to assist and embellish other female accomplishments, could not possibly be recommended." It cannot be deemed useless or superfluous, to enquire by what arts or method he was enabled to attain this extraordinary degree of knowledge. The faculties of his mind, by nature vigorous, were improved by constant exercise; and his memory, by habitual practice, had acquired a capacity of retaining whatever had once been impressed upon it. In his early years he seems to have entered upon his career of study, with this maxim strongly imprinted upon his mind, "that whatever had been attained, was attainable by him;" and it has been remarked, that he never neglected nor overlooked any opportunity of improving his intellectual faculties, or of acquiring esteemed accomplishments.

To an unextinguished ardor for universal knowledge, he joined a perseverance in the pursuit of it which subdued all obstacles. His studies, in India, began with the dawn, and during the intermissions of professional duties, were continued throughout the day. Reflection and meditation strengthened and confirmed what industry and investigation had accumulated. It was also a fixed principle with him, from which he never voluntarily deviated,

deviated, not to be deterred by any difficulties that were surmountable, from prosecuting, to a successful termination, what he had once deliberately undertaken.

But what appears to me more particularly to have enabled him to employ his talents so much to his own, and the public advantage, was the regular allotment of his time to particular occupations, and a scrupulous adherence to the distribution which he had fixed; hence all his studies were pursued without interruption or confusion. Nor can I omit remarking, the candour and complacency with which he gave his attention to all persons of whatever quality, talents, or education; he justly concluded, that curious or important information might be gained even from the illiterate; and wherever it was to be obtained, he sought and seized it.

The literary designs which he still meditated seem to have been as ample as those which he executed: and if it had pleased providence to extend the years of his existence, he would, in a great measure, have exhausted whatever was curious, important, and attainable, in the arts, sciences, and histories of India, Arabia, Persia, China, and Tartary. His collections, on those subjects, were extensive, and his ardor and

industry, we know, were unlimited. It is to be hoped, that the progressive labor of the Society, will in part supply what he had so extensively planned. Of his private and social virtues, it still remains to speak; and I could, with pleasure expatiate on the independence of his integrity, his humanity, and probity, as well as his benevolence, which every living creature participated.

"Could the figure, (I quote with pleasure his own words) instinct, and qualities, of birds, beasts, insects, reptiles, and fish, be ascertained, either on the plan of Buffon, or on that of Linnæus, without giving pain to the object of our examination, few studies would afford us more solid instruction, or more infinite delight; but I never could learn by what right, nor conceive by what feelings, a naturalist can occasion the misery of an innocent bird, and leave its young, perhaps, to perish in a cold nest, because it has gay plumage, and has never been accurately delineated; or deprive even a butterfly of its natural enjoyments, because it has the misfortune to be rare or beautiful." Nor shall I ever forget the couplet of Ferdausi, for which Sadi, who cites it with applause, pours blessings on his departed spirit,

Ah! spare yon emmet, rich in hoarded grain,
He lives with pleasure, and he dies with pain!

This may be only a confession of weakness, and it certainly is not meant as a boast of peculiar sensibility; but whatever name may be given to my opinion, it has such an effect on my conduct, that I never would suffer the cocila, whose wild native wood-notes announce the approach of spring, to be caught

in my garden, for the sake of comparing it with Buffon's description; though I have often examined the domestic and engaging *mayana*, which bird "bids me good morrow," at our windows, and expects, as its reward, little more than security. Even when a young *manis* or *pangolin*, was brought to me, against

against my wish, from the mountains, I solicited his restoration to his beloved rocks, because I found it impossible to preserve him, in comfort, at a distance from them."

I have noticed his cheerful and assiduous performance of his filial and fraternal duty. "To the other virtues of Sir William Jones (I quote the testimony and words of professor Bjornshal, who visited Oxford, whilst Sir William Jones resided there, obligingly communicated to me by Dr. Ford of Mog-hall) "I ought to add that of filial duty, which he displays, at all times, in the most exemplary manner; I am not singular in the observation here made. Every one acquainted with Sir William Jones makes it likewise. I feel a pleasure in dwelling upon a character that does such high honor to human nature." The unceasing regret of Lady Jones is a proof of his claim upon her conjugal affections; and I could dwell with rapture on the affability of his conversation and manners, on his modest, unassuming deportment; nor can I refrain from remarking, that he was totally free from pedantry, as well as from that arrogance and self-sufficiency, which sometimes accompany and disgrace the greatest abilities; his presence was the delight of every society, which his conversation exhilarated and improved.

His intercourse with the Indian natives of character, and abilities was extensive; he liberally rewarded those by whom he was served and assisted, and his dependants were treated by him as friends. Under this denomination he has frequently mentioned in his works, the name of Bahmau, a native of Yezd, and follower of the doctrines of Zoroaster, which he retained in his pay, and whose death

he often adverted to with regret. Nor can I resist the impulse I feel to repeat an anecdote of what occurred after his demise. The pundits who were in the habits of attending him, when I saw them at a public durbar a few days after that melancholy event, could neither restrain their tears for his loss, nor find terms to express their admiration at the wonderful progress he had made in the sciences which they professed.

If this character of Sir William Jones, be not exaggerated by the partiality of friendship, we shall apply to him his own words, "it is happy for us, that this man was born." I have borrowed the application of them from Dr. Parr, and who more competent can be found to estimate the merit of the great scholar, whom he deems worthy of this eulogium?

In the pleasing office of delineating his virtues, my regret for his loss has been suspended, but will never be obliterated; and whilst I cherish, with pride, the recollection that he honored me with his esteem, I cannot cease to feel and lament that the voice to which I listened with rapture and improvement, is heard no more.

As far as happiness may be considered dependant upon the attainment of our wishes, he possessed it. At the period of his death, by a prudent attention to economy, which never encroached upon his liberality, he had acquired a competency, and was in a situation to enjoy dignity with independence. For this acquisition he was indebted to the exertion of his talents and abilities, of energies well directed, and usefully applied to the benefit of his country and mankind. He had obtained a reputation which would gratify the highest ambition, and

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as far as human happiness is also connected with expectation, he had, in prospect, a variety of employments, the execution of which depended only on the continuance of his health and intellectual powers. I shall not, here, enlarge upon the common topic of the vanity of human wishes, prospects, and enjoyments, which my subject naturally suggests; but, if my reader

should not participate that admiration which the memory of Sir William Jones excites in my mind, I must submit to the mortification of having depreciated a character, which I had fondly hoped would be effectually emblazoned by its own excellence, if I did but simply recite the talents and virtues which conspired to dignify and adorn it.

An Account of the Life of BARON IMHOFF, from "the Lives of GOVERNORS-GENERAL; with a concise History of the DUTCH Settlements in the East Indies," by J. P. J. DUBOIS; never before translated into English.

Gustavus William Imhoff, governor-general, &c. &c. was a native of Lier, in Westfriesland. He entered the Company's service in the capacity of junior writer, in 1725, and arrived the same year at Batavia, on board the Cockenge. The year following, he was appointed senior writer; in 1730, secretary to the board of administration; and soon afterwards, *P. Fiscal*. In 1733, he was raised to the dignity of counsellor extraordinary of the Indies; in 1736 he was made governor of Ceylon, where he formed many new regulations for the benefit of the people, and caused the bible, testament, and other religious books, to be printed in the language of the natives, that he might disseminate the christian religion among them. His first essay was the Lord's Prayer; in the publication of which he was much assisted by the missionaries from Tranquebar, who have spoken of him in terms of the highest praise. Indeed, when we consider the stupendous obstacles which opposed such an attempt, we must view the design

with surprise and admiration: but he persevered with the most indefatigable constancy: and, in 1737, before he took leave of his government, he assembled the Malabars, and others at Colombo, distributed prayer-books and the catechism among them, and exhorted them to live in the practice of christianity.

On this occasion the king of Kandy sent him an embassy, composed of five persons of distinction, to wish him a prosperous voyage. The governor had uniformly sought means to cultivate the friendship of this prince, and to restore peace and good fellowship among the inhabitants, who had revolted during the government of the deceased Mr. Doembay, his predecessor in office.

Mr. Imhoff, on his return to Holland, was made one of the council, and employed himself in laying plans before the directors for the furtherance of those salutary arrangements he had devised in India for the public good, as well as the interests of the company; the extent and importance of which he

he was perfectly qualified to distinguish. His proposals were readily received, and the directors conceiving his presence and talents essential to the welfare of the country at large, sent him again to Batavia, to take his place at the council board.

The governor-general soon began to feel the effects of Mr. Imhoff's return. He no longer found the council pliant to his will. There was an opposition which he had never before experienced; his secret dislike soon, therefore, changed itself into inveterate hatred, of which he afterwards gave very public proofs.

On the 2d of December, the Court of Directory granted permission to the governor-general to resign, and at the same time appointed Mr. Imhoff his successor. On the 6th, Mr. Imhoff was put under arrest, at Batavia, by order of the governor-general. Under this disgrace he was immediately sent to Holland, where he heard the first news of his unexpected exaltation. He was received with every mark of the most gracious distinction, and awaited his trial with a dignified consciousness of innocence.

Meanwhile he presented a memorial to the directors, entitled, "*Remarks upon the present state of the East-India Company*;" a work replete with information. The Court of Directors, in consequence, made some new regulations, which have been published, and may be seen.* The remaining objects were noticed in his private instructions.

It is impossible to conceive the eulogium of the new governor, in more expressive language, than by stating, that the Court of Directory gave immediate orders for a

new ship to be built, 160 feet long, to which they gave the name of *Hersteller*, (the restorer) purposely to convey Mr. Imhoff to India. He sailed from the Texel the 29th October, 1742, invested with a commission of L. H. P. and accompanied by several able military officers.

Mr. Imhoff, after a short and prosperous voyage, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 21st of January, 1743, and the 26th following was the day appointed for the publication of his commission in the grand council chamber, where all the Company's officers, and persons of distinction, were invited to be present at the ceremony.

When all were assembled, Mr. Imhoff made a very eloquent and impressive address to the company, of which the following forms the prominent features:

"The ceremony, gentlemen, which has collected you together, is equally singular and remarkable; *singular*, because you never witnessed before what you have seen to-day; and *remarkable*, because the event has been produced by circumstances worthy of your most serious attention.

"It is now two years since I appeared among you in a very different point of view from that in which you now behold me: and yet, at that very moment, I was entitled to all those distinctions which you are now met, solemnly, to confer on me. I had scarcely, however, left you, when the assurance of my exalted rank reached you, though too late to meliorate the degrading circumstances which undeservedly stigmatised me.--An event calculated in itself to create wonder

* Vide the Regulations of the 26th July, 1742, and those of Batavia, in June, 1743.

“wonder and amazement in every reflecting mind; and to possess it with an opinion that a general reform would have been no unbeneficial prelude to the correction of my imputed errors; and that, like another Joseph, I had been sold to the savage Madinites, to relieve the distresses of a second Egypt and Canaan. Thus it pleaseth Divine Providence to manifest its almighty power on his poor helpless creatures here below.” Mr. Imhoff concluded this harangue with a degree of energy and feeling that stole tears from the surrounding audience.

From hence the whole assembly moved to the castle, before the entrance of which all the troops of the garrison, and the militia, were assembled under arms. A bell gave the signal, when the governor-general's commission was publicly read, and the inhabitants eagerly presented themselves to take the oath of fidelity and allegiance; while the air resounded with the reiterated discharge of artillery and small arms, not only from the garrison, but from all the vessels in the harbour. A sumptuous entertainment was provided by the governor-general, to which he invited all the officers, civil and military, and the principal inhabitants, to partake.

At the conclusion of this elegant repast, a silver medal was presented to each of the guests, bearing on one side the bust and titles of Mr. Imhoff; on the reverse, an allegorical representation of the East India Company, in the figure of a female, its accustomed symbol, with the inscription, *spes meliorum temporum*; on the edges was engraven the year M.DCC.XLIII. This solemnity concluded with

perfect conviviality and good order.

On his arrival at Batavia, on the 23d of May following, an equal spirit of satisfaction and universal joy greeted the governor-general on his landing. Like the genius of peace, his presence brought its blessings with him. His condescension and affability gained him the affection of all; even the unworthy were awed by his superior virtues; and every body seemed anxious to emulate his example. He visited the factories, in person, inspected their minutest proceedings, and established the commerce and police on a respectable footing. He suppressed the “*Quartier des metiers*” at Batavia; reduced the secretary department to 36 persons, and opened a free trade with the Philippine islands, subject only to the fees of the customs. All the Company's possessions were farmed out, which change seemed to promise them abundant returns. In the month of June, a public notification appeared, in the names of the Directors, offering to the inhabitants an advantageous traffic with the United Provinces, in tea. Houses, which had been destroyed by fire, were rebuilt, and the Chinese, to whom a quarter was assigned beyond the privileges of the city, carried on a quiet trade. In short, the war of Java was followed by the blessings of peace, and the king of Bantam renewed his treaty of alliance with the United Provinces.

This year the *Octrois* duty was prolonged twelve years, upon an indemnity of three per cent. on the annual dividends.

On the 16th of February, 1745, the government of Batavia published a *manifesto* against the rebel prince of Madura, with whom they were at war. Two Dutch officers,

officers, named *Starrenberg* and *Smout*, at the head of an handful of men, routed, in two successive engagements, a party of near 3,170 *Madurines* and *Baliens*, who left in the field 200 killed, 3 pieces of cannon, and a great number wounded. Among the latter was recognised the prince of Madura's son. The rebels, in the mean time, made excursions from the heights, but they were not attended with any consequences.

The baron Imhoff having at length suffered many vexations from the political intrigues of foreign cabinets, solicited his recal; but, at the earnest request of the Directory, he continued to fulfil the duties of his important station. Most probably he did not then foresee the unexpected honors which so shortly afterwards were conferred upon him, by his nomination to the rank of next in command to that great Prince, whom the republic had elected their chief, and in conformity with whose example the Company made the same choice.

GUILCHAR HENRY FRISCO,

*Prince of Orange and Nassau,
&c. &c. Hereditary Stadtholder,
Captain and Admiral General
of the Union, and supreme Director
and Governor General of
the East Indies.*

Under these two latter titles, the company acknowledged his supremacy, first, in the Chamber of Commerce, at *Amsterdam*, on the 1st of December, 1748, and successively at the remaining Chambers. He was installed at the *Hague*, April 16, 1749, when the deputation was composed of the twelve following Directors.

The Chamber of Commerce of *AMSTERDAM* was represented by Mess. *Six, Fry Tenminck, Sheerenberg, & Backer*; *ZEALAND*, by Mess. *Van Borselle* and *Duvelaer de Cam-*

pen; *DELFT*, by Mess. *Friedenburch* and *Van der Goes*; *ROTTERDAM*, by Mr. *Senserf*; *HOORN*, by Mr. *Abbekerk Crap*; and *ENKHUISEN*, by M. *de Bleiswyk*. They were followed by four principal SHARE-HOLDERS, namely, Messieurs *Emtink, Citters Willemsz, de Foreest*, and *de Loosen*; two ADVOCATES, Messieurs *Hartman* and *Sweert*; and twelve SHARE-HOLDERS, deputies from the six Chambers of Commerce, viz. Mess. *Le Comte de Moens, de Marselis de Jever, Van der Giesen*, and *Is. di Pento*, for *AMSTERDAM*; *Marsis* and *Lampsius*, for *ZEALAND*; *Bogaart de Beloy*s and *de Schuylenburg*, for *DELIT*; *Castelein*, for *ROTTERDAM*; *Schagen*, for *HOORN*; and *Druyff*, for *ENKHUISEN*.

These deputies went in a procession of 12 carriages, to court, where they were received by twelve gentlemen of the household, and conducted into the presence of S. A. S. to whom they presented his diploma in an Indian agate box, inlaid with gold, and of immense value. Mr *Hartman*, first advocate to the Company, made an elegant address on the occasion, to which the Prince replied most graciously.

The statute, under which the prince derived his supremacy from the Company, as supreme director and governor-general, subject to the approbation of L. H. P. contained 15 articles, of which the following is the substance:

1st. That S. A. S. should have presidency over the court of seventeen directors, sitting at the *Hague*, as well as all other courts or public meetings held in behalf of the East-India Company, where he should have a casting vote, either in person, or by proxy; which proxy should be incapacitated from holding any other employ, and chosen

chosen from among the principal *share-holders* resident in the provinces of *Holland, Westfriesland, or Zealand*.

2d. That S. A. S. either in person, or by proxy, should be at liberty to make any proposals tending to the improvement or welfare of the Company.

3d. That he should support, and maintain all the duties, *octrois*, privileges, regulations and orders, issuing from the chambers of commerce, their agents, or principal *share-holders*.

4th. That S. A. S. should convene, or cause to be convened, courts extraordinary, at such time, and at such place, as he should judge most convenient,

5th. That S. A. S. do take especial care that no director, or officer of the court, shall violate the ancient laws and usages—that they have no concern or interest, *directly*, or *indirectly*, in the commerce; and, that, in the collection of revenues they do not, under any pretext, receive presents or indemnities, either in money or merchandize, or by any exchange of employ, or benefice, under the penalty of being disqualified and disgraced for ever.

6th. That any abuses which may have crept into the service, or may hereafter be introduced, be nugatory and void; and that S. A. S. shall preserve, inviolate, a strict obedience to all existing statutes.

7th. That any differences which may arise between the respective chambers of commerce, or their agents, be referred to S. A. S.

8th. That S. A. S. shall cause three persons to be proposed at every election for a director.

9th. The same rule to be observed in all vacancies of rank, or consideration, about the court.

10th. The same with regard to appointments in India.

11th. That S. A. S. shall particularly guard an œconomy in public expenditures; and that he shall, in concert with the directors, and principal *share-holders*, make such regulations and retrenchments, as he shall judge most advisable.

12th. That he, in like manner, shall devise and make definitive regulations for the administration of India.

13th. That all military affairs, commands of forts, or other posts, in the Company's service, should be under the immediate control of S. A. S.

14th. That, as it is just and reasonable that the principal *share-holders* should, from time to time, be made acquainted with the state of the Company's affairs, which ought to disclaim secrecy; S. A. S. shall, at his option, convoke a general meeting of *share-holders*; who, having entered into resolutions supported by a majority of voices, the same shall be laid before the court of seventeen directors, who shall decide thereupon; and such decision be laid before the subsequent meeting of *share-holders*.

15th. That it shall be lawful for the directors and principal *share-holders* to annul any article, or articles, contained in this act, by a supplementary "clause to be approved and ratified by L. H. P."

A salary for the governor-general was not fixed upon, as the prince refused an emolument; feeling, as he was graciously pleased to say— "He should be amply recompensed, if the affairs of the Company flourished in proportion to his wishes and his exertions."

S. A. S. immediately nominated
Messrs.

Messrs. *Philippe van der Grinten* and *Joué van der Poosten* to be his *proxies*, and they took their seats accordingly on the 31st of the same month.

The public prints were crowded with details of the brilliant fêtes which succeeded each other at Batavia, on the elevation of the stadtholder; and his installation as governor-general of India. The former of these joyful events was solemnized on the 30th of May, 1749, the anniversary of the conquest of Jacatra; on which occasion, also, the chief magistracy of this famous city, makes its annual changes. The latter was celebrated on the 22d of June, 1750, one year after a general peace in Europe.—All these events furnished the baron Imhoff with opportunities, which he did not neglect, of displaying the magnificence of his taste, and demonstrating his attachment to S. A. S. who created him lieutenant-general of infantry, in 1749. But this great man now approached the end of his brilliant life—He died the 1st of Nov. 1751, and was interred on the 5th, with princely pomp.

After his death many very interesting particulars reached Holland, which we here insert: without, however, vouching for their authenticity in every respect.

According to private letters, dated Batavia, 14th July, 1751, it appeared, that some time previously another revolt had broke out at Java, in a *certain* district which they do not name, supposed to have originated in a circumstance as singular as it was mysterious.

“A *certain* Indian potentate, unqualified by age and infirmity to hold the reins of government, abdicated his throne in favor of

“one of his wives, and retired to Bantam, where he lived privately. The *new* queen was dethroned, and carried off, in 1749; and a young monarch was seated on the throne.—In the interim the old king died—The year following, the Indians, understanding how things had been conducted, demanded their queen; but it was impossible to comply, as she had, also, paid the debt of nature.—On this, they formed a pretext, and laid waste a considerable part of the Dutch possessions; and had even pursued their career as far as Jacatra. The Hollanders having gained two successive battles, at length dispersed the rebels altogether from that quarter; and hoped soon to be able to relieve the city of Bantam, which the Indians then besieged with a considerable army; and this expectation was favored by the motions of the emperor of Java, who seemed much disposed to succour the Dutch, that an effectual and speedy termination might be made to the war.”

This expectation was most happily fulfilled by the arrival of a strong reinforcement; and the following are particulars extracted from a letter, written on the occasion.

“On the 16th July, 1751, I anchored, all well, in the roads of *Onrust*, when I was immediately ordered to weigh, and proceed to *Bantam*.—I arrived there on the 20th, having 204 men on board, all in good health, whom I landed this morning. Having joined the troops in the fort, they made a sortie, attacking the enemy with such bravery and gallantry, that they were compelled to fly. They burnt all their huts, *not* possession

“ sion of five forts, and took 30
 “ pieces of cannon; the remainder
 “ of the artillery the enemy
 “ had dismounted, and precipitated
 “ from the ramparts. On the
 “ same evening, about sunset, we
 “ assembled in the castle at Bantam,
 “ and celebrated the victory.
 “ Since which, many of the enemy’s
 “ chiefs have delivered themselves
 “ up; and offered their services
 “ to the Company. Tranquillity
 “ thus restored, I reimbarked
 “ my ships’ company, and sailed
 “ for Batavia.”

The whole town was on the alert—
 The regulars were sent off in parties
 to clear the suburbs; and the towns-
 people mounted guard on the forts. The
 enemy were much harassed; and their
 force considerably diminished by these
 repeated checks.—A letter, dated 24th
 of Sept. 1751, brought by the ship *Fideli-
 té*, stated—“ Notwithstanding his defeat,
 “ their chief, *Klay Tappy*, had
 “ by no means given up his resentment
 “ against the Dutch.—“ After the battle
 “ of the 24th, he retreated, with 400 men,
 “ to mount Monara, where he has intrenched
 “ himself; but it is rumoured that an
 “ engagement took place the day before
 “ yesterday; and that the Dutch, joined
 “ by the well-disposed Bantams, made
 “ an attack on the mountain at three
 “ different places in the same moment,
 “ by which manœuvres they soon became
 “ masters of the mountain, with the loss
 “ of one man killed, and 12 men wounded.—
 “ The enemy left all their artillery
 “ behind, 3 sets of colours, and some
 “ arms.—The mountain is said to be
 “ now occupied by 60 European soldiers;
 “ 300 East-Indian ditto, and 200 Ban-

“ ditto. They say, that there
 “ were four other chiefs engaged
 “ in this affair, one of whom was
 “ killed—two were deserted by
 “ their own people, and the fourth
 “ joined the general flight, with
 “ 600 men.—A reward of four
 “ thousand crowns is offered for
 “ the latter, dead or alive.”

But, by another letter, dated the
 19th December, brought from the
 Cape of Good Hope to England,
 the position of things in Java bore
 no favorable aspect for the Dutch,
 whose victories were gained at a
 vast expence of treasure and blood
 shed.—The letter says, “ That the
 “ king of Bantam had gained a de-
 “ cided superiority over them, had
 “ cut off all communication with
 “ their factories at Lampon, and
 “ was in possession of that district.
 “ That a Chinese priest, who had
 “ escaped from the massacre at
 “ Batavia, commanded 12,000
 “ men, the greater part Japanese;
 “ and had twice put the Dutch to
 “ flight;—that, notwithstanding,
 “ the Dutch had been so ably rein-
 “ forced, as to enable them to take
 “ their revenge on the enemy, by
 “ attacking them again; and with
 “ success. They could not, how-
 “ ever, prevent the rebels from
 “ setting fire to their magazines,
 “ which, at the time, were full of
 “ spices, and other merchandise,
 “ ready to be exported to Eu-
 “ rope.”

Such are the reports which appear
 to contain more of truth than
 splendor in the cause. The rumour
 will be now remembered which
 was spread to the prejudice
 of the baron, whom they accused
 of having stolen their queen, as
 stated in the first letter; but we
 cannot speak directly on that head;
 and perhaps it is as well to be
 silent.

MISCELLANEOUS TRACTS:

On the MARITIME COMMERCE of Bengal.—By the late ANTHONY LAMBERT, Esq.*

(Never before published.)

TO treat fully of objects so important, and of such magnitude, would require a range of information and accuracy of detail, which can only be expected from great practical experience, aided by the most liberal communications from the public offices of government, in their commercial, revenue, and marine departments. The records of the custom-house are in most countries, except Bengal, open to the inspection of individuals; but this source of information being inaccessible to us, the amount of foreign trade must be assumed from other data.

Although Bengal possesses a considerable extent of sea coast, (from the Subunreecka to the Rajoo river, about 340 miles) she has but few good harbours; her situation nevertheless is well adapted for foreign commerce. Occupying an intermediate station in that vast portion of the globe, usually denominated the East Indies, her access is rendered easy to the remotest shores of Africa, Asia, and America.

On the west, and contiguous to Bengal, lies the great peninsula of Hindustan. To the numerous ports and settlements on both coasts of this peninsula, particularly the coast of Coromandel, Bengal carries on a constant, extensive, and profitable

commerce, which may properly be colled her home, or coasting trade. On the east she borders on Assam, and touches the dominions of Ava. The former she supplies exclusively with salt; and from the latter receives all her teak timber for ship-building and domestic use. The bay of Bengal, embracing the west end of Sumatra, and washing the coast of Malaya, affords a direct communication through the straits of Malacca to China and the eastern isles, where the opium, salt-petre, and piece goods of Bengal are always in great demand. With the Persian and Arabian gulfs, as well as the eastern coast of Africa, Bengal likewise maintains commercial intercourse, though many obstacles have in late years supervened, to impede her commerce in that quarter.

Calcutta, the political and commercial capital of British India, as well as the emporium of Bengal, is situated on the Houghly river, or western branch of the Ganges, about 100 miles from the sea, and accessible to ships of all sizes, at all seasons. From Calcutta, foreign imports are transported with great facility by the Ganges and its subsidiary streams, to the northern nations of Hindustan; and the consumption and exports of Calcutta

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* See a Character of this gentleman. Asiatic Register, Vol. I. *Character*, p. 75.

are readily supplied through the numerous rivers which intersect Bengal in every direction, and to which her prosperity has been ascribed, not only as they facilitate communication and conveyance, but likewise as they contribute to the fertility of her soil.

The elegant villas that adorn the banks of the Houghly, and the southern aspect of Calcutta, impress the mind of a stranger, on his approach, with high ideas of the opulence of this great city; but the shipping that crowd the port point out to him the true source of its splendor. Numerous and magnificent houses, erected within a few years, are undoubted proofs of prosperity, and the great population and extent of the place (still rapidly increasing) with the busy and animated operations of the harbour, indicate an active and thriving commerce. I am happy to yield my unqualified assent to this observation; and it is with no small degree of national pride, that I can safely ascribe, in a great measure, these beneficial effects, to the spirited exertions of British merchants resident in India. Exclusive of the company's exports, it is to their individual efforts, that Bengal owes her shipping and her commerce.

In tracing the rise and progress of the maritime trade of Bengal, since it fell under the sway of Great Britain, I cannot for want of materials extend my researches further back than the year 1773. The accompanying abstract, compiled from the port list of arrivals and departures, will shew the number and the tonnage of vessels which have imported and cleared out from Calcutta, or the river Houghly, for the years 1773, 1783, 1791, 1792, 1793, and 1794, distinguishing the nations to which they belong, or

whose colours they assume: and annexed thereto, will be found a statement for the years 1783, and 1793, shewing the different ports from whence the ships of those years arrived, and those to which they were bound.

My intention in compiling this abstract, is to shew the rapid increase of the maritime commerce of Bengal, since the year 1783; and more especially the increase of the country trade, or that which is carried on, to and from ports in India. I shall confine my observations principally to the years 1783 and 1793: the former, the first year of peace after the American war; and the latter, the year when the present war commenced, intelligence of which reached Bengal on the 4th of June.

In 1773, the reader will perceive that only 100 sail of vessels entered the port, whose aggregate burden was 44,497 tons; and no more than 108 vessels, carrying 33,470 tons cleared out; of the former 102 sail, burden 28,872 tons, were country ships, under English colours; and of the latter 95 sail, burden 25,080 tons, were of the same description. Ten years afterwards, at the close of the American war, we find the tonnage inward increased to 64,510 tons, on 149 vessels; and the departures were 114 sail, carrying 49,225 tons. But this increase was only apparent, for the war having detained an unusual number of the Company's ships in India, it will be perceived that they constitute a large proportion of the arrivals and departures of that year, many of them being employed in carrying stores to the different presidencies, and in the coasting trade: to these must be added, transports and men of war. The country shipping under English

lish colours, which arrived and sailed in 1783, only amounts to 128 sail, carrying 44,865 tons; whereas, in 1773, their numbers were 190, and burden 53,952 tons; which exhibits a decline of this tonnage, in consequence of the war, in the proportion of one fifth nearly: and we are persuaded that the captures made by the enemy, during that unfortunate contest, might be stated at a much larger proportion.

Our fleets in India, in that disastrous period, although numerous, powerful, and well appointed, afforded but little protection to the commerce of the country. Not a single frigate, in my recollection, was ever detached as a convoy to merchant ships in the country trade; nay, I have heard it frequently asserted, that ships of war, sailing from Bengal to join the fleet on the coast of Coromandel, have rejected all applications for protection to merchantmen pursuing the same voyage; notwithstanding they were laden with grain for the supply of our armies in the Carnatic, where famine was then raging with all its horrors. I am not competent to say, how far the detention of a frigate, a few days, for the purpose of a convoy, might have been injurious to the public service; but the merchants here, in the loss of property, and the famished inhabitants of the coast, in the privation of food, felt severely this inattention to trade, and complained bitterly on the occasion. Nor did they fail to observe, that, for other services, that which did not appear to them of any importance to the public welfare, but undertaken solely for the purpose of acquiring prize-money, frigates and sloops of war were readily detached. Smarting under repeated and heavy losses, they could neither perceive the

utility, nor applaud the zeal, which prompted the aid of a frigate and sloop of war, to assist this government in the reduction of the defenceless Dutch factory at Chinsurah, in 1781, the capture of which afterwards furnished a subject of so much litigation.

The daring activity of Mons. Suffrein, at this juncture, made a striking impression. No change of monsoon induced him to quit the bay of Bengal; and during the absence of our fleet, in their annual visit to Bombay for refitment, and to avoid the storms that prevail at the autumnal equinox, he swept the seas, destroyed our trade, and intercepted the supplies from this to the other presidencies. A ship of the line and two frigates, which he stationed off the Sand Heads, or entrance into the Houghly, at one time nearly shut up the port, at another made many valuable captures, carrying back an ample supply of all sorts of provisions and stores, which neither his own resources, nor those of his allies, could have furnished. From the abundance of Bengal, both friends and foes drew their supplies; and, however much the loss of what fell into the enemy's hands might have been regretted, it was a fortunate circumstance, that, during the whole of that war, from a succession of favourable crops, the great exports of grain created no enhancement of price; or, at least, not greater than is experienced in the ordinary fluctuations of the market.

We shall pass over the years 1791 and 1792 without further observation, than to remark, that from 1783 to 1791, the general trade of Bengal had increased from 113,735 tons, the total of arrivals and departures in the former year, to 244,035 tons of shipping, which

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imported

imported and cleared out in the latter ; and that the English country shipping, which cleared in and out, had risen from 128 sail, carrying 44,865 tons ; to 575 sail, burden 175,407 tons ; by which it appears, that the country trade, in the course of only eight years, had multiplied near four-fold. The effect of this astonishing increase of maritime trade on the general prosperity of the country, will be readily perceived and admitted.

I come now to the year 1793, when the present war originated, which soon after the commencement here became ruinous in the extreme to the trade of this country. Intelligence of hostilities reached us in June, when the only English ship of force in India, was the *Minerva* frigate : she left the Indian seas in the month of February, 1794 ; and until the arrival of Commodore Newcombe off the Mauritius in May following, the whole of the British commerce and possessions in this quarter of the globe was without the protection of a single ship belonging to the British navy. Thirteen sail of frigates and privateers, which sailed from the Mauritius, captured, besides two Indiamen, numbers of the most valuable ships in the country trade ; and would speedily have annihilated our commerce, and shut up every port in India, belonging to us and our allies, had they not been checked by the vigour of the supreme government. Our present governor-general, with a promptitude and decision which does honour to his administration, equipped and dispatched a squadron from Bengal, consisting of three armed Indiamen and a country ship, strengthened by a detachment of artillery and troops from the garrison, which captured two of the enemy's priva-

teers, and repulsed an attack made by their grand armament under Mons. Renaud ; obliging him, soon after, to return to the Mauritius, without effecting any further mischief than the capture of the *Pigot* Indiaman. Some notice of these circumstances seemed necessary to explain the sudden decline of trade in 1794 : that any commerce was continued, is due to the exertions of the supreme government for its protection.

In 1793, we find the tonnage inward and outward to consist of 757 vessels, burden 291,190 tons ; and of these 575 were English country ships, carrying 209,279 tons. In 1794, the total of arrivals and departures was reduced to 441 sail, burden 163,484 tons ; of which 286 were English country ships, carrying 96,321 tons ; so that the general trade of the port, since the commencement of the present war, has decreased 127,706 tons, and the Indian trade on British ships 112,948 tons, being a declension of more than one half of the country trade.

The documents from which the foregoing statements have been drawn, are, as we have already mentioned, the port lists of arrivals and departures, which are registered in the master attendant's office, and may be received as accurate, so far as they extend, with respect to number. But we cannot say so much as to tonnage, for there being no tonnage duties paid here, the ships are never measured, and their burden is of course estimated, or taken from the information of the commander. Nor does this list exhibit such vessels as are piloted by native pilots, or by their own commanders, which is the case with the native craft, or vessels belonging to, and navigated by, natives from the northern

northern circars, on the coast of Coromandel.

It is also much the practice with native commanders of other vessels outward bound, to save the pilotage charged by the Company's pilots; which, on ships drawing much water, falls very heavy, particularly on vessels sailing under foreign colours. To estimate, therefore, the maritime commerce of Bengal from these documents, particularly the exports, would be to undervalue it greatly. We lament the want of better materials; but taking them as an occasional guide, and referring to such other sources of information as we have been able to procure, we shall attempt to form some general idea of its magnitude, and the channels through which it flows.

The exports to Europe and to the United States of America, in importance and extent constitute by far the most considerable portion of the commerce of Bengal. They may be comprised under the general heads of cotton and silk, wrought and unwrought, sugar, drugs, and dyes, including indigo and salt-petre. As the medium adopted for the remittance of the surplus revenues of these provinces, the Company's investment occupies the greatest share in this trade, being unquestionably the most valuable.

In No. 15 of the Appendix to the Report of the committee of Accounts, published by the court of directors in February, 1793, we find an account of the prime cost of all the cargoes purchased by the Company in India, for five years, from 1786 to 1791 inclusive.

We shall only state the last year's investment for Bengal, or that provided for 1790-1, as we believe it has rather been increased since that period; and we shall adopt that as the present amount of the Company's exports from Bengal, being 99,11,598 current rupees, or 1,00,00,109 current rupees, including commercial charges at 6,88,511 current rupees. The private trade laden on the company's ships by individuals, is estimated by the directors, on an average of three years prior to 1793, at 300 tons, and valued in England at 694l. per ton, making 208,200l the prime cost of which may be taken, on a conjectural estimate, at 15 lacks of current rupees; to this must be added the value of goods laden on the privileged tonnage of the commanders and officers of the Company's ships. Fifty tons are allowed to each ship of 755 tons and upwards; and a further privilege of 30 tons is allowed, provided no goods, ordered to be laden on the Company's account, are refused. We will suppose that 50 tons only are occupied; and estimating the number of ships on an average of 15 per annum, gives us 750 tons for the whole privileged tonnage. It is to be remarked, that all the ships which arrive at Bengal, generally fill up their privilege at this place, although they may be afterwards destined to Madras, Bencoolen, or other ports in India; and as the Company have lately increased their tonnage to this port, we presume the number of tons we have allowed for privilege is less than what is really occupied*.

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* Fourteen Company's ships sailed from Bengal in the season 1793-4, for Madras, Bencoolen, and Europe, and three on a cruise for the protection of trade. In 1794-5 the number dispatched was twenty-three, including those ships that were employed as cruisers, and exclusive of six small ships not in the regular line of the service, which were sent out to be laden with sugar.

This tonnage we value at 3000 current rupees per ton, making 22½ lack of current rupees, or about 15,000l. for each ship.

Had we estimated the value of privileged tonnage at 20,000l. per ship, we should, probably, have approached nearer to the truth; for it is the medium by which the captains and officers remit home the proceeds of their outward adventures; and those who have no adventures, sell their privilege to others.

It is curious to observe the various modes by which commerce is pursued, and the expedients which are adopted for mutual advantage. For some years past, it has not been the practice with the captains and officers of the Company's ships to fill up their own privileged tonnage, or but a portion of it; and yet they convert it into a profitable and safe remittance for the proceeds of their adventures to this country. Little skilled in Indian goods, and of course liable to imposition, they have wisely abandoned the homeward adventure to merchants resident in Bengal, who fill up their privilege, receive their money, and grant bills at the rate of 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. for the current rupee. In the exchange is included freight and insurance, and it depends on the value remitted per ton, whether the freight is dear or cheap. The less the merchant draws for, the cheaper he obtains his freight; for the exchange may at least be reckoned 20 percent. beyond par, which of course becomes a charge for freight and insurance. The bills are paid from the proceeds of the goods, and if the ship is lost, the obligation of payment is void.

In estimating the value of exports

to Europe and America on foreign ships, we shall form our calculation from the tonnage cleared out in the last three years 1792, 1793, and 1794. It may be objected to this estimate, that two of the years we have selected being a period of war, neutral tonnage under foreign flags would be increased. This, no doubt, has some influence; but the war having involved every nation in Europe, except the Danes and Swedes, although we have had an increase of Danish ships in consequence thereof, other foreign tonnage has declined in a greater proportion. Taking, then, the departures of foreign ships for Europe and America in 1792, we find them to consist of

	<i>Tons. Burd.</i>
7 Ships under French colours	2,410
1 Dutch ditto - - - - -	200
4 Danish ditto - - - - -	2,300
3 Portuguese ditto - - - - -	1,400
1 Imperial ditto - - - - -	730
5 Genoese ditto - - - - -	2,280
16 American ditto - - - - -	4,302
	<hr/> 13,622
For 1793.	
3 Ships under French colours	2,000
6 Danish ditto - - - - -	3,150
1 Portuguese ditto - - - - -	370
5 Genoese ditto - - - - -	2,900
21 American ditto - - - - -	6,297
	<hr/> 14,717
For 1794.	
14 Ships under Danish colours	7,600
3 Portuguese ditto - - - - -	1,400
6 American* ditto - - - - -	1,550
	<hr/> 10,550

The medium of the three years gives 12,903 tons; but as many of the ships under foreign colours from Europe and America, touch at intermediate ports in India, and are therefore recorded as arriving from, or sailing to, an Indian port, they must

* The American tonnage declined this year, from a very general apprehension that prevailed here, of the United States becoming a party in the present war.

must be added to the ships which made a direct voyage. In the years before mentioned, these departures were as follows :

In 1792, 27 vessels, carrying (tons)	6,880
1793, 28 ditto - - - - -	9,555
1794, 11 ditto - - - - -	2,200

18,635

The medium is 6,211 $\frac{2}{3}$ tons per ann - - -

The proportion of the cargoes of these ships intended for the Europe market, it would be impossible to ascertain : we shall estimate it at 1-6th of the medium for three years, or 1,035 $\frac{1}{2}$, which, added to the direct tonnage, gives 13,998 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

As a considerable portion of tonnage is occupied by gruff goods, we cannot estimate it higher than 1000 current rupees, or 100l. per ton : even at this rate the whole value will amount to current rupees 1,39,98,833,54, to which adding the exports on the Company's ships, the total of goods exported to Europe and America, amounts by this computation to two crores, eighty-three lacks, forty-eight thousand nine hundred and forty-two current rupees, five annas, four pice, or 2,834,894,48l.4s.8d. The Dutch Company, whose trade from Bengal was formerly so considerable, that, within our recollection, their exports to Europe exceeded forty lacks per annum, have not, to our knowledge provided any investment for Europe for several years last past ; we must therefore exclude them for the present from our estimate of Europe exports, and proceed to the country trade.

That branch of it which first claims our attention, is the intercourse with our settlements, and the different ports on the coast of Coromandel in its greatest extent, including the Northern Circars, and reckoning from Point Palmiras to Cape Comorin ; which we have al-

ready denominated the home trade.

This trade, as will be perceived from the port lists, gives employ to the greatest portion of our home tonnage ; and is important, not only for its nature and extent, but for the constant resource which it affords to our shipping, of moderate freights, on grain, when other employments fail, or at intervals when they must otherwise remain idle.

The principal articles of export to Madras and the coast of Coromandel, are grain and pulse, sugar, salt-petre, molasses, ginger, long-pepper, clarified-butter, oil, silk, wrought and unwrought, muslins, spirits, provisions, &c.

In the year 1793, 234 ships, burden 84,045 tons, cleared out for the coast of Coromandel ; and of this tonnage we suppose that 1,033 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons were filled by goods intended for Europe, and 80,000 tons at least were occupied by grain and pulse ; which, valued on a medium at two and a half current rupees per bag of two bazar maunds, or 164lb. avoirdupois, when shipped, and 13 bags to the ton, amounts to 26 lacks of rupees. Other exports to this coast on shipping owned by European traders, are estimated at 8 lacks, making in the whole 34 lacks of current rupees. But the advantages of this traffic must not be appreciated by the value of the goods when shipped, but their value when sold ; for the freight of grain is nearly equal to the cost ; and, if we take the sales, on a medium of five current rupees per bag, or allow for freight and charges two and a half current rupees, we find it to be a trade which pays to the European shipping of India, near twenty-seven lacks of current rupees per annum. To this must be added the exports on donies and native craft, or vessels belonging to,

and wholly navigated by, natives of India. Before the prohibition of foreign salt, their number was very considerable, particularly from the Northern Circars, but that measure depriving them of a freight of salt to Bengal, and having nothing to substitute but money for their purchases, it operated for many years as a severe check on this branch of trade. A more liberal policy was adopted by Lord Cornwallis, by drawing part of the annual supply of salt from the coast, which, with many other advantages, afforded considerable encouragement both to native and European shipping. Since that period, this trade has begun to revive, and we may now rate the tonnage of vessels belonging to, and navigated by natives, which annually visit Bengal, from all quarters, including the Maldivian vessels, and those from the coast of Malabar and Muscat, at 10,000 tons. Their exports are principally grain and pulse, with some coarse sugar, long pepper, ginger, and silk and cotton piece goods, which may be estimated at about five lacks of current rupees; and, added to the exports for this coast on ships navigated by, or belonging to Europeans, make 39 lacks of current rupee.

After the Coromandel trade, we place that to the eastward, and China; and, were our scale of precedence determined by the capital it employs, exclusive of shipping, or, in other words, by the value of its exports only, it would stand next in rank to that of Europe: but we cannot hold any branch of trade which requires a capital of fifty-five lacks of rupees, and an outlay of twelve months, to give employment to 11,000 tons of shipping, equal to that which employs 84,000 tons on a capital of thirty-four

lacks only, and which returns the outlay in eight or ten weeks.

The grand article which supports the eastern trade is opium. This fascinating drug has ever been in great request amongst all eastern nations, but more particularly among the Malays. In its oblivious fume (for they generally smoke it) they find refuge from every care and anxiety; and, when the evils of life press beyond their powers of endurance, taken in another form, it excites the devoted wretch to deeds of horror and destruction.

Amongst this sanguinary people, all ranks and ages, who have the means of procuring it, use opium without restraint; and the Chinese, notwithstanding it is prohibited by their laws, under severe penalties, appear to be equally fond of the drug. It was formerly difficult to import opium into China, and the quantity sold there was trifling; but, in defiance of prohibitory laws, the consumption of China cannot now be rated at less than half the quantity exported from Bengal.

By the Company's sales for the year 1793-4, it appears that 4,520 chests of Patna opium were delivered to the Dutch and Danes, and 450 chests were sold, and produced 28,87,780 sicca rupees; besides which 700 chests sent, on the Company's account, to Bencoolen and Prince of Wales's Island. These 1,150 chests, valued at the medium rate of the sales of Patna opium, amount to 6,36,668, 12 sicca rupees. To this must be added about 500 chests annually imported from Oude, which, estimated at 500 rupees per chest, makes the whole amount to 32,74,448 sicca rupees, or 37,98,359 current rupees. Nearly the whole of this is exported to the eastern islands and China; or, if we deduct two lacks for home consumption

tion (which we know to be principally supplied by smuggled opium) and allow 98,358 10 8 rupees, for occasional exports to the coast of Coromandel and Malabar, we shall not overrate the value of this article exported to the eastward, in stating it at 25 lacks of current rupees. Besides opium, our traders carry to the eastward and China, grain, salt-petre, gun-powder, iron, fire-arms, cotton, wool, silk, and cotton piece goods, &c. of the latter, including what goes to Manilla and Batavia, the value is considerable, not less in our opinion than ten lacks of rupees. If I estimate all other articles at five lacks, the exports amount to fifty-five lacks; and I do not conceive my assumption of the value of eastern exports will be found overcharged.

Next to the eastern trade I place that to Bombay, and the ports on the Malabar coast, including Surat, which, in the year 1793, occupied 51 vessels, carrying 28,100 tons. Of this tonnage, I think, no less than 25,000 tons consisted of grain and pulse, which, taken at the former valuation of two and a half current rupees per bag, gives 8,12,500 current rupees. Other articles of export to these marts consist principally of sugar, raw silk, some silk and cotton piece goods, salt-petre, ginger, long pepper, sacking, (called gunnies) hempen rope, &c. which do not exceed five or six lacks of rupees; and the whole exports may be reckoned at 14 lacks of current rupees.

To the gulfs of Arabia and Persia, Bengal sends grain, sugar, silk and cotton piece goods, &c. This trade was formerly so considerable, that the annual returns were estimated a 30 lacks of rupees; but, owing to the anarchy which has prevailed in Persia since the death of Kherim Khan, the successor of Nadir Shah, and in Egypt, since the overthrow of Ali Bey, with a variety of other causes, it has greatly declined of late years*; and including the eastern coast of Africa, the Maldives, and Mauritius, we cannot estimate the exports at more than eight lacks of rupees.

Notwithstanding the large quantity of teak timber annually imported from Pegue, the balance of trade is much in favour of Bengal. Her exports to the dominions of the King of Ava, including Arracan, consists chiefly of silk and cotton piece goods, fire-arms, iron, nails, naval and military stores, and a variety of European goods; which may be estimated at about six lacks of current rupees.

It remains to be noticed, the supplies to the new settlement on the Andamans, occasional cargoes to the colonies at Port Jackson, in New Holland, and expeditions to the north-west coast of America and Kamschatka: these cannot be rated beyond two lacks per annum.

Combining all the exports by sea under the heads to which we have referred them, they appear as follow:

Europe

* It has been confidently asserted, that the trade to Suez was shut up by the Porte in consequence of representations made by our ambassador to the Ottoman government, at the instance of the court of directors. A measure so injurious to Bengal, we cannot attribute to those, who are bound to cherish and support her; policy and humanity would prompt a different conduct. We must, therefore, suppose the prohibition arose from the natural jealousy of the Turkish government.

	<i>Gr. Rs.</i>
Europe and America -	2,88,48,942 5 4
Madras and Coast of Coromandel - - - -	39,00,000
Eastern Islands, Malay coast, and China -	55,00,000
Bombay, Surat, and other ports on the Malabar coast. - - - -	14,00,000
Gulfs of Persia, to Arabia, eastern coast of Africa, Maldives and Mauritius	8,00,000
Pegue and Arracan -	6,00,000
Andamans, Port Jackson, and north-west coast of America - - - -	2,00,000

Gr. Rs. 4,07,48,942 5 4

To this sum should be added exports by land to the Decan, Thibet, Nepaul, and the various nations that surround Bengal; but of these, although considerable, we can form no computation. We know, however, that in the year 1791, there was exported from Benares alone, to the Decan and Marhatta states, above a lack of maunds of sugar by inland traders, and the quantities of raw and wrought silks, and piece goods, with a variety of European goods, which are annually purchased by inland merchants, amount to a considerable sum; probably not less than an eighth part of the exports by sea. Was I, therefore, to rate the whole annual exports of Bengal by sea and land at four millions and a half of pounds sterling, I should, in my own opinion, form a moderate estimate of their value.

Imperfect as the materials are from which I have drawn my computation of the export trade of Bengal, I am sorry to confess, that I am without any guide whatsoever to direct me in forming the most distant idea of the amount of imports. Had I even access to the records of the custom-house, they would afford very unsatisfactory grounds from which any conclusions could be drawn.

The Company's imports pay no duty. Some of the foreign ships discharge their cargoes at Serampore, which of course pay no duty to the Company, and do not appear on the books of the custom-house; and smuggling is a plant which rears its head in every climate. I shall not, therefore, hazard any estimates on this head, for all that I could offer would be only vague conjecture. Since the abolition of government customs, no duties have been levied at Calcutta on exports. Foreign and inland imports pay four per cent. *ad valorem*, with an exception to indigo and to silk and cotton piece goods of the produce of the country, the former paying no duty, and the latter only two per cent. The duties on liquors are fixed at so much per dozen, or gallon. A new regulation, I am informed, is about to take place, which frees inland imports from all duty, and imposes two and a half per cent. on all imports by sea, and the same on exports. This regulation will increase the port duties, without being unfavourable to the trade of the country, inasmuch as the whole consumption of inland produce in Calcutta, is thereby liberated; for we cannot estimate the impost on goods exported, including even the advanced price, or the profits of the intermediate merchant who buys from the manufacturer or inland trader, and sells to the foreign exporter, at a sum equal to the amount of the present duties on inland imports into Calcutta, which comprehend as well the consumption of the place as the exports therefrom.

Provided the different articles of import and export be precisely enumerated at the custom-house, and this source of information is accessible, the regulation will afford to future

future speculators on this subject some better data than we possess, for estimating the amount of the trade of Bengal.

The imports of Bengal may be classed under the same general heads into which we have divided the exports. From Europe she receives metals of all sorts, wrought and unwrought, woollens of various kinds, naval and military stores of every description, gold and silver coin and bullion; and almost every article of the produce of Europe, which, people in affluent circumstances there consume, is imported for the use of the European inhabitants.

The returns from Madras, and the coast of Coromandel, consist of salt, red-wood, some fine long cloth, izarees, and chintz, and occasional speculations of European goods, or the produce of other countries previously imported there. The balance due to Bengal is either absorbed by drafts or bills on this government, drawn by the Madras presidency, or is remitted in specie.

From the eastern islands and Malay coast are received pepper, tin, wax, dammer, brimstone, gold-dust, specie, beetlenut, spices, benzoin, &c.; from China, tutenague, sugar-candy, tea, allum, dammer,

porcelain, and lacquered ware, and a variety of manufactured goods; and from Manilla, indigo of a very fine quality, (which is re-exported to Europe) sugar, japan-wood, and specie. The balance of this trade, meaning the whole eastern commerce, is generally paid into the Company's treasury at Canton, for bills on the court of directors, (which are negotiated here, and whilst the exchange was at 5s. 6d. for the Spanish dollar, formed an advantageous remittance), or it is absorbed by bills granted by the traders to this government; and payable to the supercargoes in China.

The Malabar coast pays her purchases with sandal wood, coyar rope, pepper, some cardamums, and occasional cargoes of cotton-wool; the balance is remitted by bills, or sunk in the annual supplies which Bengal furnishes to the presidency of Bombay.

From Pegue are brought teak timber, tin, wax, elephants' teeth, lac, &c. The Gulfs make their returns in coffee, specie, brimstone, dates, and some other articles of inconsiderable value. And the Maldives and eastern coast of Africa, supply cowries and coyar.

Ports from whence the Ships of 1783 arrived, and those for which they cleared out.

Ports from whence the Ships of 1793 arrived, and those for which they cleared out.

ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.	
From Europe.....	34,22,900	To Europe.....	17 9,200
Madras.....	79,28,510	Madras.....	68 27,455
Bombay.....	7 4,100	Bombay.....	8 5,700
Eastward & China	13 2,780	Eastward & China	13 3,470
Pegu.....	10 3,790	Pegu.....	1 150
Gulfs.....	1 70	Gulfs.....	2 700
Maldives.....	1 200	Isle of France...	2 550
Isle of France.....	1 160	Men of War.....	3 2,000
Men of War.....	3 2,000		
Total	149,64,510	Total	114,49,225

Imports

ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.	
From Europe & Amer.	36 30,932	To Europe & Amer.	52 25,367
Madras.....	248 90,658	Madras.....	234 84,045
Bombay.....	20 9,080	Bombay.....	51 28,100
Eastw. & China	36 10,133	Eastw. & China	33 11,253
Basso. & Muscat	3 1,100	Basso. & Muscat	2 750
Pegu.....	14 4,500	Pegu.....	7 990
Andamans.....	10 2,440	Andamans.....	5 820
Isle of France...	2 670	Isle of France...	1 12
Pattah.....	1 350	Mozambique....	1 33
		Cape of G. Hope	1 150
Total	370 139,243	Total	387 151,917

Imports from Europe.

(By the same—never before published.)

Our zeal is not exclusive for the interests of one part of the British dominions. No one should be depressed to exalt another. We might question, perhaps, the justice and policy of drawing a tribute from India; we may recommend the emancipation of her commerce, convinced that the increase of duties and customs would more than compensate the tribute relinquished: but, whether India be exonerated from tribute, or whether commerce be encouraged, to enable her to bear so great an annual drain, or whether indulgence be granted on both points, it is essential that Great Britain suffer not by the change of system. The subject is too vast for us to undertake to prove, that a balance against Great Britain, in the direct commerce, would be repaid by re-exportation to foreign countries, or by circuitous returns. The Indian trade was pursued with eagerness and profit, when the balance was against Great Britain, and when she paid the balance with bullion, and with more commercial profit than is now obtained on the remittance of the Indian tribute. But we weigh little on experience under circumstances so different from the present. England now imports to the value of one million and an half pounds sterling in India goods, and returns merchandise to no greater amount than 500,000*l*. Were she to pay the difference of this direct commerce in bullion; or were she, retaining the tribute, to pay in bullion for the additional imports she is urged to encourage, she may be alarmed at the magnitude of the drain, and be ill-disposed to weigh arguments adduced

on the channels of repayment and profit.

This apprehension may be the more readily excited from assertions already hazarded, which have anticipated the occasion of sounding the alarm. It is averred, that no greater vend can be found for the manufactures of Great Britain, than the Company already supply; that wrought metals would find no market; that the unwrought metals and the woollens they now export, exceed the demand, and are sold at a loss. In support of these assertions, it is argued that the natives of India are restrained by religious prejudices from the use of articles wrought by people of another persuasion; and that the climate of India, and the prejudices of its inhabitants, admit not the wear of woollens, the staple manufacture of Great Britain.

Professing to combat no argument we cannot confute, and not simply to deny, but disprove, every assertion we oppose, we shall quote from the Hindus, "that all things come undefiled from the shop." Or in other words of Menu, "The hand of an artist *employed in his art* is always pure; so is every vendible commodity when exposed to sale."

This is a practical maxim known to all; not an obsolete passage selected from an obscure authority, but a rule universal and notorious, which regulates the daily practice of the highest and lowest classes, which is never questioned, never controverted. It permits the use of any article purchased at a shop, without enquiry how wrought, or by whom handled.

To

To this may be added the information furnished by learned pundits, to whom the prejudices ascribed to Hindus were stated. They quoted the maxim above-mentioned; they repeated others, which inculcate the positive preference of woollen above every other fabric, and allow the purification of woollen, actually defiled, by a simple exposure to air, while water is required to purify other cloths. On wrought metals, the pundits referred to the general maxim already quoted.

The daily observation of every person resident in India, will come in aid of our argument, if further proof be thought requisite. For numbers of Hindus may be seen, in the rainy season, and in winter, walking the streets of Calcutta, wrapped in a piece of English broad-cloth, to protect them from the inclemency of the weather.

It is objected, as a ground for questioning the expectation of success in the vend of woollens, that the dress of the natives of India is simple, and little subject to change, because they are obliged, by the rules of their cast and sect, to adhere to a particular mode of apparel. Their dress is certainly simple, and little subject to change, as is the dress of the numerous classes in every country. Taste in dress, and changes of fashion, are every where confined to the affluent classes, and the dress of affluent natives of India, particularly of Musselmans, is not simple, and it is subject to change, though in no comparison to the capricious fashions of Europe. Some sects are bound to adhere to a particular mode of apparel, but they are not among the numerous classes; and it might as well be objected against the probable vend of cotton cloths in Eu-

rope, that monks and nuns are obliged, by the rules of their order, to adhere to a particular mode of apparel.

The rainy season, and the winter of India, require more substantial clothing than cotton. Quilted calicoes and chintzes must content the wearer, if woollens, better than country blankets, be inaccessible to his means. The affluent use shawls, but they also consume other woollens. The poorest classes wear coarse home-made blankets. They would prefer the better fabrics of Europe, if their means could reach the purchase.

The woollens of Europe are consumed in India by the middle classes; and they would use them more extensively, and the consumption would descend to other more numerous classes, if the fabrics were better adapted to the purposes for which they require them; and if the price were better suited to their means.

This needs explanation. The blankets of Bengal and Bootan, and the country flannels, as well as the shawls, are all wove like the cotton cloths, of the size worn. They come from the hands of the weaver, in the shape in which the wearer requires, and are not subjected to the scissors and needle to fit them for wear.

The European woollens, in large pieces, must be cut to the size required, and a border sewed to them, for use as well as ornament: this enhances the price. If they were manufactured with borders of the size required, and of a quality and appearance which might satisfy the taste of the natives, while it was accessible to their means, the consumption might, perhaps, be greatly increased.

This suggestion may, possibly, be

be ill-founded; but from judicious reflections on the wants of India, better suggestions would arise. The court of directors have certainly endeavoured to increase the vend of woollens. They issued injunctions with that view to their agents abroad, and sent patterns of various manufactures. Their views would have been better directed, first, to ascertain the taste of the natives, and then to adapt the fabrics thereto. For obvious reasons, public officers, and corporate bodies, are never so successful in commercial enquiries, as private speculators. And, further, useful hints often arise on the result of speculations, apparently wild; but this never can be expected from the official servants of a public body.

In the laudable view of enlarging the sphere for the vend of British manufactures, the Company have negotiated with the native princes. But the negotiations were directed to form establishments of their own in the dominions of those princes, or to supply them with goods from the Company's warehouse. It is no matter of surprise that these negotiations were unsuccessful. The interference of government should be limited to promote the free intercourse of its commercial subjects with those of other countries; and their own unfettered exertions will discover the wants of the markets, and supply them.

But it may be argued, that the circumstance of the Company having the experience of loss on their sales of woollens, discourages the expectation of a considerable vend; for the fabrics, though better adapted to the wants of India, could hardly bear a further advance on the prime cost, which will be requisite for private traders, who must have an adequate profit, and

cannot, like the Company, continue a commerce in which they sell at a loss.

But the advance on which the Company have sold, and from which they state a loss resulting, would afford to private traders nearly the full amount of charges, and, consequently, they can sell woollens for little more advance on the prime cost than the Company have sold.

Woollens sold in six years.

Bengal.....	£240,251
Madras	141,263
Bombay	194,534
	<hr/> 576,048
Prime Cost	520,125½
	<hr/>
Advance 10 ⁶ / ₈ per centum	55,922½
Loss alledged	37,790
	<hr/>
Charges	93,712½
	<hr/>

The charges are over rated.

Freight at 10l. per ton is excessive; it is stated at	£15,474
At 4l. a ton it would be	6,189½
Carried over	<hr/> 9,284½
Interest of money for two years at 4l. per cent. per ann is too much 6l. per cent. would be a sufficient allowance; difference 2l. per cent.....	10,402½
Charges on sales at Bengal, 3l. per cent.; Madras, 5l.; and Bombay, 2l. per cent are too much—an allowance of 1l. per cent. is ample.	
Difference at Bengal ...	4,805
Madras...	5,650 ⁴ / ₈
Bombay ..	1,945½
	<hr/> 12,400½
	<hr/>
	32,087½
Loss stated by the Company...	<hr/> 37,790
	<hr/>
Real loss little more than one per cent.....	5,702½

On unwrought metals little need be said; though the Company have not supplied a large proportion of the

the whole consumption, it is probable, that through other channels the markets have been fully supplied. It is only desirable, that the supply should be transferred from foreign and clandestine trade, to a fair traffic.

On wrought metals, and other manufactures, much speculative matter might be offered; but we purposely avoid the field of conjecture. It may suffice to say, that the natives of India do not want a taste for porcelaine and other elegant wares; that they require vast quantities of metallic vessels and of hardware; and that, in proportion to their means, they would gladly consume the product of many of the British arts. Considering the greatness of the population, and the disposition of the natives to use European manufactures, it cannot be doubted, that a great vend may actually be found for British manufactures, if imported on reasonable charges; and the demand will increase with the restoration of wealth to these provinces.

Besides metals and woollens, the great articles of present export for India, are comprised under the head

of naval and military stores, and the stores required for the country shipping. More than nine-tenths of these exports is at present conveyed by the foreign and clandestine trade. The shipping is nevertheless sparingly supplied; such substitutes as India affords fill up the deficiency. But the great inferiority of the stores furnished by India, gives a decided preference to European stores; and if these be sufficiently supplied, they will meet no competition from the productions of India.

If we continue to withhold from the shipping of this trade the supply required, it is more than probable, that the materials produced in India may, in time, and by the application of ingenuity, be improved in quality or fabric to equal the stores which, otherwise, Europe may ever continue to supply, and more largely than at present. The magnitude of this subject may be judged from the present state of what is termed the country trade, consisting of the trade from port to port, within the limits of the Company's charter, a trade which employs above 10,000 tons of shipping.

On Ship-building.

(By the same—never before published.)

Bengal was formerly under the necessity of prosecuting her maritime trade on ships built in foreign ports. Before these provinces fell under the dominion of Great Britain, the natives never attempted marine expeditions; and prior to the year 1780, we have not heard of any effort made by Europeans to construct ships in Bengal, for the purposes of commerce. Two small snows, the *Minerva* and *Amazon*,

were, indeed, built at Calcutta, for the Company previous to this period. But it does not appear that this example operated as an incentive to others. The country trade of Bengal was then supplied with shipping from the ports of Surat, Bombay, Damaun, Pegue, and by occasional purchases of foreign European ships; and if any considerable repairs were wanted, the ships were obliged to proceed to those ports to

* B

have

have them effected. The late Colonel Watson, we believe, was the first person who ever built a ship of force or burden in the river Houghly. In the year 1781, he launched the Nonsuch, of about 500 tons burden, capable of mounting 32 guns, and constructed both for the purposes of war and commerce. This ship is now lying in the river Houghly, and is a proof, not only of good workmanship, but of the durability of her materials; as she is still reckoned in the first class of country ships, and was last year employed by government as a cruiser, for the protection of trade, forming one of the Bengal squadron.

A very calamitous event gave rise to ship-building in Bengal---the famine produced in the Carnatic by Hyder Ali's invasion, in the year 1780. The extraordinary and pressing demand thereby created for tonnage, for the transportation of grain, and supplies of troops and stores, to our settlements on the coast of Coromandel, raised the price of freight to such an enormous height, as roused the attention of almost every person in the remotest degree connected with commerce, to share in this profitable traffick. Ships not being procurable from other quarters in any proportion to the demand, indivi-

duals then began to turn their attention to the construction of ships in Bengal; and this noble and useful art has been ever since pursued with so much vigor, that Bengal, instead of depending on other countries as formerly, for the means of conveying her produce to foreign ports, now supplies not only shipping for her own commerce, but for sale to foreigners, and ship-building is become a very considerable branch of home manufactures.

The first attempts (except those already mentioned) were made in the Sunderbunds, at Chittagong, and at Sylhet. But the vessels then built at these places being hastily run up on the spur of the occasion, composed of green timbers, and bad materials, and unskilfully constructed, fell quickly to decay; and for many years created a strong prejudice against Bengal ships. Ship-building is now almost entirely confined to Calcutta, where ships are at present built, of all burdens, equal in point of construction, workmanship, and durability, to any class of merchant-ships in Europe, and superior to most. The progress and extent of this very important manufacture, will be seen from the following account of vessels built in Bengal, since the commencement of the year 1781.

Calcutta and the river Houghly, including one ship built at Patna.

	<i>Ships</i>	<i>Snorws</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Value when equipped for Sea.</i>
On the Ganges.....	38	39	24,580	S.R's.37,09,000
Chittagong.....	7	29	7,450	7,05,000
Sylhet.....	2	13	2,040	2,65,000
Backergunge, and other places in the Sunderbunds }	9	12	4,410	4,25,000
Total....	53	93	39,080	S.R's.51,04,000

The

The foregoing does not include snows and sloops, built for the navigation of the river, which are chiefly employed in loading and unloading the Indiamen, and such large ships as receive and discharge their cargoes at Diamond Harbour, and other stations near the sea, where open boats cannot be used with safety. It has been formed on the best information we could procure from various sources, and may be received as no otherwise incorrect than in omissions. The tonnage at present belonging to the port of Calcutta, exclusive of river craft, appears by a list in our possession to consist of 67 ships, 50 snows, brigs, &c. and 1 yacht; of these, the aggregate burden is 36,082 tons, and the estimated value S. R's. 46.79,000.

The materials of which our ships are now constructed, consist of teak timber and planks, imported from Pegue, and saul and sissoo timber from Behar, Oude, and the inexhaustible forests that skirt the hills which form the northern boundaries of Bengal and Behar. The ribs, knees, and breast-hooks, or what is usually denominated the frame of the ship, are composed, generally, of sissoo timber; the beams and inside plank, of saul; and the bottoms, sides, decks, keels, sternposts, &c. of teak. The excellence of teak for the purpose of ship-building, and its durability, are too well known to require any description; although it must be observed, that the Pegue teak is not reckoned equal to what grows on the Malabar coast, and near Surat. Of sissoo and saul timber we can truly say, from the information of well-informed professional men, that the former is admirably adapted to ship building, from its size, form, and firm texture; and as it produces crooked

timbers and knees of every shape and dimension, for vessels of all forms, and of any magnitude, even for a ship of war of the first rate; and that the latter furnishes excellent beams, knees, and inside plank.

With regard to either of these two species of timber, we cannot yet pronounce, with certainty, on the full extent of their durability as materials for ship-building. The experience we have had, however, justifies us in saying, that for this purpose the sissoo will last much longer than any timber to be found in Europe; as the Nonsuch, constructed of sissoo timbers and teak planks, is now fourteen years old, and exhibits no sign of decay, though she has been constantly employed, having never been laid up one season since she was built.

The great scarcity of large ship-timber in England will, it is to be hoped, direct the attention of ministry to this country. Ships of the largest scantling can be built in Bengal cheaper in proportion than those of smaller dimensions; for the price of large ship-timber does not rise here in the same ratio as at home; there being no scarcity to give it an artificial value, beyond the comparison of its solid contents to smaller timber.

The forests not yet sufficiently explored, may, perhaps, furnish other kinds of timber, besides those already mentioned, which would be useful for the construction of ships; indeed the woods of Chittagong have actually furnished other kinds. These, however, will not supply the docks of Calcutta, which must draw their timber through the navigable rivers; from the northern districts. We have already mentioned the sources of supply. Through the numerous rivers of Purnea, falling into the Ganges,

the greatest abundance of saul-timber is conveyed from the forests of Morung, after a short land carriage from the spot where each timber is cut, to the nearest bank of a navigable river. From the boundary of the north-west districts of Bahar, and from provinces subject to the Vizier, the finest sissou, and some saul timbers are brought, by a good navigation, from abundant forests not remote from the banks of rivers. No supply, deserving of notice, is obtained from the province of Tirhoot, because most of its rivers are not now navigable. Should the population of that province be ever restored, it will owe the improvement to some measures adopted to make the rivers navigable, for which purpose, no more seems necessary than to clear the woods, which, overgrowing the banks of rivers, render them impracticable. If this be effected, great supplies of timbers may be expected from the northern frontiers of Tirhoot. We have not learnt what the woods of Rungpoor, and Cooch Behar contain. If they could even furnish the most useful timbers, neither the navigation of those districts, nor of the eastern parts of Bengal, will conduct timbers for the supply of docks at Calcutta. The hilly countries on the west of Bengal proper afford, indeed, some useful timber; but the falls, and the rapidity of the rivers, may prevent the ship-builders of Bengal availing themselves of this source of supply; however, the sources we have mentioned will long afford ample quantities for the construction of ships of every size.

The system adopted by the Spaniards in the administration of their colonies, has in general, been too closely copied; but on one point it

is to be wished, that their example should be followed, the building of ships of war in their colonies.*

It has been frequently pointed out by major Rennel, and others, that it would be advantageous to build ships of war in India, at least, such as are necessary for the defence and protection of our trade and possessions here. They would last in these seas more than four times as long as ships built in Europe; all the expence of the outward and homeward voyage would be saved; and, when not wanted for actual service, they could be laid up in ordinary, either here, or at Bombay, at an inconsiderable expence beyond the pay of their principal officers.

On a sudden emergency they could be speedily manned with native seamen, strengthened by a detachment of European artillery and troops; and the necessity of having a marine force ready to act in the Indian seas, with promptitude and vigor, is generally acknowledged. The want of it was never more severely felt by the trade of this country, than at the commencement of the present war. Certainly, possessions so remote from the governing country, so distant from each other, and so valuable to the nation, as those which belong to Great Britain in the east, ought never to be left without a marine force for their protection; yet we have seen a period of several years elapse without a single man of war belonging to the British navy appearing in these seas for that purpose; we allude to the interval between the departure of Sir Edward Hughes's fleet, and the arrival of a squadron, under the command of commodore Cornwallis. A sudden convulsion, or an unexpected

* Of this there is a proof in the British Navy, from the instance of the Gibraltar, of 80 guns.

ed attack, may render the assistance of one settlement essential to the preservation of another; and without the superiority at sea, this could not be afforded. The small number of European troops in India, compared with the extent of our dominions, renders such an event far from impossible; and we cannot help observing, that it is an unwise economy to hazard so serious a possibility, or at least, to withhold any means of providing against its consequences.

The only objection that we have generally heard urged against the measure of building men of war in India, is the expence. This objection may certainly, in some degree, apply to Bombay, with respect to the first cost of a ship; for, whilst the present duty of 25 per cent. continues to be there levied on all the materials used in ship-building, we believe that ships cannot be built so cheaply at that port as in Europe, nor so reasonably, by at least the amount of the duty there levied, as they are now built in Bengal.*

As no ships of war have ever been built in Bengal, we cannot exactly, or minutely, say, what would be their cost; but by taking the prices paid for men of war built in private dock-yards in England, and comparing these rates with the expence of building ships of the same size in Bengal, adding thereto the difference between the cost of a merchant ship, and a ship of war, an estimate, not very inaccurate, may easily be formed. By a contract made between Government and Mr. Parry of Blackwall, in the year

1782, for a 44 gun ship, it appears, that he received at the rate of 12l. 17s. 6d. per ton, the payments being made in advance, as the work proceeded towards completion, the tonnage of the ship not to exceed 996 $\frac{1}{4}$, carpenter's measurement. The ship Gabriel, burden 815 $\frac{1}{4}$, carpenter's measurement, was built at Calcutta, by Mr. Gillet last year, and delivered over to the purchaser, sheathed and coppered, with masts, yards, sails, running and standing rigging, anchors, cables, boats, &c. complete for sea, excepting gunner's stores, and chandlery, for the sum of 1,25,000 sicca rupees, or 14,583 l. 6s. 8d. This ship was estimated to carry 16,000 bags of rice, equal in weight to 1,230 tons, which according to the usual construction of ships of war, is full a third, probably near one half, more real burden, than a 44 gun ship.

We have obtained an accurate account of the actual cost of this ship to the builder (the particulars of which the reader will find stated in the Appendix) amounting to sicca rupees 1.15.538. From this sum must be deducted those articles which were not furnished to the 44 gun ship, viz. sheathing, coppering, masts, yards, caps and tops, rigging, sails, anchors and cables, boats, &c. amounting, with workmanship, to 38,223 sicca rupees. This reduces the actual cost of this ship, if delivered over in the state of the 44 gun ship, to 77,305 sicca rupees; and, allowing the same rate of profit on this, which the builder drew on sicca rupees 115,538, he would have received sicca rupees

* B 3

83,635,12,1 ;

* The ship Hindustan was built in Calcutta, coppered and fitted for sea, with every thing except gunner's stores, for Sa. Ra. 1.18.000. and was sold at Bombay for Sa. Ra. 1.60.000. The ship Speke, coppered, with masts, yards, and boats, only cost in Calcutta Sa. Ra. 55.000. The sum of Sa. Ra. 100.000. was offered for her at Bombay, and refused.

83,635,12,1; which, divided by the carpenter's tannage, gives 102,0,0 sicca ruppes, or 111. 9s. 10d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton*, being 16s. 7d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton less than the cost of the 44 gun ship. Professional men will be able to judge, what would be the difference of expence between building such a merchant ship as the Gabriel, and a 44 gun ship, by comparing the principal dimensions, which are as follows :

Forty-four gun Ship, Gabriel.

Length from the fore part of the stern to the after part of the stern post, at the height of the wing transom,	140	Ft. 134	In. 10
Length of keel - -		119	6
Length of keel for tonnage - - - -	115 $2\frac{1}{2}$	105	10
Breadth of the beam -	38 3	38	
†Depth of the hold, clear of beam and keelson - - -	16 10	18	
Height between decks	6 8	6	8
Height of poop - -		6	6

Our information leads us to believe, that such a ship as the 44 gun ship is described to be, could have been built full as cheap in Calcutta in the year 1794, and in the same space of time (twenty-four months) as in the first private

dock-yards in England in 1782, assuredly much cheaper than in the royal dock-yards; it appearing from the Appendix to the eleventh report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of the forests and crown lands, that ships of war built in the King's yards, cost infinitely more than those built by contract in private yards. The prices paid for 74 gun ships, built in private yards during the year 1782, was from 171. 10s. to 181.15s per ton; a price which our information warrants us to say, is much higher than what they could now be built for at Calcutta; and, we understand, that the general rates of ship building have increased in England since that period, near 30s. to 40s. per ton †.

Without, then, taking into consideration the great advantage that would arise from the superior durability of Indian ships over those built in Europe, we think it proved, that even the first cost of moderate-sized ships of war built here, could not exceed the Europe rates of 1782; and, from the low price of large crooked timber in this country, compared with what it costs in Europe, there is little doubt but larger ships could be built considerably

* It appears by the appendix to the proceedings of the Court of Directors relative to shipping, from March 1792, to March 1794, that the price to the builder for the *hull* only of an Indiaman of 800 tons burden, without sheathing or copper, was 121. 10s. per ton, or 10,000l. in 1792, and 141. per ton, or 11,200l. in 1793; and, that the whole cost and outfit, in the former period, was 21,333l. 1s. 10d. and in the latter, 23,462l. 1s. 10d. It is evident from this, that the English East Indiamen now cost more by 11. 2s. 6d. per ton, than men of war of their burden did in 1782.

† The Gabriel had only two decks, and a poop and fore-castle, with beams and water-ways laid for the orlop deck, but not planked; being intended, we believe, for the cotton trade, the stowage of which is considerably increased by not laying the lower deck.

‡ In Number VI. to the Appendix of the above-mentioned report of the commissioners of the land revenue, dated February 1792, we find from the answers to question No. 5, that the price of East-India ships had increased from 121. per ton, the price in 1771, to 151. 10s. and 141. 14s. and were then about 131.; that the price in 1771, for 74 gun ships, built in private yards, was 171. 5s.; that it had increased to 171. 17s. 6d. and for frigates in 1771, it was 111. 11s. since increased to 111. 12s.

derably cheaper. But, when it is considered that a Europe-built ship goes to decay in this country in five, or six years,* and that ships are now navigating these seas, in perfect order and condition, which were built at Bombay more than 56 years ago; (and we have instanced one built at Calcutta, above 14 years since, now in like perfect and sound state) the ultimate expence of building ships of war in India, to remain in the Indian seas, sinks below all proportion, when compared to that of sending ships built in Europe to India for that purpose.

The decrease of English oak has long been a subject of very serious consideration, and many expedients have been suggested to guard the nation against the alarming consequences that would attend a scarcity of this essential article, on which the commerce and strength of Great Britain so materially depends. By an act of the 12th of George 3d. entitled "An Act for the more effectually securing a quantity of oak timber for the use of the Royal Navy," the Company were absolutely prohibited from building any more ships, until their tonnage was reduced to 45,000 tons. Other timbers of various kinds have been proposed as substitutes for oak, in ship-building, the pine, chesnut, larch, beach, elm, &c. But we have never heard the teak, the sissoo, or the saul mentioned. The English reader may therefore draw consolatory reflections from the knowledge, that the forests of India offer inexhaustible sources for the supply of the finest and most durable species of ship-timber in the world;

that, whenever policy or necessity shall dictate the measure, the navy of England may be recruited with ships of the line, built in Calcutta by British shipbuilders, on British capitals, at a cheaper rate than they can now be constructed in any port in Great Britain; and that these ships, if necessary, could be delivered at Spithead, on equally moderate terms; for, if allowed to carry home a cargo on account of the Company, or of individuals, the freight would much more than pay the expence of the voyage.

It has been a practice with the French to employ their ships of war during peace as merchantmen, and it might be worth the serious consideration of government, how far such a measure might be successfully introduced into the India trade, particularly to China, where ships equal in size to 64 gun ships are now employed. These ships might be either the property of government, or of the Company; if they belonged to government, the Company might freight them, in time of peace; if they were the property of the Company, they might be hired by government during the war. A slight alteration in the construction of those ships would fit them both for the purposes of war and commerce. The idea of altering the construction of large ships employed by the Company in the China trade, so as to render them capable of being employed on an emergency, as ships of war, has frequently been suggested by able and well-informed professional men. It would add to the maritime strength of the nation a force of at least forty ships of war of the third and fourth rates. The

* B 4 present

* In Europe men of war, if built in the King's yards, are supposed to last from twelve to sixteen years—built in private yards, from nine to fourteen years. At the end of seven or eight years they require a thorough repair.

present average price of the best merchant-ships, above 400 tons burden, built in Calcutta, sheathed with teak, coppered, and furnished with masts, yards, and boats, may be stated at about 12l. to 16l. per ton, carpenter's measurement; fitted for sea, they would cost from 16l. to 20l. varying in these limits agreeably to their construction, and from the fluctuating prices of the Europe articles that enter into their composition, such as lead, iron, copper, cordage, sail-cloth, &c.

If this port was regularly and better supplied with metals, and naval stores, from England, these prices would be considerably reduced. At present, the shipping of India is indebted for, at least, nine tenths of their consumption of these articles to foreign and clandestine ships, the Company prohibiting individuals from trading in them on the chartered ships.

It has been urged, that, if encouragement were given to ships built in India, it would be injurious to the commercial interests of Great Britain. This idea, we conceive, must have been hastily adopted, on a very partial view of the question, from considering them as rivals to home-built ships, and could not fairly apply to Bengal, but as a foreign dominion. By the Register Act of the 24th of George III. they are undoubtedly entitled to all the rights and privileges of British bottoms, when registered and navigated according to law. This has lately been decided in England, and a British register granted in the port of London to a ship built in Bengal. But even considered as alien ships, they never could enter into competition with home bottoms in any trade where these are employed; and Great Britain supplies no part of the shipping at pre-

sent employed in the country trade of India.

The Company's exclusive privileges have ever prevented the Indian trade from being supplied with British home-built ships; and, except two or three English ships bought of foreigners, the shipping of our Indian settlements, amounting to 100,000 tons, is composed of foreign and Indian bottoms. Of course India never could be considered as a market for the sale of home-built ships; and in the clandestine, or foreign trade, between our Indian settlements and Europe or America, for one British ship so employed, there are, at least, ten foreign and Indian ships. Indeed, our observation would justify us in stating a much greater disproportion. Indian shipping can only be increased by allowing it to transport the produce of India to Great Britain; and, whether this produce should be allowed to promote the increase of Indian shipping, or to be forced into foreign ports on clandestine and foreign ships, will hardly admit of a question. But, admitting the possibility of a competition with our home-manufactured ships, it would only be a competition promoting the sale of other home products and manufactures, and could not, in the remotest degree, affect the interests of any other class of individuals than the ship-builders. Almost every article of ship-building, except the timber, would be procured from England, namely, iron and iron-work, anchors, cordage, sail-cloth, lead, copper, nails, bolts, ship-chandlery, carvers'-work, guns, gunner'-stores, pump-gear, &c. which here constitute full two-fifths of the cost of a ship when fitted for sea. It does not, therefore, appear good policy, (admitting even the possibility of the competition

competition apprehended), to discourage every product and manufacture that enters into the composition of a ship, merely to guard the constructor, who puts together the materials, from a speculative and doubtful rivalry; which, if it should arise, would not be inconsistent with general benefit.

It follows, from our view of the question, that, to encourage ship-building here, by removing the impediments which obstruct the trade between Great Britain and India, or by allowing individuals to send the produce of India to Great Bri-

tain, in ships built in India, would, perhaps, be more beneficial to Great Britain than to Bengal; in an increased consumption for many of her most valuable manufactures. The direct advantages which Bengal has derived from the introduction of ship-building, may be estimated from a consideration only of the builder's profits, and the workman's wages. These amount to about two-fifths of the whole value of the ship and outfit; which, upon 51,04,000 S. R's, (the estimated value of ships built here, since 1781) is 20,41,600 S. R's.

The INDIA COMPANY'S EXCLUSIVE TRADE, and the TRIBUTE drawn from Bengal

(By the same—never before published.)

The facts adduced in the course of the preceding observations sufficiently establish, that the unfettered enterprise of individuals would give a great impulse to the industry of Bengal, for productions in demand in Europe; that, through the medium of private trade, Great Britain would become the depot for the supply of Europe with Indian productions. Not only for the commerce now conducted upon British capital, under foreign flags, but for a considerable portion of the supply which foreign nations now draw through their own direct commerce with India; and, also, for the supply of many productions which European nations now draw from other countries, and which might be furnished by British India.

Great Britain becoming the channel for the returns in money and commodities with which foreign nations must purchase Indian commodities, would reap commercial profit, and increase her own navi-

gation. She would also find a new vent for her own manufactures; and British India, exporting more to Europe, and receiving greater returns, would feel less sensibly the drain of an annual tribute.

On the other hand, it is argued, that Great Britain can only draw her tribute from Bengal through the medium of commerce, conducted by a privileged company, and to maintain that commerce, competition must be excluded. To this it may be replied, that unless some channel be permitted to return wealth to Bengal, the source of tribute must soon be exhausted.

Bengal is actually exhausted: the fact is admitted by the first authorities, and our speculations have led us to the same inference.

The decline of Bengal was early noticed in the decaying sources of the revenue. The India Company were desirous of applying, to the purchase of investments in India and China, a surplus from the revenue

mus of Bengal, equal to the tribute formerly paid to the Mogul sovereign.

They expected to draw a large annual tribute through the channel of trade, and to add that tribute to the former profits of their commerce. Many circumstances have contributed to their disappointment. Bengal has been drained of more than one million and an half per annum; but the Company have received in dividend, and the state in customs and otherwise, less than one sixth of what has been wrung from Bengal. If the excess received, above what was formerly realized from commerce alone, be weighed against the increase of debt, neither the company, nor the state, will appear to have benefited by territorial acquisitions in India.* But

Bengal has been exhausted by the drain of its wealth through the same commerce, which, while purchasing, instead of exacting its productions, formerly enriched it.

The immediate cause of the decline of Bengal has been well assigned in a publication of authority.†

“The amount of the revenue was to be kept up, while the money was to be carried off to a distant market.” To this cause the same authority adds abusive management, which discouraged agriculture and commerce, by partial indulgence and exemption to Company’s servants, while others were subjected to increased taxes and heavy duties and customs, and the failure of a demand for the produce of industry, by the fall of the

imperial

* Dividend before the acquisition of territory, on an average of 47 years, (Views of Plans, &c. page 338) eight and one quarter per cent.

Ditto 11 years, from 1755 to 1766, six per cent.

Ditto 19 years and a half, to 1786, eight and five twelfths per cent.

Ditto from 1786 to 1793, eight per cent. on a larger stock.

In thirty years* and a half the dividend has been less than the former average, after allowing for the dividend on additional stock from 1786 to 1793, by 720,000l.

Consequently the Company received less in dividend since the acquisition of territory, than they formerly did from commerce alone.

The state has received on account of the compromised claim to participate in the territorial revenue, 2,169,392l.

It had received in duties and customs, on an average,

From 1750 to 1757, ... annually ... 908,642

From 1757 to 1767, ... 1,067,664, shewing an excess in 10 years of 1,589,620

From 1767 to 1777, ... ditto ... 1,356,841 ... ditto ... 4491,990

From 1777 to 1784, ... ditto ... 1,311,402 ... in 7 years ... 2,819,369

(See Views of Plans, page 329.)

Total Excess £. 11,068,378

Deduct, received less in customs and duties, than the former average in nine years, from 1784 to 1793.

From 1784 to 1787, estimated at 350,000l. ... deficiency ... 1,050,000

From 1787 to 1792 (see No. 34, in the report of the court of directors from their committee of accounts,

The customs paid, amount to 3,402,342l. which is less than

the average of 908,642l. annually, by ... 2,049,510

3,099,510

£. 7,960,868

In 36 years the state has received 7,960,868l. more than the former average of customs and duties; or annually 221,135l. The Company have received, in the same space of time, dividends at a less rate than the former average; and to afford 8,000,000l. to Great Britain, Bengal has been drained of more than 50,000,000l.

* Views of Plans, p. 474.

imperial and provincial courts. This last cause, it is remarked, would have been more destructive, had not an outlet for Indian productions been afforded by the increased demand in Europe.

In the two causes last assigned, we cannot acquiesce. Some abuses of the nature alleged may have been practised, but not so widely, or durably, as seems to be insinuated, by assuming them as causes of the decline of Bengal. That the management has been erroneous is admitted; we have shewn it in the preceding speculations; but no other cause need be sought for the increase of taxes, than the increased demand of revenue.

In the fall of the court of Delhi, a demand was lost for the productions of art; but Bengal had formerly remitted a tribute to Delhi. If it be true, that the amount of the tribute returned for the purchase of manufactures, circulating through the merchant to the manufacturer, and through him returning to the cultivator, it is not the less a tribute; though, by the circulation of commerce it may ultimately have become a tribute in commodities, instead of money. Bengal paid to Delhi a tribute of its labour, equal to the amount of the tribute exacted in money; and it mattered little whether the tribute was paid in money to Delhi, while Bengal sold its productions in any other channel; or whether the tribute paid to Delhi returned for the purchase of those productions.

On the fall of the imperial court, had tribute no longer been drawn from Bengal, its situation would

have been bettered. The wealth remaining in Bengal would have centered with the inhabitants, and the affluent classes becoming more numerous, would have consumed the productions formerly in demand for the imperial court. The period which elapsed between the fall of the court of Delhi, when the imperial tribute was withheld, and the rise of a foreign power to exact a tribute, should have been the period of the greatest prosperity which Bengal had known, since the fall of its own regal court;* but the inroads of the Mahrattas and the chout paid to them, have not permitted Bengal to know an interval of exoneration.

The increased demand in Europe for eastern productions has, in some measure, maintained the same direction for the industry of Bengal applied to arts and manufactures; but further than maintaining the direction of industry, it has been no alleviation to the loss of the Indian demand for productions. If Bengal paid to Delhi a tribute, which returned for the purchase of its productions, is also sold to Europe a just equivalent. If foreign trade now paid the same equivalent for productions exported, and if the additional export which wants an equivalent, did not exceed the tribute formerly paid to Delhi, the tribute transferred from Delhi to Great Britain would not have exhausted Bengal.

But the case has been widely different. While Europe has demanded more productions from India, it has returned less in money and commodities. The English

Company.

* The extensive ruins still seen at Gour, suggest melancholy reflections on the former riches and splendor of Bengal, during the period of its independency. It is remarked; that Bengal did flourish (though in less splendor) when it had been assigned to the government of the sons of the Mogul sovereign. It has also known some other happy periods under viceroys. The history of the flourishing periods of Bengal, and its decline, may be traced in the series of ruined cities.

Company has drawn from Bengal a greater tribute than was remitted to Delhi; and for the purchase of productions required by Europe, Bengal has ceased to receive what formerly replaced the tribute it paid. It is immaterial whether the tribute has been drawn from the money of circulation, or in manufactures; either ultimately becomes a tribute of labour.

The two additional causes assigned for the decline of Bengal consequently resolve themselves into the same as the first and immediate cause, "the increase of taxes, "joined to the drain of its wealth;" for this cause may be thus stated more comprehensively than in the work quoted. "The amount of "the revenue was to be kept up, "and even increased, while the "money, and the produce of labor, "were to be carried off without "an equivalent."

In considering plans for the future government of British India, the first question which presents itself (when the fact is admitted, that the decline of Bengal is to be ascribed to the tribute drawn from it) is, whether it be just and expedient to draw a tribute from Bengal.

Whichever opinion be adopted on this question, it would be next for consideration, whether it be expedient to continue the territorial possessions, and the privilege of exclusive trade to the Company; or whether the public should resume both, or either.

In this is involved a question, whether British India should be held for great Britain, in the loose and precarious form of a foreign dependency, connected to the empire by no stronger tie than the few servants sent for a temporary residence, to be occupied in administering and defending the possession?

or, whether it should be permitted to become a part of the empire, intimately connected with great Britain by extensive intercourse, and secured as a permanent possession by the strong band of a number of natural subjects, drawn to India by views of commerce, and interested to maintain the connection on account of the property they adventured in India?

The first, and the last question have not been fully examined. In the publication to which we have adverted, the first question is not at all noticed; and, to the last, that publication has only alluded. In the limited view there taken of the question of justice and expedience in a proposed resumption of the exclusive privilege. It was easy and plausible to conclude, that it is not advisable to assume the civil and military power, and to discontinue the Company's commercial privileges; but, had the whole subject been examined, we question whether the same conclusion would have become equally plausible.

To examine the question after parliament has determined on the renewal of the Company's exclusive charter, is unseasonable; and, circumstanced as we are, it may require some apology for venturing to suggest any reflections on this topic. However sacred the duty which every individual owes to the community at large, his conduct will be censured, and his motives will be questioned, if he neglect a more immediate relation. To those who have not considered the subject, it may appear that the relation of the East India Company's servants to their employers, forbids the servants of the Company questioning, publicly, the policy of exclusive privileges granted to that cor-

corporation. But mature reflection might lead to a different conclusion. Whatever were the individual interests of this body in its infancy, when composed of private persons, seeking commercial profit on their joint funds, it is now grown to a form which scarcely retains a similitude to the rudiments of its figure. Considered only as a company of merchants, this corporation formerly held a private station in the commonwealth. It is now a member of the state itself, as the organ for the administration of British India, and as the channel of the commercial intercourse between distant portions of the same empire. In the early periods of its existence, its servants stood in no other relation than as factors to their private employers. In the India Company's present form, its servants are become the servants of the public, under the immediate direction of a corporation, which itself may be deemed a servant of the public.

We may, therefore, be permitted to consider the interests of the nation at large; and we owe special duty to the inhabitants of Bengal, while we reside in it, as in a territory subject to our native country. This constitutes a more immediate relation than is borne to the Company; for the Company can be considered no otherwise, than as the point of coincidence for lines of communication and intercourse between the British state and its Indian territories.

As an humble link in the chain of intercourse, but placed near one extremity, we observe more immediately the good and bad effects of the impulse given from that centre of communication. Thus informed, and convinced by close inspection, that the welfare of our Indian subjects

has not been sufficiently consulted, we cannot be altogether silent. It will belong to the historic page to shew the errors which are now acknowledged, and amended. With these it is not our immediate province to interfere. We content ourselves with shewing some errors yet unacknowledged; or which, acknowledged, are yet unamended.

However dominion has been acquired, by purchase, treaty, or conquest, it is claimed, that the superior state shall compensate to itself its risk and expence. With retrospect to the private station of the India Company, the same is claimed for them as a particular interest. A private acquisition entitles the acquirer to reimbursement, if that be acquired which is of the nature of a property, whence the possessor may justly derive benefit; but a trust is of another nature; a representative cannot claim reimbursement of the price which purchased his delegation. A guardian can have no claim to reimburse himself from the ward's estate, for the expence he incurs in litigation, to obtain a trust not spontaneously committed to him. Sovereignty is a similar trust, which imposes duties on the acquirer, but entitles him to no compensation for the expence and risk at which he acquired secure authority, where he had no pretensions grounded on the voluntary election of the subjects.

It is asserted for the India Company, that the revenue is debtor to their trade. The neat sum contributed from the revenues for the purchase of investments in fourteen years, from 1776 to 1780, is stated by Mr. N. Smith, at 3,622,969l. of which he says 2,169,400l. were paid into the exchequer; against the remainder he charges 5,069,684l. expended by the

the Company in the preceding wars; and, bringing down the account to 1790, the debt is made to amount to 5,000,000*l*.

Such a claim, if substantiated, might require consideration, if the public assumed the revenue, or whenever government assert a right to participate in the revenue. Before the public can be entitled to benefit by what has been acquired at the expence and risk of the Company, they should be fully reimbursed for the expence incurred on their trade by the acquisition and protection of Indian provinces. The same argument may be set up as a title for exacting a tribute; but with what probability reimbursement is to be expected, may be argued from past experience.

Another argument, on which the exaction of tribute is justified, is, that by the acquisition of dominion sanctioned by the former sovereign. The Company have succeeded to the revenue formerly levied. If this argument be applied to the tribute, as paid to the Mogul, this was far short of the tribute exacted by the Company. If the gross revenue be considered, this also has been largely increased.

It might further be argued, that, on whatever title sovereignty has been assumed, it is an ill claim, which founds itself upon a fiction of the rights of predecessors to wrest from the subject more than is requisite for his immediate protection. No fiction of law can deprive the occupant of his right to enjoy the produce of his tillage; or the labourer of his title to the fruits of his labor, after he has contributed to the necessary expences of the protection afforded to him. The progress of society has indeed established classes of proprietors holding an interest in the subject

of labor, and deriving benefit from the industry of others; but the anomalies which creep into the intricate system of society can hardly extend to cover the inconsistency of selling the protection due from the sovereign to the subject. This consideration is important to the question of finance in British India; but, sensible that abstract truths cannot invariably regulate practical government, we shall limit ourselves to a postulatium, that the acquisition of sovereignty in India has imposed on Great Britain, as a primary duty, the charge of protecting the inhabitants of its foreign dominions, and of promoting their prosperity. At the same time we presume, that Great Britain is not bound to sacrifice her own interests to those of subjected nations; but neither can she justify neglecting theirs for the exclusive consideration of her own.

The Company succeeding to the financial rights of the Mogul, have extended taxation beyond the standard of their predecessor. They have levied more on less means. But they have now fixed their demand. It is not recommended to relinquish what has been imposed; observations have been hazarded on this subject, only as they shew the duty of œconomising no more from the revenues levied than the surplus which may remain after fulfilling the duty of protection; and that of restoring the means to their due proportion in comparison with the imposts.

To obtain a surplus the revenue has been increased; to œconomise that surplus, the salaries to natives employed in subordinate administration have been curtailed. Military protection has been amply afforded. For this, the inhabitants of British India are grateful, as they

they ought; and, feeling the benefit, they do not attemper the warmth of gratitude with cold reflections on the motive for protection, or on the interest which the British government has to maintain its power, co-ordinate with the support of which, is the protection of its subjects. Their gratitude is no less due to the mild spirit of a generous conqueror, who, far from invading private property, has exhibited a laudable disposition, a zeal unknown to their natural sovereigns, for securing to every individual in British India the permanent enjoyment of his property, and of the fruits of his labor; and who has carefully avoided to wound their mind through the side of their religious prejudices. Thankful to a liberal administration, which enquires into every grievance to redress it, grateful for individual protection, the Indian does not feel, as an injury, the general system, which, draining his country, gradually impoverishes every class. Readily heard, equitably redressed on every grievance preferred, he does not weigh his loss of time against the redress obtained, nor does he examine whether the administration of justice (the most important duty of civil government) has been adequately provided. But a speculator, who compared the number of courts of justice to the extent and population of the country, and to the sum of litigation, and who adverted to the number of courts invested with judicial authority in this country, under the native government, or in other countries of equal extent and population, might question whether it has been sufficiently provided.

On this, and other reflections which present themselves, of which some has been incidentally mentioned in other parts of this work,

we shall not enlarge. When we notice that Bengal, lately the wealthiest country in the world, has been rapidly impoverished, and is now beggared, a reflection forces itself on the mind, that the management of this acquisition has been essentially defective; perhaps it has been radically bad. When the principle and detail of the system adopted is revolved, much seems objectionable. When the alterations which have been suggested are examined, when the objections, opposed to those suggestions, are weighed, another system is shewn preferable and practicable. Bengal has been termed the brightest jewel in the British crown. That jewel is at present loosely attached to the crown of Great Britain; let it be firmly set, and its lustre will never fade. Let Bengal be incorporated in the British empire; Bengal will revive, and add to the vivacious energy of Great Britain.

But, restricting our views to a partial remedy, in a permission for the full exertion of industry and enterprize in Bengal, and a permission for making England the depot of Indian commerce, and the channel through which some wealth may pass from foreign nations into Bengal; we have only to shew that the jealousy of the India Company, which fears to relax the severity of rigid exclusion, is ill founded, and adverse to the Company's own interest. We have already shewn a more extensive intercourse between Great Britain and India practicable and mutually beneficial; but the test of gradual experience is required: at the same time, the privileges of the India Company, rigorously maintained, would defeat the experiments which the legislature have intended to permit

permit. What we have hazarded on an intimate connection between Great Britain and her Indian possessions, and what further might be urged on the same head, if it could lead to the serious contemplation of the possible adoption of a liberal-system; would shew that privileges must not be suffered to counteract the trials to be made, and from which is to be obtained the experience required for future guidance; upon another occasion of determining a plan for the government of British India, we have now to examine a limited question. "The interest of the India Company, and of the state, deriving revenue through their commerce, to maintain an exclusive trade."

In examining this question, it is necessary to advert to the resources drawn from Bengal, upon what we have asserted to be an increased revenue.

This should not stand on vague assertion; it is capable of proof.

The jumma of Bengal, during Akbar's reign, according to the account of the jumma, quoted from the Ayeen Akberry, by Mr. P. Francis* is 59.84.59.319 dams, or rupees 1.49.61.482.15.

According to the sums given for each sircar, in the translation of the Ayeen Akberry, by Mr. Gladwin, the same amounts to dams 39.72.27.937 or rupees 99.30.6987.

In the sums, as given in Mr. Gladwin's translation, an obvious error occurs at Jenetabad, stated at 15.73.196, which is the jumma of Jewaragra, a district of this sircar.

Errors also occur in the detail of Mr. Francis's statement at She-refabad and Satgong.

As the total jumma of Bengal is not given in Gladwin's transla-

tion, it is not easy to correct the statements. We believe the total given by Mr. Francis to be correct.

The jumma of Behar was, according to the Ayeen Akbar. (from revenue and sayar ghal, or internal duties) dams 8.54.66.527, or rupees 21.36.663.3, which, with conquests in Morung, Coochbehar, &c. compensates four sircars of Orissa lost to Bengal; and which stood at dams 12.06.80.500. Therefore, the present possessions of the Company in Bengal, exclusive of Benares, are equivalent to what was formerly deemed Bengal, including the entire suba of Orissa. Perhaps Benares need not be excluded, for it stood as follows:

Sircar Ghaz.	1.35.68.125.	} dams.
Benares.....	92.07.502.	
Jownpore	6.11.11.781.	
Chunar.....	59.19.719.	
		8.98.02.127

From which a deduction should be made for some purgannates of Jownpore, annexed to Oude. However, we exclude Benares in this comparison, and state the jumma of the British possessions in Bengal, &c. to have stood under Akbar (according to Mr. Francis) at 1.49.61.482 rupees.

In Aurungzeb's time, Bengal is stated (See Mr. Fraizier's history)

At Dams 5.24.636 240
Orissa at 1.42.820 000

6.67.456 240. or 1.66.86.406. rs

Under Sujakhan, subadar of Bengal, this suba with a great part of Orissa, (which we take as an equivalent for Bahar, &c. now substituted for Orissa) stood at rupees 1.42.45.562. from which the revenue of the royal exchequer was, rupees 109.18.084, and the remainder was applicable to civil and military charges, &c.

The

The jumma of the Dewanny lands (exclusive of Burdwan, Chittagong, and Midnapore, which were earlier ceded to the Company) stood under Cossim Ally Khan, at rupees 1.86.59.720; of which 49.47.277 rupees were imposed in his short reign, and 36.74.436 rupees imposed by Ally Verdy Khan, and Seraj-ud-Dowla, leaving 1.01.38.006 rupees for the ancient assessment, which was calculated to yield to the exchequer 67.98.386. rupees. The settlement formed immediately on the accession of the Company, was, in the first year, 1.60.78.264 sicca rupees; and in the second 1.72.19.901 rupees; to all which must be added about 55 lacks for Burdwan, and other cessions prior to the dewanny grant; and 60 lacks for Behar. But from the whole must be deducted, charges of collection, and irrecoverable balances, which would reduce the revenue to what lord Clive estimated, viz. Sicca rupees 2.50.00.000 or current rupees 2.90.00.000.

Accurately, thus, in the first year of the Company's dewanny, the revenues of dewanny lands of Bengal

were. 1.60.78.264
Ditto of Behar. 61.10.905
Ditto of Burdwan, Midnapore, Chittagong, 24 Purgunahs; and Calcutta town ceded earlier 56.68.416
Revenue of 1172 }
B. S. including } 2.78.57.585
charges &c. ct. rs. }

This exhibits the revenue nearly double since Akbar's reign, or rather (from a much later period) since the sabaship of Suja Khan, the expiration of which was nearly coeval with the fall of the Mogul empire. The annual revenue of Bengal, and its tribute, had continued nearly uniform from the establishment of the empire by Akbar, to its dismemberment in the reign of Mahommed Shah. But in less than 40 years after this event, we find the revenue nearly doubled; the land revenue subsequently declined but the deficiency was replaced by new sources of revenue, in monopolies of salt and opium; and the revenue having been again raised, and these monopolies become very productive, the imposts now realise the following net revenue:

Revenue of 1788-9, as stated by the Company....	5.53.88.114	
Deduct Oude sub. ct. rs....	52.53.145	
Benares revenue.	42.65.738	95.18.883
		4.58.69.231
Revenue charges.	75.73.004	
Charges on customs.	1.48.471	
Salt advances and charges..	30.10.584	
Opium ditto.	9.35.731	
		1.16.67.790
		<hr/>
	Net revenue, Ct. Rs.	3.42.01.441
Revenue of 1789-90.	5.02.06.561	
Deduct for the same heads as before.	1.00 23.523	
	<hr/>	
	4.61.83.038	
Do. (charges under same heads.)	1.19.11.959	
	<hr/>	
		3.42.71.079

* C

Revenue

		Brought over	3.42.71.079
Revenue of 1790-1.	5.52.22.920		
Deduct (charges same heads)	96.85.487		
	<u>4.55.37.433</u>		
Deduct (charges same heads)	1.16.79.518		
			<u>3.38.57.915</u>
		Average of three years, Ct. Rs.	<u>3.41.07.812</u>

To this some addition must be made for charges deducted in the mass of revenue charges, but which were incidental to the revenue exhibited, the neat revenue collected at the period of the Company's accession to the dewanny, making allowance accordingly, and taking account of duties and customs relinquished, the actual sources of revenue which the Company found on their accession to the dewanny, have not been increased since that period *, though considerably raised in a few years † antecedent to their accession; that is, after the period when the British influence commenced. The later increase of impost is from new sources of revenue, the monopolies of opium and salt. Of the first something has been said in another place; on the latter a few words may here suffice.

A monopoly of salt, as it is necessary to life, is every where objectionable. The management of the monopoly may be pronounced necessarily to involve many grievances, and in no country more than in Bengal. A large proportion of the salt made in Bengal, is manufactured in deserts, overflowed every tide by the sea. The climate of those deserts is inimical to the life of man. An epidemical dysentery annually sweeps off numbers

of the Molungees or salt-makers. The mortality is increased by another circumstance, the society of the sick, abominated in a disorder so offensive, or because the distemper is deemed infectious, is studiously avoided. Their companions expel them from the salterns and expose them to certain death from the distemper, if they be not earlier relieved by the fangs of tigers, or alligators, by which the deserts are infested. Accustomed to human blood, the tigers boldly attack the salterns, and the annual destruction from these causes is incredible.

The reluctance with which men engage in so dangerous an employment, at a distance from their families, in deserts where supplies of provisions, and even of water, must be drawn from remote distances, is not overcome by pecuniary rewards.

Whoever has once labored at the salt-pans, is held bound, himself, and posterity, for ever to continue that occupation. The great mortality incident to this unwholesome employment is supplied by arts most detestable. Labourers are decoyed on false pretences, or they are compelled, on supposed proof of their profession of Molungi, which proof consists in perjured evidence,

* By Cossim Ally Khan (Mr. Francis, page 38).

† On the Company's accession a heavy tax was imposed in several instances. We have particular instances of six annas in the rupees, or 37½ per cent. imposed on that occasion, in some districts; in others large remissions were allowed.

evidence, or in the mockery of ordeal. We are confident that the officers of government employed in the provision of salt, do not authorize such oppression; but the necessity of supplying the salt-works may naturally render them cold in ascertaining the means used for that purpose, without which the salterns must want labourers. The mind is not inquisitive to learn what it wishes not to know, what it endeavours to conceal from itself.

A general knowledge, that the situation of the manufacturers of salt is deplorable, has suggested several proposed remedies; all in the presumption that the revenue drawn from salt cannot be relinquished. The late Col. Kyd, a gentleman eminently humane, suggested another process, which might make it unnecessary to erect salt-pans in unwholesome situations. The trial made of the process suggested must have proved unsuccessful, since it has not been adopted. Others, accustomed to commercial views have suggested, that the manufacture of salt in unwholesome situations should be discontinued; and the deficiency supplied without abandoning the monopoly, by the exclusive commerce of salt, to be imported from the coast of the northern sircars; for the manufacture is not unwholesome on that coast of the sea. Before the monopoly of salt in Bengal, a vast importation of coast-salt supplied the consumption of Bengal and returned corn. The proposers anticipated the best consequences from the revival of a valuable commerce, mutually beneficial. If the scheme were examined, it might, perhaps, be found practicable. Some projectors, whose views are directed to finance, have imagined, that an equal revenue might be drawn from

salt, in the form of duty. They argue upon the advanced price of salt (which raised the Company's annual sales to more than a crore of rupees) being confessedly excessive; they observe, that the Company have limited their expectation of neat revenue from salt, to 43 lacks, estimating the sales at 72.50.000 rupees, and the charges and advances at 29.50.000 rupees. They presume, that a greater quantity of salt would be consumed, were the price more moderate; for it is notorious, that, at the present high price, it is used more sparingly than appetite dictates. They think it can be proved, that an efficient duty of one rupee per maund, would produce a revenue equal to the Company's limited expectation; and they offer to shew it very practicable, in finance, to render such a duty efficient.

It is certainly desirable, that some remedy should be tried, to alleviate the present grievance of a salt monopoly, which was justly reprobated when undertaken for private emolument, though attended with less oppression than in the management adopted for this source of public revenue. Whether or not the present appropriation justifies the monopoly, the grievances incident to it are not less to be lamented. At the same time that we state the land revenue to have but little diminished, while the aggregate revenues have been greatly increased by monopolies of salt and opium, we are apprized of Mr. Hastings's opinion, that the revenue required by the British government has been moderate in proportion to the established revenue under the native administration. This opinion has been supported on the argument, of the price of corn having greatly increased since the

tumary jumma was fixed, and upon the territory comprehended in Bengal being more extensive than the province for which the tumary jumma was formed. Mr. Grant, on a consideration of the diminished value of silver, since the reign of Akbar, when the tuctsim jumma was formed, also argues, that the revenue is moderate. This indefatigable enquirer has further endeavoured to shew, from the revenue levied by the immediate predecessors of the British government, a considerable defalcation, while the gross rents of the occupants have rather been enhanced than reduced. The necessities of life are certainly dearer than at the commencement of the present century : but the price of corn has not been so considerably enhanced, as Mr. Hastings states. The value of silver has diminished since the reign of Akbar. To this circumstance it is necessary to advert in comparing remote periods, but the tumar fixed in 1772, is higher than the Akbarry tuksim, though not considerably enhanced. At that period, the assessment was certainly moderate. In the period of thirty years, after the tumar was completed, the revenue was raised by cesses imposed by Ali Verdy Khan, and by Suraj ud Dowla, in the proportion of 30 per cent. nearly, on the original rent. During the greatest part of the period, the tribute was withheld from the Mogul. A chout was paid to the Mahrattas ; but this did not equal the tribute formerly paid to Delhi. The increased revenue was almost intirely expended in the province ; and, consequently, returned to the subject. This consideration is more material than a comparison of the amount levied at different periods. The revenues of

Great Britain have been greatly increased ; but Great Britain, nevertheless, enjoys the greatest prosperity. If the revenues had remained at the same amount as at the accession of George II. and if, at the same time, she paid a considerable tribute to some foreign country, she would not enjoy her present prosperity.

The British government has levied more than their predecessors in Bengal, and has drawn hence a more considerable tribute ; the greater revenue which has been levied, has been required while the country has become less able to afford it. This is the fact submitted to consideration.

Mr. Grant has argued, that the British government has realized less than their immediate predecessor ; adverting to the collections made by Cossim Ali. In his short administration the revenue was raised more than 50 per cent. Cossim Ali was placed on the throne by the British power, and it was to satisfy the demands of the British government that he undertook those novel operations of finance, which suddenly raised the revenue in so great a proportion. It is not reasonable to consider him as a predecessor of the India Company ; his operations in finance, though not expressly directed by his European masters, must be considered as falling within the period of the British influence, which commenced from the accession of Meer Jaffer.

Neither do we admit the fact, that a considerable defalcation has been experienced from the revenues as collected by Cossim Ali. They suffered some immediate reduction, but have since been raised. His jumma, for those districts of Bengal proper, which were in his administration,

ministration, was, Sicca rupees 1.86.59.721. The settlement of the same districts for the first year after the Company's accession to the dewanny, was, Sicca rupees 1.60.78.264; raised in the following year to Sicca rupees 1,71,36,780; The same districts, in 1785, bore an assessment to the land revenue of Sicca rupees 1.46.21.702, and by the permanent settlement are now assessed at Sicca rupees 1.70.00.000 nearly. But, in the whole period, since the Company's accession to the dewanny, these districts have contributed their proportion to the profit of the salt monopoly, at first a private monopoly, afterwards assumed as a source of public revenue. To this source of revenue, the districts in question now contribute no less than 40.00.000 rupees, and, consequently, though the land revenue has been reduced, the whole amount levied by government is greater than under Cossim Ali. In other districts of Bengal, the present land revenue, alone, is equal to the whole collection made there in 1764.

The present land revenue of Bengal is not less than, sicca rupees 2.65.00.000, which we consider as the full amount which could be expected to be realized from a gross collection, equal to a fourth of the gross produce; (the proportion which was formerly considered as the just due of government) but this rate must be understood of corn only. The rates for a measure of land, as resulting from the rents of corn land, may serve to regulate the rates for other culture; but valuable produce, of which the culture is very expensive, cannot afford so large a proportion of the produce. The rates for these articles we take at a seventh.

Gross produce in corn, being estimated at rupees 22.71.30.000. (page 15) the gross rents at a fourth, will be..... 5.67.82.500

Ditto in other articles, being estimated at 10.20.00.000 the gross rents at a seventh, will be..... 1.45.71.499

The gross produce was estimated from the whole tillage, including that of free lands, estimated in the proportion of one to six; a deduction is accordingly made to leave the gross rents liable to revenue..... 1.18.92.321

5.94.61.608

At page 12, the gross rents were estimated from the revenue, at rupees 3.63.88.129, only calculating the proprietors' income, and charges of management, at the authorized rates. But these we hold to be much less than the real and necessary deductions on that account. It did not then seem necessary to correct the grounds of computation; because, if an error was induced, it was on the safe and moderate side; and reasons were subjoined in a note at p.15, for considering the computed population arising from that estimate, as nevertheless accurate. To which we may here add, that most of the additional charges, not allowed in the valuation of estates, are defrayed from that part of the gross payments which is not brought on the rent roll.

But in the present object, of comparing the revenue to the rental, it is necessary to ascertain more accurately the deductions to be made for the charges really necessary. The allowances made in the gross rent, do not include the many contingent expences necessarily incurred for temporary officers, and other purposes; and which, as has been already observed,

saved, are defrayed from the separate collections. Upon much minute information, we estimate these charges at 5 per cent. but these, and the charges deducted from the rent roll, only provide for the salaries to the officers employed in the collections immediately between the land-holder and the tenantry, exclusive of which they have fees and perquisites, which constitute a part of the gross payments of tenants, or they have lands assigned for their subsistence. And indeed the salaries which can be provided from the usual per centage are inadequate to the subsistence of the people employed, as we are fully convinced by long practical experience, of the distribution of that per centage in salaries of three and four rupees a month, to officers of accounts, and twelve annas and one rupee, to peons and others. Were the landholders to disallow fees and perquisites, and require the whole gross payments to be brought on the accounts, they must allow adequate salaries, which would, probably, require double of what is now incurred for charges: certainly double of the per centage allowed. We shall, accordingly, estimate the deduction to be made from the gross payments, on account of salaries, fees, and perquisites of officers, at no more than forty per cent.

Gross payments	5,94,61,608
Charges at 40l. per cent...	2,37,84,643
Realized by the landholders	<u>3,56,76,965</u>

This subject will be better understood, by noticing the description of officers necessary to be employed.

The regulations of government require a putwary, or an officer of account, to be employed for every village. The whole number of

mawzas in these provinces is more than 1.80.000. of which some are totally waste; many are only portions of villages, while others include several villages. The regulation is not so strictly complied with, as to appoint an officer of account to every mawza, or village. One to three mawzas, is probably the actual proportion. One gorait, or other officer, for messages, and similar services, is necessary to every village, or mawza. The smallest allowance upon which these can subsist, is two rupees per mensem each; and seven rupees a month for an officer of account, is a very moderate salary. Sixty thousand officers of account, and thrice that number of inferior servants, at all the rates mentioned, would receive in the year rupees 93.60.000. Charges must also be incurred between the first collections at the villages, and the receipts at the principal divisions of districts; these we shall not consider, but only compute the charges called pergunnah charges. The whole number of pergunnahs, according to the Akbarry institutions, was more than 900; these are not universally regarded at present. In some instances they are obsolete; in others, large pergunnahs are subdivided, or small pergunnahs are consolidated. But the actual distribution does not make fewer divisions than the former arrangement of pergunnahs; for each of these a host of accountants, registers, secretaries, writers, treasurers, peons, guards, &c. is required. It were a very moderate computation to estimate their present allowances, in salaries, fees, and perquisites, at 500 rupees per mensem. This, however, we shall suppose the amount, to which they might be restricted upon salaries fixed in full of all emoluments. Nine hundred

ered districts, at 500 rupees per mensem, or 6000 rupees per annum, is 54.00.000 rupees. If to this be added the other charges incurred on the collections, and the contingencies of the collections at pergunnahs and villages, the estimate of 2.37.84.643 rupees for charges, will not appear extravagant.

The amount which remains for the sum realized by the landholders, is 3.56.76.965 rupees. From this sum we should deduct only 10l. per cent. for the land-holders' income, that being the proportion which the settlement was calculated to leave; and, indeed, many of the landholders do not realize so much. But a considerable proportion of Bengal is broken into very small properties, where 10l. per cent. would have been a most insufficient allowance. Of this government was aware, and accordingly determined to consider such cases, and admit of the calculation being made to leave a greater income. But their

particular sanction was seldom necessary, for most of these properties were held upon tenures which furnished their own standard for the settlement: and for the rest, the mode in which small properties are managed, rendered it impossible for the officers of government to ascertain the rental; and, consequently, the standard of calculation has, in many such instances, been applied to a valuation inferior to the true rental, and the proprietors have preserved an income greatly exceeding ten per cent. In large estates the real income of the proprietors is less than that rate; but between them and the tenantry are farmers of revenue, whose profits exceed ten per cent. and of this account must be made; for, though the farming system be disused, additional officers would become necessary in as great a proportion. We shall, therefore, take the income, or profit of proprietors and others, at 15l. per cent. on the gross payments of the tenants.

Gross payments as before	5.94.61.608
Charges, as before, at 40l. per cent.	2.37.84.643
Income, or profit of proprietors, and others at 15l. per cent.	89.19.241
	<hr/>
Net land revenue, estimated from the gross payment of cultivators	2.67.57.724
Ditto, as realized by government	2.64.64.094
	<hr/>
Difference, rupees	2.93.630

With respect to the appropriation of the revenue, it appears incidentally from the mention made in history of the tribute from Bengal to Delhi, that it annually amounted to one crore of rupees nearly; but this tribute was frequently withheld in the confusions and usurpations which often occurred under the Mogul dynasty. The present drain on Bengal may be taken upon the Company's estimate.

Revenues of Bengal	5.033.000
Charges at ditto	3.127.000

Brought over £ 1,906,000

From which must be deducted bills and certificates on an average of six years, ending in 1792 38,616

* Goods received in Bengal, as in 1792-3, current rupees, 8,78,557. 87,855

126,461

The remainder of the aids from the receipts in India, for sales of imports, and for bills and certificates, estimated at 350,000l., is nearly equivalent to the estimated deficiencies of Madras and Bombay, (at the first 73,200l. at the second 161,750l.)

Surplus Revenue of Bengal

£ 1,779,539

Of which surplus a part is applicable to the payment of interest on debts, and the drain must therefore be taken at what the Company estimate, viz.

For investments of India and China 1,377,000

Deduct aids from goods and bills 126,461

1,250,549

Add supplies to Bencoolen and Prince of Wales's Island 50,000

1,300,549

Add interest on debts at Madras, Bombay, and Bencoolen, to be paid from the surplus revenue of Bengal, estimated by the Company as follows :

Total interest 561,923

Deduct for the Bengal debt 371,246

190,677

£ 1,491,216

From this the future drain appears to be estimated at 1,500,000l.

To determine what has been the past drain, the following may suffice :

5 Years from 1767 to 1771, (Views of Plans, page 318) on an average of 941,187l. per ann. 4,705,935

8 Years to 1779, at 1,243,178l. per ann. 9,945,424

3 Years to 1782, at 803,356l. per ann. 2,410,068

1 Year 1782-3, 1,174,139

1 Ditto 1783-4, 2,098,609

7 Years to 1788-9, at 1,222,832l. per ann. 8,559,824

3 Years to 1791, at .. 1,170,225l. per ann. 3,510,675

£ 32,404,674

28 Years

Carried over

Supplies

* On an average of sales of woollens and metals for three years, as given by the Company, viz. 1786-7-8, and 1789-90, it is 83,889l.

Supplies to China	Brought over	32,404,674
3 Years from 1767 to 1769 at 294,237l.	782,711	
16 Years to 1784, at	58,151	930,416
1 Year's estimate at	60,000	60,000
4 Years from 1786 to 1789-90,		
at	195,955	783,820
1 Year to 1790-1, at	276,863	276,863
1 Year's estimate at	200,000	
		3,033,810
28 Years		35,433,484

Appropriated to India and China investment, on
an average of 28 years £1,265,624

From this a deduction of one hundred thousand pounds must be made, for aids from the sale of goods and from bills drawn for commercial purposes; but none can be made for the bills drawn on the transfer of the India debt to Europe, and at two periods for the provision of the investment; because, these being taken up for the remittance of private fortunes, has consequently been no relief to Bengal. Against

the deduction we admit of 100,000l. per annum nearly, are to be set off the aids* afforded to other presidencies in peace and in war, which have considerably exceeded the estimate of 250,000l. to be supplied in future; consequently the past drain appears to have been no less, but has probably been much greater than the future drain, estimated at 1,500,000l.

Appendix to the four preceding Articles.

Address of the Merchants of Calcutta to the Bengal Government, respecting European Tonnage.

To the Hon. Sir John Shore, Bart.
Gov. Gen. &c. &c. &c.

Fort William.

HONORABLE SIR,

The commercial advantages which Great Britain derives from the Honorable Company's possessions in India are now generally felt and acknowledged. To increase these advantages, a legal channel of conveyance was opened by the late

act of parliament, which renewed the Company's charter for transporting the goods and merchandise of individuals from India to England. By the printed correspondence which passed between his Majesty's ministers and the Honorable Court of Directors previous to the renewal of the charter, it appeared to have been the intention of both parties to furnish individuals with a sufficient quantity of tonnage, through the Company, to and from India, at fair and moderate rates, for certain goods which are enumerated in the act. When the

* In five years of war 1788 to 1783, the supplies sent from Bengal to Bombay and Madras, exceeded 7,290,000l. In 1792 the supplies to other presidencies were current rupees 88,66,174 or 886,617l.

the act reached us, we were sorry to observe, that the provisions it contained for this purpose, were not likely to produce the effect intended, under a strict adherence to the letter thereof. Ignorant, however, as we then were, how the intentions of the legislature might operate in this respect, we have waited the result of experience, before we presume to offer an opinion thereon. Two shipping seasons are now nearly elapsed, since the act took place here, and we are sorry to be under the necessity of representing, that we have hitherto derived little benefit from the prospect which it held out of an equitable conveyance for our goods from hence to England.

The 3000 tons of freight which the act directs to be appropriated to individuals, is very inadequate to the demand; nor are the rates of 15l. per ton in time of peace and 22l. 10s. in time of war, sufficiently moderate for the exportation of gruff goods, or those of great bulk or weight in proportion to their value. These rates are from 3l. to 5l. per ton, or 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ to 50l. per cent. in the former period, and 7l. 10s.; or 50l. per cent. in the latter, beyond the rate of tonnage furnished by foreign ships. The consequence of this disproportion in the rate of freight between the Company's tonnage, and that of foreigners, is sufficiently obvious. They will be always able to undersell us in the Europe market to that amount, or to overbid us in the same proportion in their purchases here; a preference which precludes competition on our part in all low-priced goods, and must continue to force all the surplus produce of this country beyond the Company's investment, or the greatest part of it, to foreign ports.

The price and insufficiency of conveyance are not the only evils of which we have to complain. There are other causes that nearly exclude us altogether from any benefit which the act holds out, or that the Company intended by the appropriation of freight to private traders. We never can know what portion of the 3000 tons may have been previously taken up in England, or rather what quantity is appropriated for individuals in India. The regulations also for receiving tenders of freight here, limit the time for offering proposals to the 30th of September. At this early period of the season, very little of the internal produce of the country reaches Calcutta, nor are we ascertained of the prices at which goods of the season can be shipped. Yet we must previously determine to apply for tonnage, which accident may prevent us from filling, or the state of the market afterwards, or other circumstances, render it ruinous for us to export; otherwise we can have no conveyance for that season under the provisions of the act. And should we even positively determine to provide goods at an early period for exportation on the Company's tonnage, they must be bought at the hazard of being disappointed of a conveyance by previous appropriation. It is true, that the Company's tonnage has been opened again this season for private goods since the 30th September; but the rate of freight is left to be settled in England, and, although it cannot be less than 22l. 10s.; may, we are informed, amount to 35l. per ton. Under such an uncertainty of the rate of conveyance, nothing but the most urgent necessity could induce a prudent merchant to avail himself of the offer. To trade on these

these terms, is rather a species of gambling than a sober regulated commerce, which is best maintained on moderate profits, whilst those can be secured by the avoidance of great risks. In pointing out the obstacles which oppose an increased export trade from hence to England by individuals, we are actuated by no other motive than a wish to see those impediments removed, as far as circumstances will admit, that we may experience the full effect of the benefit which the legislature intended, by drawing the produce of Bengal to England. We are well aware, that, unless applications were received here, and transmitted home previous to the period of taking up the outward bound ships, the Company cannot know what tonnage will be wanted; and therefore cannot, under any idea of accommodation to individuals resident in India, take up extra tonnage for that purpose, which may not be called for, and the ships return empty. We are also sensible, that the Company must be apprized here at an early period of the year, of the quantity of tonnage required by private traders, that time may be allowed for filling up any part that is unoccupied.

To remove the obstacles which prevent individuals from exporting goods to Europe, without inconvenience or loss to the Company, and without interfering with their established Europe tonnage; we humbly suggest the propriety of employing the British shipping of this country. There are upwards of 30.000 tons of shipping belonging to British subjects resident here, of which 41 sail, carrying above 16.000 tons, have been built in Bengal. These ships we are legally advised, are entitled to the rights and privileges of British

bottoms, on complying with the regulations of the act of parliament of the 26th George III. The terms on which we conceive these ships, or any others built in the British settlements in India, may be employed with advantage to the nation, the Company, and individuals, are as follows:

To accept of tenders of such ships as are legally eligible, provided the owner engages to load the ship himself, or procure a cargo from others of such goods as the Company permit private traders to export to England. The person tendering the ship, to enter into engagements not to exact a higher rate of freight for that part of the tonnage which he does not occupy himself, than 12l. per ton in time of peace, and 16l. per ton in time of war. That the goods exported on those ships be landed at the port of London, and deposited for sale in the Company's warehouses; from whence they are to be sold in the manner prescribed for private goods laden on the Company's tonnage, and subject to the Company's duty of three per cent. That full and adequate security be given, that all ships tendered for this purpose, shall be amenable to the Company's orders and regulations, in the same manner as the regular chartered ships; or the owners may be made to sign a charter-party agreement, similar to that executed in England, for the freight of the whole ship; the Company re-freighting the tonnage to them on the same terms. That these ships be permitted to return to India after discharging their cargoes on ballast, or to bring such goods as private traders are permitted by the Company to export to India, at the option of the owners. That in case the Company should

should have occasion to occupy any of the returning tonnage with military or naval stores, they shall have a right to fill up one half of each ship's tonnage, at the rate of 4l. per ton, and also to send out troops on the same allowances as is made to regular ships.

On these outlines, or something similar, we humbly conceive a considerable increase would speedily take place in the exports of Bengal, all of which would centre in England; to the improvement of cultivation here, and the extension of commerce and revenue in both countries.

Should these suggestions meet a favorable reception, there are many whose signatures appear to this address, that are ready to step forward with tenders of ships and cargoes, conformable thereto; but, if what we have ventured to propose is inconsistent with the regulations of the Company here, we take the liberty of requesting, that you will forward this address to the Court of Directors for their consideration.

We have the honor to be
with great respect,
Honorable Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants
(Signed,)

FAIRLIE, REID, and Co.
LAMBERT, ROSS, and Co.
COLVINS and BAZETT
PAXTON, COCKERELL, TRAIL, & Co.
BARBER and PALMER
CAMPBELL and RADCLIFFE
PORCHER, GARDINER, MOSCROP
and Co.
FRUSHARD and LAPRIMAUDAYE
PERREAU and PALLING
HAMILTON and ABERDEIN
GEORGE and THOMAS GOWAN
CHAMPAIN, REISCH, & TERRENEAU
DRING, CLELAND, and Co.
TOD and MILLER
CHARLES ROTHMAN
JOHN CANNING
GEORGE TYLER
WALTER DAWES
JOHN BLYTHE
HENRY ABBOT,
FOREMAN and BACON
EDWARDS, GILLET, and LARKINS
JAMES EDE.

A SHORT HISTORY of the ORIGIN and PROGRESS of the MAHRATTA STATES—Translated from the Khazanah e Aamerah, a modern Book, written in Persic, and held in Estimation in Hindustan.

(Never before published in Europe.)

It is evident, from the records of past times, that, both before and since the ascendancy of the Mussulmen arms in Hindustan, those potentates who were possessed of the northern provinces, have ever maintained a superiority over the nations that inhabited the Deccan; their victorious armies having, from time to time, invaded and overrun that extensive territory, and laid it waste as far as the island of Lenka,

or Ceylon. In the present age alone has it been seen, that Mahratta armies, issuing from thence, have performed extraordinary exploits in Hindustan; and, not content with seizing the whole Deccan for themselves, have also got absolute possession of Malwa, Guzerat, and other provinces of the empire. That of Oude has, indeed, remained uninjured, being indebted for its security partly to the intervention of the river

river Ganges, and partly to the spirited resistance of Burhan ul Mulk* and his sons. The provinces of Multan and Tatta, on account of their distance from the Deccan, have also remained unsubdued by them; for, though a Mahratta governor † was once actually sent into the former of those provinces, the sudden approach of the Duranny Shah allowed him no time to effect a regular establishment. Nor did they ever obtain an absolute footing in the provinces of Patna or Bengal; for the Nizam of that subah, after many severe conflicts, brought them at length to remain contented with an annual peshcush, which in the sequel, will be fully explained.

Marshat (in Sanscrit, *Murat*) is the original name of Deoguir ‡, and the parts adjacent; the inhabitants of which are, therefore, called Mahrattas, (in Sanscrit, *Maharashtras*), and the Mahratta language is proper to that territory.

The right of sovereignty is in the tribe of Bhonselahs, who derive their pedigree from the Rajahs of Udeipur, the chief of all the Rajepoot Rajahs: for it is the privilege of that family to give a sanction to

the accession of every other Rajah that succeeds to an Hindu sovereignty, by sending him the Kashkahs, which makes a part of the ceremony of his inauguration. The title assumed by the Rajah of Udeipur, is that of Ranah, and they trace their origin to Nushirvan || the Just. For, when Sad Vakkass ¶ conquered Persia, and the descendants of Nushirvan were dispersed, one of them (from whom this family is descended) came to India, and attained the rank of Rajah.

Now, as Shaherbanu, the daughter of Yezdejird, the grandson of Nushirvan, after being taken captive, was married to Imam Hussein; and Imam Zein ul Abidin, from whom the Husseiny Seynds are sprung, was born of her; it is plain that the family of the Rajahs of Udeipur are related by the female line to the Husseiny Seynds. The Mahrattas, therefore, in consideration of this relationship, ought to be favourable and courteous towards the Seynds.

But to proceed. It happened that one of the descendants of the Ranah, who was born of a carpenter's daughter, left Udeipur in consequence

* Burhan ul Mulk is one of the titles of Saadut Khan, the father of Shujah ad Dowlah.

† This was Dattajee Scindiah, the uncle of the present Mahajee Scindia, who was sent thither (with his own and Malharjee Holiar's forces, amounting to about 60,000 horse) by Balajee Row, called also Nana Saheb.

‡ This is the ancient name of Dowlutabad, which is the castle or fortress adjoining to Aurangabad. The name of Dowlutabad was given to it by Sultaun Mahomed Tugluk, about the Hejirah 739, or A. D. 1338.

§ This, which in the Hindustanny dialect, is called Thikah, is a mark made in the middle of the forehead, and other parts, with powder of sandal-wood. It is in use among Zemindars of every denomination, and is affixed to their foreheads with great ceremony on the day of their accession to their Zemindary. Nothing, however, but the ceremonious manner of affixing it is peculiar to them; for Hindus in general assume the same mark, and call it Tilak. What is meant here by the Ranah Udeipur sending the Thikah to the other Hindu princes on their accession, means only that he sends a Bramin, who performs the ceremony, by his order, on that occasion.

|| A celebrated king of Persia, who was contemporary with the impostor Mahomed.

¶ Sad Vakkass conquered Mandayen, the capital of Persia, in the month of Taffer, in the Hejirah 16, or March, A. D. 637.

quence of some disagreements with his relations; and, having strayed into the Deccan, settled at last in the Carnatic. There, in consequence of the nobility of his family, he found it easy to connect himself with the leading men of the Deccan, and his descendants became divided into two principal branches, the Antuliah and the Bhonselahs. Of the latter was Sahujee, who was first in the service of Burham Nizam Shah, and afterwards attached himself to that of Ibrahim Aadil Shah; who, in the latter part of his reign, assigned him the pergunnah of Poonah and its environs, by way of jaghire. Sahujee settled himself there on a permanent footing, after the manner of Zemindars, and for some time also accepted the service of Shah Jehan, and lived in the royal army, while his son Seva continued to represent him at his jaghire.

In the mean time, as Ibrahim Aadil Shah continued sick for two years of the disorder which proved fatal to him, great disturbances sprung up in his kingdom, and most of the Kokan troops left their station, and repaired to Bijapur. That province, therefore, and its forts became at once destitute of a force sufficient for their defence; and on this occasion Seva, who may be considered as the founder of this nation, and was instigated by a love of warlike enterprize, to get together a body of men, began to adopt measures that had a manifest tendency to rebellion, and took possession of a number of forts that were destitute of garrisons and other means of defence. In the midst of these transactions, Ibrahim Aadil Shah died, and was succeeded by his son Ally Aadil Shah, whose government, as he was yet

young, and in the commencement of his reign, was in an unsettled state, and his kingdom torn with intestine broils.

Seva, therefore, gained fresh strength from day to day, and obtained complete possession of all the forts in the Kokan province. In addition to which he also erected others himself, and thus became at length master of near 40 fortresses, new and old, which were abundantly supplied with all the means of defence. Finding himself, therefore, so strongly intrenched in his forts, his mountains, and his woods, he cast off the yoke of Ally Aadil Shah without further hesitation, and openly adopted hostile measures. He killed, by treachery, Afzul Khan, who was the chief pillar of Ally Aadil Shah's government, and plundered his camp, and afterwards gave Rustan Khan, another of the great men of that court, a shameful defeat.

Emboldened by these successes, he no longer set bounds to his hostilities against Aadil Shah, but began to make predatory incursions into the parts adjacent to the Kokan province. And as that country is contiguous to the ocean, he also got possession of some sea-ports, and added the practice of piracies at sea, to that of plunder and robbery by land. Sometimes, when opportunity offered, he even ventured to lay hands upon places dependent on the Emperor of Hindustan, that is to say, Aurengzebe, who issued orders to Amir ul Omrah Shahyestah Khan, the subahdar of the Deccan, to move against him. The Maha Rajah Jeswant Sing, also, was ordered upon this expedition, in concert with Amir ul Omrah, who strenuously exerted himself in order to reduce Seva, and

and actually laid waste his country. But Seva, in the year 1073, attacked the camp of Amir ul Omrah, in the night, and killed Abul Tatch Khan, the son of that lord. In consequence of this, Amir ul Omrah was dismissed from his employments, and the Subahdarry was given to the prince, Mahommed Moazzem. And as the war in the Deccah was not carried on by Maha Rajah Jeswunt Sing with all the success the Emperor wished, he summoned him to the presence, and appointed Rajah Jeysing to that command, in his room.

Rajah Jeysing gave Seva some severe discipline, and reduced him to the greatest straits ; so that, conceiving submission to be his only resource, he came, and visited the Rajah unarmed, and offered twenty-three fortresses, and a country that yielded an annual revenue of ten lacks of pagodas, by way of peshcush, to the Emperor. Upon this, and in consequence of the intercession of Rajah Jeysing, an imperial mandate was issued, containing a full pardon to him for his past offences, and his son Sambha was honoured with a musnub of 5000 horse. He then determined to wait upon the Emperor in company with his son, and had the happiness to kiss the ground in the royal presence, on the 13th of Zilkadah, 1076, at Agra, where he was graciously received. But, from a clownish ignorance of the punctilios which the dignity of sovereign princes obliges them to observe, he had expected a reception above what his rank entitled him to ; and being disappointed in this respect, he took Ram Sing, the son of Jey Sing, aside, and discovered great dissatisfaction to him on that account. An order was, therefore, issued, that he should not after that

be admitted to the presence, and guards were set over him ; but his son Sambha having been guilty of no offence, was not forbid the court.

It was in the Emperor's mind to release Seva, after some time, from confinement, and to dismiss him with marks of favour and distinction. But his soul was not enlarged enough to conceive that this was intended ; and therefore, after being in that situation for three months and nine days, he, on the 27th of Safer, disguised himself, and escaped with his son Sambha. Having reached the Deccan again, he there set on foot incessant disturbances, and the subahdars of that province were constantly employed in endeavouring to repress them ; till at length, on the 24th of Rabiah ul Akher, in the Hejirah 1091, death put a period to his restless existence.

Sambha, on his father's death, continued to pursue the same seditious measures ; so that, at length, Aurengzebe thought fit to march against him in person. On the 23d of Rabia ul Avvul, in the year of Hejirah 1093, the imperial army halted at Arungabad, and from that time to the end of his life, the emperor was employed to reduce the Mahrattas. But by the supineness of some of the lords, who wished, from sinister views, that the Mahratta war might not be brought to a conclusion, this pernicious plant was never eradicated.

Sambha had two sons, Ram Rajah and, Sahu Rajah, and after the death of Aurengzebe, the Mahrattas began to claim a share on the imperial territories, and obtained possession of countries even beyond the limits of the Deccan. To explain this more fully, it is necessary to mention, that towards the end of Aurengzebe's reign, a peace was

was agreed on with the Mahrattas, in which it was to be stipulated, that they were to receive nine rupees upon every hundred, the denomination of *Serdesmoky*, as their share of the revenue. The emperor sent Ashen Khan, vulgarly called Mir Maleng, to the Mahrattas, with the patents granting this *Serdesmoky*, for the purpose of concluding the treaty with them, and of bringing their chiefs to the presence. But he changed his mind soon after, and recalled Mir Maleng, before he had delivered the patent to the Mahrattas. In the time of Bahauder Shah, however, it was stipulated that they should receive ten rupees in the hundred, of the ryot's share, by way of *serdesmoky*, and the royal patents were actually delivered to them. Bahauder Shah, after his victory over Kambuksh, in the year of Hejirah 1121, (A. D. 1709) returned from the Deccan to Hindustan Proper, and appointed Amir ul Omrah Zoolficar Khan to the subahdarry of that province. Zoolficar Khan left Daud Khan*, his deputy, in the Deccan; who came to an agreement with the Mahrattas, in which it was settled, that, if all the country should yield, three parts should go to the emperor, and the fourth to the Mahrattas, over and above the *serdesmoky*, of a tenth out of the ryot's share†, and this distribution was carried into effect; but, the grants of the *chouth* (the fourth part) were not delivered to them.

When misunderstandings arose between the emperor Ferruksir‡ and the seynds of Barah, he appointed Amir ul Omrah Seynd Hussein Ally Khan to the subahdarry of the Deccan, in order to get him out of the way; and then, on hearing of his arrival there, by the advice of some who were enemies to the well-being of the state, he sent successive letters to the chiefs of that quarter, and particularly to Sahu Rajah, the son of Sambha, urging them to commence hostilities with Hussein Ally Khan, whilst he was daily contriving some new quarrel with Abdallah Khan, at home. The latter, in consequence of this, wrote incessantly to his brother, pressing him to come to Delhi; who, seeing himself under the necessity of coming to terms with his foreign enemy, that he might be at leisure to oppose his domestic foe, made peace with Sahu Rajah, in the Hejirah 1129 (A. D. 1716-7), through the intervention of Mahommed Anwer Khan of Kokan, and Sunkerajee Malhar; and on that occasion gave the Mahrattas written grants under his own seal for the *chouth* and *serdesmoky* of the six provinces of the Deccan, together with a tunkah for Kokan and the other countries, which they denominate their ancient raj, or kingdom, upon the following conditions: That they should not make predatory incursions into the royal territory; that they should abstain from all acts of robbery; and that they should maintain

* Daud Khan e Panny, an Afghan, under whom the Afghan or Patan Nabobs, who have since had so great a share in some of the revolutions of the Deccan, first established themselves. These large immunities were granted by Daud Khan to the Mahrattas, with a design of rendering himself independent, by securing their assistance. This was well understood; and, therefore, these grants were never confirmed.

† By the ryot's share here seems to be meant the *half of the crop*, which falls to the ryot's share when the revenue is paid in kind.

‡ These were the two brothers mentioned by *Fraser*, p. 42; and in *Holwell's Events*, Vol. I. p. 23.

maintain a body of 1500 horse, to attend the viceroy of the Deccan. At the same time Balajee, the son of Bishonaut, a Kokan Bramin, was appointed the vakeel of Sahu Raja, and in every pergunnah two revenue-officers were introduced on the part of the Mah-rattas, one called the Mukasdar, (tax-gatherer) who was to receive the fourth part, and the other called the Nayeb, for the serdesmokhy.

After the conclusion of this treaty, the provinces of the Deccan, which had been for some time desolated by the war with the Mah-rattas, returned to a state of peace and population; but the authority of the imperial government was now gone, and the fatal influence of this four-fold division was severely felt. Hussein Ally Khan, after this compact, left his nephew, Aalim Ally Khan, his lieutenant in the Deccan, in 1130, and marched to the capital with a formidable army, consisting of near 50,000 horse of his own, and the Mah-ratta forces, headed by Balajee Bishonaut. When Ferruksir was deposed, and Rafia ud Derjat had ascended the throne, in the year 1131, advanced Sunkerajee Malhar, who invested him with full power of the Deccan, and sent him thither, in concert with Balajee Bishonaut, to Aalim Ally Khan. These two persons, on their arrival in the Deccan from the imperial court, assumed to themselves the highest degree of power, and left Aalim Ally Khan nothing but the name.

In the year 1137, (A. D. 1718) the deceased emperor, Mahommed Shah, appointed Girdhur Bahauder, of the Nagur tribe, to the subahdary of Malwa, who came and took possession; but Holkar, who was of the shepherd cast, and one

of the adherents of Bajee Row, the son of Balajee Bishonaut, having now succeeded his father, in the year 1139 marched from the Deccan to Malwa, engaged Girdhur Bahauder, and slew him. (See *Fraser's Kuli Khan*, p. 65.) His sons, however, defended the city of Oujein, till another Subahdar arrived from the presence; and, in 1143 (A. D. 1730) Mahommed Khan Bunguish came to Oujein, as subahdar of Malwa; but he was never firmly settled there on account of the incessant depredations of the Mah-rattas. In 1145 (A. D. 1732) he was displaced, and Rajah Jeysing appointed to succeed him. But this appointment did but strengthen the hands of Baji Row more than ever, in consequence of the sympathy produced (between him and Jeysing) by a uniformity in matters of religion. At length, in 1146, Baji Row advanced from the Deccan, with a bolder step than before, with a design to invade Hindustan itself. Muzaffer Khan, the brother of Sumsam ud Dowlah, *Khan e Dowran*, (written by *Fraser Khandoran*) was appointed to oppose his progress, and having entered Malwa, advanced as far as Seronje. Baji Row did not face him, but returned to the Deccan; and Muzaffer Khan went back to Delhi, without having fought a battle. Again, 1147, Baji set out to invade Hindustan, when the Grand Vizier, Kumruddin Khan, and Khan e Dowran, were ordered to march against him. These two lords proceeded, each to Malwa, with vast military parade, at the distance of 20 or 30 coss from each other. Baji Row, on seeing this, divided his force into two parts, one of which, commanded by Bela Jadu, he sent against the Grand Vizier, with whom three or four

* D

actions

actions ensued, in all of which the Vizier was successful; the other body he sent, under the command of Holkar, to oppose Khan e Dowran, who, at the instigation of Kumruddin Khan, adopted pacific measures; and, peace being made, they returned to the capital. Rajah Jeysing, by way of supporting the cause of his own religion, was desirous that Baji Row should succeed him in the subahdarry of Malwa, and sent successive petitions to court, through the mediation of Khan e Dowran, to this effect. In 1148, Khan e Dowran prevailed on the emperor to adopt this measure, which reduced Mahomedanism in that subah to a state of wretchedness.

Baji Row came to Malwa with a powerful army in 1149, (A. D. 1736) and, after settling the affairs of that quarter, moved against the Rajah of Bidavur. He laid siege to Ayter, the Rajah's residence, and took it; upon which the Rajah betook himself to stations more difficult of access. Baji Row, after ravaging the country of Bidavur, proposed to fall upon the Anterbed, by which is meant the countries between the Jumna and the Ganges, and he ordered Belajee to cross the Jumna, and attack Burhan ul Mulk, who had entered the Anterbed as far as Agra. Bellajee, having crossed the Jumna, had a battle with Burhan ul Mulk; the latter was victorious, and great numbers of the Mahrattas were slain. Belajee made his escape, recrossed the Jumna, and came to Baji Row; but most of his men were drowned in that river, and about 1500 taken prisoners. Baji Row marched immediately towards Delhi. The imperial forces drew up near the city, not pretending to do more than to defend it from their assaults. But

Hassan Khan, the foster brother of the emperor, in the pride of youth, stepped forth with a chosen few, and preferred the glory of martyrdom, to a short and precarious existence. At length, after the Mussulman cause had thus severely suffered, Khan e Dowran came forth from the capital, and Baji Row, seeing no advantage to be gained by fighting, moved away towards Agra, whither Khan e Dowran did not chuse to follow him.

In the year 1150, (A. D. 1737) Nizam ul Mulk went from the Deccan to Delhi, and was appointed to the subahdarry of Malwa on the dismissal of Baji Row. He then marched to Bopal, and Baji Row came from the Deccan to meet him. They had several engagements in the neighbourhood of Bopal: at length Baji Row cut off the Nizam's supply of grain. The Nizam made offers of peace, and, leaving the subahdarry of Malwa to Baji Row, repaired to the emperor's presence.

While the Nizam was engaged in these conflicts with Baji Row, Ragojee Bonselah slew Shujaat Khan, of Allahabad, who governed that province on the part of the Nizam. This happened in 1150. And as the sinews of the empire became totally unstrung by the invasion of Nadir Shah, Baji Row seized the jaghires which had been granted to the Munsudars of the Deccan by imperial authority and by the Nizam. But, after Nadir Shah's return to Persia, the nabob Naser Jung, being then his father's deputy in the Deccan, sent an envoy to Baji Row, with menacing messages, which induced the latter to relinquish his possession of the jaghires.

In 1152, (A. D. 1739) Baji Row formed a design of extirpating

patting the nabob Naser Jung, of freeing the Deccan from the Mussulman yoke, and of setting up the standards of idolatry, without a rival to dispute his sway. He, for this purpose, raised an army, and sat down on the south of the city of Arungabad. The Nabob Naser Jung came forth with such troops as he had in the city, and conceived a plan of laying waste the Mahratta capital Poonah. By successive assaults he drove them across the Gunga Godavary, and for upwards of a month the two armies continued to engage in successive conflicts. Though the Mahratta army were 50,000 horse, and the Mussulman troops not 10,000, the Islamite warriors had always the advantage. Bajei Row sued for peace; he therefore visited the nabob Naser Jung, who granted him the sircars of Kirkun and Hindia in jaghire. He retired towards Malwa in deep chagrin; and, having reached the shore of the Nurbudah, died there of grief on the 12th Safer, 1153 (A.D. April 27th, 1740). He was succeeded by his son Balajee.

In the same year, the viceroy nizam ul Mulk, having obtained permission from the presence to proceed to Deccan, made his entry into Burhanpûr, the 20th of *Shaban*. Ballajee, who was then on his way to Malwa, waited on the Viceroy at Burhanpûr, and then continued his route. From the time, however, of Nizam ul Mulk's return to the Deccan, till his death, which was eight years, the Mahrattas were guilty of repeated insults, and made peace again successively after having suffered for their insolence.

In the time of Naser Jung a peace was concluded with Sahu Rajah, which lasted more than two

years and a half. But, after the assassination of Naser Jung and the death of Sahu Rajah, which happened in 1163, Balajee's affairs took a favourable turn, and Sedasheva Row, cousin of Balajee, became his prime minister. During the life of Sahu Rajah, some difference had existed between them and the family of the Bhonselos. But on Sahu Rajah's death, they divested themselves of all further restraint; and, having set up some one in the place of Sahu Rajah, took the whole management of the country and its revenues into their own hands, and brought under their controul the ancient chiefs of the Mahratta realm. Thus a race of men, who were beggars by profession, rose up at once as proud pretenders to royalty and dominion.

The circumstances which gave rise to the Mahratta power in Guzerat were, as follow: After the fall of the Seynds of Bareh, in 1133 (A. D. 1720), the Emperor Mahommed Shah granted to Heider Kully Khan, of Isferayen, the subahdarry of Guzerat, on the dismissal of Ajeet Sing, and the charge of the collections of the poor of Surat, on the dismissal of Kurnreddin Khan, and the place of master of the ordnance. Heider Kully Khan appointed Ragonat Doss his deputy in Guzerat, and Tahawen Khan his deputy at Surat. Afterwards, when Nizam ul Mulk was appointed Vizier, in 1134, the lords in the presence, and particularly Heider Kully Khan, interfered in matters of government and revenue in a manner that gave great umbrage to the prime minister; and the emperor deeming it most necessary to gratify the latter, ordered Heider Kully Khan to go to his subah of Guzerat. On his arrival there his conduct is unparalleled

leaded in history, and he assumed so much power that it was plain he intended to rebel: he was therefore dismissed from the subah, and it was conferred on Nizam ul Mulk, who appointed his uncle Hamid Khan deputy of that province. In 1136, (A. D. 1723) the government of Guzerat was taken from Nizam ul Mulk, and given to Serbulund Khan e Tuny, who appointed Shujat Khan, of Guzerat, his deputy. Hamid Khan was exceedingly mortified at this; but, unable to make resistance, he left Guzerat, and halted at Dahud; he there summoned to his assistance a Mahratta of the Deccan, named Kanta, and having also collected some troops himself, he with these invaded Guzerat. Shujaat Khan came out from thence to meet him, and an action ensued in which the latter lost his life.

Rustum Ally Khan, the brother of Shujaat Khan, was at that time governor of Surat. On hearing that his brother was killed, he prepared to march against Hamid Khan; and having prevailed on Balajee Kayekvar, a Mahratta chief, to join him, he set out from thence with an army of near 20,000 horse. Hamid Khan's army, and those of Kanta, likewise to near 20,000, and the two armies engaged on the shore of the river Mahy. Balajee Kayekvar, though he appeared on the side of Rustum Ally Khan, was privately in agreement with Hamid Khan, in consequence of the intrigues of Kanta; Hamid Khan was therefore successful, and Rustum Ally Khan was slain.

Serbulund Khan, on hearing of the disturbances created by Hamid Khan, marched from the capital towards Guzerat, in 1138, (A. D. 1725). The latter, accompanied by his Mahratta allies, marched

from Guzerat in order to oppose him. Serbulund Khan sent him dissuasive letters, and Nizam ul Mulk also wrote to his uncle from the Deccan, endeavouring to prevail on him to admit Serbulund Khan. But these things had no impression on Hamid Khan, and he dispatched Aman Beg, his bukschy, with the Mahratta forces, to engage Serbulund Khan.

A great battle ensued, in which Amen Beg was killed; and Sheikh Allahyar, commander in chief of the forces of Serbulund Khan, entered the fort of Ahmedabad by another road, and got possession of the city. Hamid Khan now gave up Guzerat, and went to the Deccan to Nizam ul Mulk. After which, the Mahrattas having got a footing in Guzerat, the authority of the imperial government was by degrees entirely lost there, and the gloom of heathenism enveloped the whole subah.

In the year 1155 (A. D. 1742), the Mahrattas entered Bengal also, and the succession of events which caused this invasion, was as follows:

Shujah Khan, (Shujah ud Dowlat) the Nizam of Bengal, died on the 13th Zihidjah, 1151, (A. D. 18th March, 1739). His son Serferez Khan was appointed Nayeby Munab; but, from a sordid parsimony, which is repugnant to the exercise of supreme command, he disbanded most of his troops. Allahaverdy Khan Mahabut Jung, who had served under Shujah Khan, and had governed the Subah of Patna, as his deputy, conceived a design of seizing Bengal, and set out with a formidable army for Moorshedabad, on pretence of waiting on Serferez Khan. When he came near, Serferez Khan opened his eyes to the intent of his approach, came

came forth from Mooredabad with a small body of men, made a few ineffectual struggles, and was killed.

Murshed Kully Khan, son-in-law of Shujah Khan, was at that time Nizam of Orissa. He collected a force, and moved in haste against Mahabut Jung, but was defeated, and fled to Nizam ul Mulk, in the Deccan. But Mir Hubbeeb, of Ardistan, who was bukshy to Murshed Kully Khan, went to Ragojee Bhonselah, the mukar of the subah of Berar, and persuaded him to attempt the conquest of Bengal. Ragojee, therefore, sent thither with Mir Hubbeeb a large army against Mahabut Jung, under the command of Basker Pundit, his dewan, and Ally Keraval, an officer of great note among his followers. Hostilities continued for a month, after which

Mahabut Jung made pacific overtures, and having invested Basker Pundit (written by Mr. Holwell Boschar Pundit) and Ally Keraval (written by Mr. Holwell Allee Bey) with 22 horsemen to his tent, on pretence of an entertainment [*The Author must have been misinformed in respect of this transaction. A Mussulman prince could not pretend to feast a Mahratta Brahmin*] there they became food to his devouring sword. Their army on this account was dispersed and fled, and Ragojee and Mir Hubeeb lost all hopes of success. They, however, took possession of the subah of Cuttack, and sent a force every year to ruin and lay waste Bengal; till at length Mahabut Jung settled a peshcush to be annually paid to Ragojee, and by that means preserved his country from depredation.

Some Account of the Productions and Peculiarities of the Mahratta Country, translated from a Persian Manuscript.

The kinds of grain chiefly produced in this country are *javrâ**, *bâjerâ*, &c. Rice† grows in the Kokun province, and is also brought from the soobah of Khandaisse; it is sold for ten or twelve seer for a rupee, and wheat flour also bears the same price. Grain is in general very dear, and there is but little trade in other commodities. Silk is brought hither from Bengal. Of linen manufactures there is abun-

dance; but they are not to be compared with those of Bengal. Pearls are here a great article of merchandize; they are brought from Mocho and Juddah. The fruits of the country are grapes, pomegranates, water-melons, mangoes, and pears.

Of manufactures here are only some of white cloth, chintz, Burhaunpoor turbans, &c.; but European goods, such as broad cloths, &c.

* These are different kinds of pulse.

† The Kokun is like that commonly used in Bengal, and is, indeed, generally sold at 12 or 13 seer for a rupee; but the Khandaisse rice, called in Hindustany *patiny chauvel*, which is the only species brought from that province, is generally used by the higher ranks of people, and is seldom at a lower price than six or seven seer per rupee. It is a long and small-grained rice, like that used for pillohs by Mussulman of high rank on the Coromandel coast.

acc. and silk, opium, and Bengal cloths, are imported hither from Bombay, and dispersed on all sides as far as Delhi.

Excellent horses * are to be had here in great abundance, but the market price is high. In every province, and in every place dependent on the Mahrattas, there are stables and herds † of horses; and in most places there are herds the property of the peishwa. The principal men also have all herds of horses on their respective jagheers, and inlist horsemen, who serve on them in time of war, of whom the bodies of horse called bargeer are composed. Accompanied by these the chiefs offer their services to government; and each of them has from a thousand, to two thousand horses of his own. In a word, stout men and good horses are the chief boast of this country: besides these it has little to show but rocky hills and stony ground. The soil, indeed, in some places is black, which creates an excessive quantity of mud

in the rainy season, and the roads at that time are rendered also in most parts impassable by the torrents that come down from the hills.

The city of Poona has nothing extraordinary to recommend it; it is about three or four coss in circuit, but there are no gardens to be seen here like those of Bengal or Benares ‡, and the houses of the principal people are like the houses of Mahanujins. Few of them have any extent either of building or of ground, and fewer still are adorned with courts, parterres, rivulets, or fountains. The inhabitants are, nevertheless, most of them wealthy, and merchants, and the best part of the offices and employments are held by Brahmans.

As to beauty and complexion, the people of this country resemble those of Punjab §; few are to be seen of a very dark colour. The women of all ranks, both rich and poor, go unveiled; and those of distinction go in palankeens without curtains. The wives of soldiers

* The horses most esteemed by the Mahrattas are those bred on the banks of the river Bheema, which runs into the Crishna, about 30 coss west of Bidder, in the province of Bhaulky. They are of a middling size and strong, but are, at the same time, a very handsome breed, generally dark bay with black legs, and are called, from the place which produces them, Bheemartedy horses. Some of them bear a price as high as 5000 rupees upon the market. Mares are commonly the dearest.

† These herds are called in the Mahratta language Jundy, and are composed of the horses of several individuals, who send them to feed on the open plains as long as they have no immediate occasion for them. But those that are the property of the peishwa are called, as well as the places where they are kept, paugah.

‡ There are, it seems, a few gardens to the east and to the south of Poona. Among the latter, that of Mooropherneves is the best; but even that has few or none of the ornaments here mentioned. On the north and west of the city runs a small river called the Moolamoottha, but it is full of rocks and not navigable. Narayan Row began to build a bridge over this river, which was intended to be open during the rains, and shut during the hot months, in order to preserve the water for the use of the town; but he was killed before it was finished, and it has not since been carried on. This idea was suggested by a dreadful season of drought, which happened under his reign, during which a cudgerie pot of water was at one time sold in Poona for half a rupee. This excessive scarcity, however, did not continue above 10 or 15 days.

§ From other accounts it would appear, that the people of Punjab are of a very different feature and make from the Mahrattas; and that there are more people of a dark colour among the latter than would be understood from this description of them.

diere ride about on horse back.--
Curtain-selling * is very common
in this country.

Many Brahmans † sell their own
daughters, and girls that they have
brought up, for a great price.

Other casts ‡, besides Brahmans,
bring up fowls in their houses, and

eat the eggs; but the Brahmans eat
neither flesh nor fish.

Cows are not allowed to be killed
in any of the countries dependent
on the Mahrattas. Mussulmans
are here few in number, and the
influence of Islam at a low ebb.
But idolatry flourishes, and here are
idol temples in abundance.

Of the Customs and Manners of the Mahrattas.

Some of the Mahratta customs ap-
peared excellent to me. One was
the good understanding and union
that has in general subsisted among
their chiefs, in so much that no
instance of treachery had ever oc-
curred among them till Ragonaath
Row made himself infamous on
that account. Another was, the
attention and respect paid by the
peishwa, and all the great men,
to people of the military profes-
sion; so that in the public durbar
the peishwah is used to receive the
compliments of every single jam-
madar of horse, himself standing,
till nine o'clock in the morning.

and embracing § them by turns.

At taking leave also, he gives them
beetle standing: and whoever
comes to wait upon him, whether
men of rank or otherwise, he re-
ceives || their salaams, or embraces
them standing.

Another custom current among
them is, that if an eminent chief-
tain, who commands even an hun-
dred thousand horse, be sent into
some other country with his forces,
and happens there to be guilty of
some offence, in consequence of
which he receives a summons from
the peishwa, far from thinking of
resistance, he instantly obeys, and
repairs

* By this he means prostitution.

† A Mahratta Brahman to whom this was read discovered great indignation at
this assertion, and denied that they ever sell their own daughters, or bring up girls
for sale, though he acknowledged it was not unusual among the inferior casts.

‡ The fact is, that not only the Brahmans abstain from fish and flesh, but all the
different divisions of the. Vicosia cast, are equally abstemious, while the Chatria
Sudras indulge in both.

§ According to the present custom distinctions are made in this matter, which
were not formerly observed; for the peishwas used to embrace all that came
without discrimination, till advantage was taken of this custom by Bapujee Naik,
who, having a grudge at Sadashevah Bhow (commonly called Bhow Saheb), at the
time that he held the office of first minister to the fourth peishwa Balaujee Row
(called also Nanah Saheb), attempted to stab him with his cuttar, when he went
to embrace him. From that time a regulation has taken place, according to which
none but people of distinction, and they unarmed, are permitted to embrace the
peishwa, or others of his family.

|| This, it should seem, is too generally expressed; but the custom did, and does
still subsist, on one particular occasion, to wit, on the day on which the army
marches on any expedition; the peishwa then stands at the door of his tent, and,
after delivering the golden standard to the general who has been appointed to the
command, receives in that posture the compliments of all the troops of every rank
and denomination.

repairs to the presence in person with all expedition. The peishwa then pardons him, if the offence be small; if otherwise, he is imprisoned some months, or kept in a state of disgrace, till it is thought proper to admit him again to favour.

A third is, that if an eminent chief goes upon an expedition which subjects him to great expences, such as his own jagheer is not sufficient to supply, and he is obliged on that account to run in debt to the Mohajins, though the sum should amount to even ten or twelve lacks, it is all freely allowed him; and though the government have demands upon him to the amount of lacks of rupees, yet if, in such circumstance, he pleads the insufficiency of his means to discharge these arrears, he is excused without hesitation, nor has he any thing to apprehend from being called to account by the dewan, the khansaman, or other state-officers. The chiefs are all their own masters, and expend* what sums they please; so that a general satisfaction prevails among them and they are always ready at a call with their quota of troops, and march with alacrity upon whatever service they are ordered to undertake. At present Sakharam Baboo causes great discontents among the chiefs, by canvassing their accounts, and making demands on the jagheerdars, in a manner very different from

the usage of former peishwas; hence numbers are disaffected, and time must discover what it is that providence designs to bring about by that means.

Another custom is, that when one of their chiefs that held employments, or jagheers, &c. dies, his son, though of inferior abilities, or an infant, succeeds † immediately to the employment, the business of which is conducted by a deputy till he becomes of age, and the monthly stipend, or jagheer, &c. is given to his family and relations. Nor are the effects of deceased persons ever seized and appropriated by government, in the manner that has been practised under the emperors of Hindustan.

To the south-west of Poonah, at the distance of fifty coss, is the fort of Sattarah.

Bombay is about fifty coss distant due west.

Surat and Guzerat are to the north-west, about 130 coss distant. Aurungabad stands east of Poonah about seventy coss.

Bombay, Salset, Basseen, &c. stand on the shore of the Sea, towards the west.

And the country of Kokun, which belongs to the Mahrattas, lies south-west of Poonah.

Kokun is a fine country, and produces rice and such things in abundance, with which it supplies Poonah. The peishwa and the other chiefs are mostly Kokun Brahmans.

* This must be understood with some limitation. They do, indeed, lavish often great sums when on service, and that not merely on the soldiery, but on feasts given to Brahmans, presents to singers, dancers, &c. and on their return these sums are generally allowed them under the head of dherrem, or charitable disbursements. But they are so far from being without any check in their expences, that the officer named the *karkun*, is sent with each chieftain expressly for that purpose.

† This is also liable to some exceptions; for, though great attention is paid to the claims of representatives of great families, when those representatives are themselves men of merit and ability; yet, when it happens otherwise, the jagheers and employments are at length usually taken from them, and given to persons from whom the state has better expectations.

Brahmans. This province is called a Subah. The Brahmans of Poonah may be divided into two sorts; the D  sy Brahmans, who are those of Aurungabad and those parts; the other, those of Kok  n.

To the south and east are also many countries under the government of the Mahrattas, extending from the parts adjacent to Poonah to the boundaries of the Carnatic*, and Rameser (which is a place of worship of the Hindoos, as famous as that of Kasy, at 300 coss distance from Poonah), and Pand  lah, a jagheer of the Bhonsalahs; and to the boundary of Nelloor, &c. the country of Heider Naig.

To the east and north are situated the sercar of Asair, Burhaunpoor, and the subah of Khandaisu, at the distance of eighty coss from Poonah.

And to the north and west are the half of the country of Guzerat, the Pergunnah of Broach, &c. which are in the possession of the Mahratta peishwah.

Besides all these countries, the pergunnah of Bh  lsa, the subah of Endour†, the subah of Ujein, the pergunnah of Seronje, and the

subah of Kalpi‡, were all made over to the Mahrattas in jagheer, by Gauzy ud Deen Khaun, in consideration of the support and assistance afforded him by the Mahratta forces; and they still remain in their possession. The above mahals are included in the jagheers of Tukkojee Holker and Scindiah; that is to say, there are about 50.000 or 60.000 horse appointed on the side of Hindustan, which these two chiefs pay out of the produce of these countries, and transmit the balance to the peishwa.

The actual revenue derived from all the countries dependent on the Mahrattas is about twelve crore, from which, when we deduct the jagheers, and the expence of the troops stationed on the side of Hindustan Proper, there will remain about five crore at the disposal of the peishwa; and out of this he has to pay all those troops who receive their allowances in ready money, and to defray the charges of the forts, which are, large and small, in number about 700: so that there is never a balance of so much as one crore of rupees in ready money remaining in

* The Carnatic must by no means be understood here in the confined sense in which the English receive it. The country governed by Mohammed Aly Khan is only a part of the Carnatic, properly so called, and should always be termed the *Carnatic Panyeen Ghaut*, i. e. "the Carnatic which is below the Passes." In the name Carnatic, standing singly, is to be comprehended all the countries lying south of Merch and Bidder, which composed the ancient kingdom of Vizapur. In fact, the name *Carnatic Panyeen Ghaut* appears to have been given to Mohammed Aly Khan's country by the Moors; for the Mahratta's allow that appellation to a very small part of it, and denominate the whole subah of Arcot *Dravid-des*; while the Malabars, natives of the country, call it *Seromandelam*, from whence our *Comandel*.

What he says with respect to the extent of the Mahratta dominions southward, applies only to the possession they once had of the country of Tanjore, and the tribute they collected from the Tondemans.

† Endour is a pergunnah.

‡ Kalpi is not a soobah, but a pergunnah....To these must be added the pergunnah of Dhar; the fort of which, bearing the same name, is very famous for its strength, and is said to have been built by the celebrated Rajah Bhoj, who made it his capital. It is situated at the distance of about 24 Bengal coss from the city of Ujein.

is the treasury of the peishwa.

The full number of the troops is about 200,000 horse and foot; but, including the garrisons of the

forts, and other places, we may reckon it 400,000.

The Mahrattas are always at war. Their country is never in perfect tranquillity; and hence it is exceedingly desolate and waste.

Three Letters on the Internal Politics of the Mahratta Empire, in 1796, by WILLIAM HENRY TONE, Esq. Commanding a regiment of Infantry in the service of the PEISHWA.

INTRODUCTION TO THE FOLLOWING LETTERS.

To render the following letters more generally understood, it will be necessary to state a few previous circumstances. The father of the present peishwa, the famous (or rather infamous) Ragonaut Row, better known by the name of Rago Bhye, having caused his nephew, Narrain Row, the then peishwa, to be murdered, seized upon the government. Before he had time to adjust any domestic concerns, he was obliged to take the field against Nizam Ali Khan. Being a man of very weak understanding, his councils were governed by a faction of obscure, contemptible men, without talents or respectability. This circumstance, together with the atrocity of his usurpation, gave great offence to the superior members of the empire, who, headed by Nana Furnavese, were forming secret plans for his destruction. They severally withdrew to their jagheers; and, having raised a formidable army, and got into their possession the wife of the murdered peishwa, who was pregnant, they formed an

alliance with the nizam. This confederacy obliged Rago Bhye to fly; who, absconding to Surat, remained there for some time, and afterwards came to Bombay, to interest the British government in obtaining his restoration.

Whether he was deceived himself as to the number of his partisans, or wilfully deceived the Bombay government, it is not now necessary to discuss; certain it is, that the attempts for the purpose of placing him again on the musnud totally failed, notwithstanding the prodigious efforts of the Company's forces: the opposition of the Mahrattas to his return was almost universal. In a short time he was delivered up to the Poonah government upon treaty, who assigned him a moderate jagheer, and appointed for his residence the town of Cowpergong, on the banks of the Godavary, one of the sacred rivers of the Hindus. Upon his death, which happened a few years back, his family (consisting of his wife Annundy Bye, a woman of heroic spirit,

* This, it seems, is true at present; but Maadhevergow, it is said, had two crore of rupees in his treasury at the time of his death, most of which fell afterwards into the hands of Ragonaut Row, and was dissipated by him on his accession to the government, and his expedition to the Carnatic.

spirit, his adopted son Amrut Row, and his two sons Bajah Row, the present peishwa, and Oppa Row) were removed to the fort of Juneer, near Poona. In the mean time, the wife of Narrain Row was delivered of a son, Mada Row, the late peishwa, in whose name Nana Furnavess governed the empire for twenty-five years; with almost unlimited authority. Mada Row, who appears to have possessed a fine compassionate heart, touched by the imprisonment and sufferings of his unfortunate relation Baja Row, entered, without the knowledge of his minister, into a secret correspondence with him: some of his letters were intercepted by Nana, who reproached the prince for what he termed duplicity with such bitterness and severity, that Mada Row, sensible of the impossibility of punishing him, determined not to survive the insult; and, after a few days of apparent melancholy, threw himself from the battlements of his palace, and expired almost on the instant.

This memorable event having left the empire without any declared head, the eyes of the people were naturally turned on Bajah Row, who was next of blood. The opposition and intrigues of Nana to prevent his succession, and the means by which he finally did succeed, furnish the subject of the following letters.

LETTER I.

Poona, 18th June, 1796.

The late important transactions that have taken place here, owing to the sudden death of the former peishwa, have excited in the whole empire a degree of solicitude pro-

portioned to the magnitude of the event. You who live in the settlements, and whose information upon native politics must of necessity be very vague, are ever liable to be imposed on, either through ignorance or design. I therefore take the liberty of sending you a detail of the most prominent circumstances, for the authenticity of which I can vouch, as every transaction has occurred within the sphere of my own immediate observation.

It is almost unnecessary to inform you, that Nana Furnavess used every expedient in his power to prevent Bajah Row from succeeding to the musnud. Long in the possession of unlimited authority, he could not brook the idea of a subordinate situation; while the necessity of some supreme head rendered the appointment of a peishwa indispensable. Had the succession fallen on Bajah Row, he well knew his power expired with his nomination: the injuries he had done both to his father and himself, rendered it impossible he could ever obtain his confidence. To frustrate therefore his hopes of succession, nothing was left unattempted: every art that the most refined policy could suggest, or the most consummate dissimulation could perform, was practised to amuse the empire; in which he succeeded so far as to procrastinate the appointment of a peishwa for nearly six months. During this period he had produced three children successively, as relatives of the late peishwa, for the approbation of the great members of the state, and used every means in his power to get one of them appointed. It was his wish that an infant should succeed, as that circumstance would have secured him the certainty of a long

long minority. In these attempts however he was disappointed. Of the principal heads of the empire, Scindeah alone avowed his intentions of supporting Bajah Row. Purseram Bhow, and Bappoo Firkia, seemed devoted to Nana; and Holkar remained in the most obstinate neutrality. At last, when every scheme was exhausted, Scindeah, who was encamped at Jamgong, made a movement towards Juneer, where Bajah Row was confined, with an intention of releasing him, and putting him on the musnud by force. Upon which, Nana (like an accomplished politician) was resolved, if Bajah Row were released, he should owe that favour to him alone; and immediately ordered Purseram Bhow to proceed to Juneer, and bring the prince to Poonah. Whether it were Nana's intention to make Bajah Row peishwa, or only to prevent Scindeah's getting possession of him, is extremely problematical; however, before the prince quitted his prison, the Bhow gave him his oath, administered in the most solemn manner, to protect and support him: he was accordingly brought away, accompanied by his younger brother Oppa Row, and encamped without the city for some days. Here Scindeah paid him a visit, having posted his whole army on the Beema river, within ten coss of Poonah. About this time it was reported that Nana sent an order to the Bhow, to deliver up Bajah Row to him, and it was thought that he intended to shut him up in the fort of Poonaghur; but this order the Bhow peremptorily refused to comply with, having too much honour to become the infamous tool of Nana's politics. In short, the minister finding all evasions were useless, that he was

deceived in the Bhow, and that Scindeah was determined to support Bajah Row, came out to visit the young prince.

At this meeting, Nana told Bajah Row he was now to consider himself as peishwah; that he had certainly opposed his succession, and that it was in his power either to punish or forgive him; reminded him that he was an old man, and that, though he had been inimical to his interests, he had been faithful to those of the state: in short, he so far wrought on the feelings of the prince, that he promised him not only pardon but protection; and some time after actually interposed his authority to secure him from Scindeah, who had sworn his destruction. In a few days Nana was dispatched to Sattarah, to bring the *khelat*, without which no peishwa can be appointed. During the interregnum, Nana had somehow or other secreted the entire treasure of the state. How the money was disposed of still continues a mystery: however it be, when the prince arrived, the treasury was found empty, though it was known to have contained nearly twenty crores of rupees. In the mean time Bajah Row entered Poonah, took possession of the palace, and went through the ceremony of sitting on the *tuckt*, or throne. The next day he marched out of the city, and encamped about ten coss distant, accompanied by Purseram Bhow, Firkia, and Scindeah, whose joint forces formed one camp. Here he remained in expectation of the *khelat*, which was to confirm his inauguration.

Nana had now secured himself at Sattarah, having with him a party of about 8000 troops. Every day brought some new excuse to the prince, but no clothes arrived, and,

and; until they did arrive, his appointment was nugatory. In the mean time Scindea began to discover sentiments unfriendly to him; and at one period surrounded his tents with a large detachment, and detained him in a state of imprisonment, till he had subscribed to an instrument, one article of which was, that Nana never should interfere in the public business of the Durbar. A month passed away in this manner without any decided measure being adopted. Nana continued to furnish daily evasions for the non-arrival of the khelat; in the interim Scindea again surrounded the prince, and after some fruitless negotiation, parted from him, seemingly in great discontent. Upon this, Firkia and the Bhow persuaded the unfortunate Bajah Row to pay a visit to Scindea in his own camp, in order to accommodate matters. The moment he arrived he was made a prisoner. The same instant his brother Oppa Row was forced into a palankeen, sent under a strong detachment to Poonah, and committed to the custody of an eminent sirdar, of the name of Rastia. In a few days the Bhow and Firkia returned to the city, leaving Bajah Row in the possession of Scindea, where he still continues, and who will probably make a tool of him on some future occasion.

When the attempt was made to separate Oppa Row from his brother, the boy, though only eleven years of age, drew his sword, and made an attempt on his life. He was shortly informed of their intention of making him paishwa, and resisted as long as he could his own elevation; declaring he would never usurp that situation which of right belonged to his brother. He reproached both the Bhow and Firkia in the bitterest terms with

the baseness and perfidy of their conduct. However, in a few days the long-looked-for khelat arrived from Sattarah, and he was solemnly invested as paishwa, in the presence of the great members of the empire. Purseram Bhow was created minister; Firkia continued as commander in chief; Scindea received some purgunnahs, got some money in hand, and an order on the Nizam for a crore of rupees, being the expences incurred by the last campaign; but with all this he appears yet dissatisfied.

Such are the present arrangements that have taken place; but it is impossible to speculate on what may yet be the end of this most extraordinary transaction. Nana has declared his entire disapprobation of the whole business, and his interest seems now to be renounced by all parties. Scindea ordered a brigade to move towards Sattarah, which obliged Nana to shift his quarters: he is at present in the fort of Ryegur in the Kokan, and the avenues to Poonah are guarded to intercept his correspondence. Some of his dependents have been secured; but his flight has embarrassed the new ministry most dreadfully, and left the finances of the empire in inexplicable confusion.

There are some who are yet of opinion that the whole of this curious transaction is merely a political manœuvre; and that Bajah Row will yet succeed, if not as paishwa, at least as minister to his brother. Whether this conjecture be just or not, I confess I am not politician enough to determine. I believe the general sentiment of the people is for him; but they are led by two or three powerful men, and view this iniquitous business with that unfeeling apathy which constitutes the

the leading feature in the Hindus of every denomination. But, whatever may be the destiny of this unfortunate prince, his merit and his sufferings must excite in every bosom both pity and admiration; for, though his whole life has passed within the walls of a prison, which must naturally have circumscribed his ideas, yet, by his prudence and sagacity he was able to defeat the supreme duplicity of Nana, an experienced statesman, grown grey in the practice of deceit. His fortitude in adversity, his magnanimity to his avowed enemy, and his moderation in the moment of his success, must make us lament that such extraordinary qualifications did not meet with the success that they deserve: and now, blasted in his prospects, betrayed by pretended friends, abandoned by the world, and torn from his brother, the partner of his sufferings and the companion of his solitude, he displays a greatness of soul, such as can only arise from an unshaken firmness of mind, and a conscious rectitude of principles.

Every thing respecting this illustrious sufferer becomes an object of curiosity. His undeserved misfortunes entitle him to our sympathy; but his person and appearance would alone make him an interesting object, were he even deficient in superior endowments. Bajah Row is about twenty-five years of age, light complexioned, and rather above the middle size; his person is graceful, and his manner strongly impressive; his countenance is manly, sensible, and majestic; in short, such a face as Lavater would contemplate with satisfaction: his understanding is of the first order; which has been doubtless considerably improved by the society of his adopted brother

Amrutrow, who is older than himself, and said to be a man of superior talents, both as a soldier and a politician. His younger brother, the present peishwa, is about eleven years old; a beautiful boy; light-complexioned, with a lively animated countenance. He is said to possess fine talents; which appears to be peculiarly the case with regard to this family.

LETTER II.

Poonah, 3d Sept. 1796.

WHEN I had last the honour of addressing you on the state of Maratta politics, I believe I concluded the sketch which I attempted to delineate, with the supersession and imprisonment of Bajah Row. Since that period many circumstances have occurred, which, though not so striking or important as those that preceded them, are notwithstanding curious, and highly descriptive of the genius and sentiments of this people; and I believe it may safely be asserted, that no human character holds forth a more interesting subject for philosophic investigation than the Hindu race; for in them we behold a people arrived at the utmost height of refinement, whose manners, religion, and opinions are so different from (I might say almost opposite to) our own, that we in vain look into ourselves for any corresponding sentiment or analogy of character: nor do the Hindus, little as they are agitated by passion or sentiment, present a mere sameness and uniformity of temper; they are indeed but different shades of the same colour, yet the gradual progress of refinement is discernible, from the wild predatory Mahratta, almost

almost semi-barbarous, to the polished and insidious Brahman, whose specious politeness, and astonishing command of temper, leave all European hypocrisy in the shade. This extraordinary urbanity qualifies them in the highest manner for all public business. The Mahratta is a mere rough unlettered soldier; so much so, that both Scindea and Holkar, though excellent generals, could neither of them sign their own names. The whole political business of the empire is therefore in the hands of the Brahmans, for which it must be confessed they are eminently calculated; and perhaps upon no occasion were their intrigues more fully displayed, than upon the late extraordinary transactions that have agitated the whole Mahratta republic.

For a long time after the supersession of Baja Row, he remained in the camp of Dowlut Rao, under a certain degree of personal restraint, but by no means so severe as to be termed close imprisonment: his friends were at liberty to visit him, and he retained about him a chosen band of faithful adherents. Of these, many were of considerable rank, particularly Monajee Phankera, an officer of high military reputation, and so disfigured with wounds as to have scarcely the appearance of a human creature, with many others of inferior consideration; in all about 600 men. Dowlut Rao was constant in paying his personal attendance, professing his unshaken attachment to him, and encouraging him to hope from day to day the speedy restoration of his affairs. At the same time Ballajee Tantia, the dewan of Dowlut Row, who had been principally instrumental in pre-

venting his succession, was pressing the departure of Baja Row for Jamgong, and would have frequently used coercive measures, had not Dowlut Rao expressly declared that no violence should be practised; and Baja Rao and all his dependents had repeatedly sworn to expire to the last man, rather than consent that he should be again buried in a fort; which they well knew would be the consequence of his removal.

In the mean time Purseram Bhow, Bappoo Firkia, and Ballajee Tantia, who had jointly placed the present peishwa on the *tuckt* to the prejudice of his brother, had scarcely possessed themselves of his person and authority, before they began to discover jealousies of each other. The means and resources of these eminent conspirators were separate and distinct. Balla Tantia, as the minister of Scindea, had a great military force. The Bhow was possessed of some authority, but of still greater abilities, and an undaunted resolution; but the treasury having been emptied by Nana, left him without pecuniary supplies. Bappoo Firkia was keeper of the jerry-put, or, in other words, was hereditary standard-bearer of the empire, immensely rich; but weak, timid, and irresolute, and of consequence a proper subject for the other two to work upon. From such a triumvirate no unanimity was to be expected; and the consequence was, that distrust and dissension almost immediately took place between Firkia and the Bhow, each of whom remained in their several houses surrounded by their guards, with every appearance of hostility and suspicion. Tantia endeavoured to bring about a good understanding between them, and

at last effected an apparent reconciliation, but with what sincerity it was made will be seen in the sequel.

It appears that the revolution which excluded Bajah Row was entirely executed by Tantia and the Bhow, for Firkia was in a great measure the tool of the other two. The striking iniquity of the business made them many enemies, and the poverty of the state disabled the Bhow from bribing many powerful chiefs, whose influence and authority made it necessary they should have been consulted. This imprudent neglect, together with some other unpopular proceedings, contributed to generate an universal discontent. The birth and misfortunes of Bajah Row naturally attracted the attention of those who were dissatisfied with the existing order of things, and a powerful party was active in his favour, both in the city and the camp. At the head of this combination were some of the principal *maun-karries*, officers highly respectable from character, as well as formidable from numbers. These *maun-karries*, or *maun-byes* (literally *trusty brother*), are all of high rank in the state, are at the head of all the military force of the Sircar, and pay very little respect to any paishwa, considering him as a servant in common with themselves to the Sattarah Raja, whom they acknowledge as their supreme head, and from whom they hold their authority. The most active of these sirdars was Niel Kont Row, a man of great influence and abilities, whose indefatigable labours rendered him the soul of the enterprise, which at this time received a considerable reinforcement from the junction of Firkia; who, though neither a

soldier nor a politician, yet derived great consequence from his important situation as keeper of the jerry-put, which, when hoisted, the whole military force of the sircar is obliged to follow. Nana, from his retreat in the Rokan, and his agents actively employed, had distributed some lacks of rupees to forward the business; but neither very liberally nor very judiciously, as the event sufficiently proved. Bajah Row was also forming cabals in the camp of Dowlut Row, and had brought over a considerable party. Holkar had joined the confederacy; and, in short, every thing seemed verging towards that important crisis, which was to restore liberty to the prince, and a government to the people.

The night of the 23d of August was the period fixed on for attempting this counter-revolution; the cavalry of the *maun-karries* was ready, and a great part of the infantry was prepared to act: the plan was, that Bajah Row should break from his confinement, and come to Poonah; which he might easily have done, as the distance was only five coss. Purseram Bhow was to have been seized; and, as little opposition could have been made, the business, if attempted, would most probably have been successful: but at the important moment Firkia was indecisive, and Bajah Row could not with safety attempt his escape; thus the plan was dropped for that night. The next day every thing remained *in statu quo*. On the morning of the 25th, Bala Tantia was surrounded in his tents by some of Scindea's sirdars, until he gave security for a long arrear of pay. Holkar had agreed to be ready by sun-set with his whole force, and every thing seemed to promise a certainty of success. As night came

came on, Holkar was sent to move, which he refused to do, as there had been some neglect in the article of etiquette in the delivery of the message. The known treachery of the man, the weakness and indecision of Firkia, and perhaps a want of confidence in each other, induced them to lay aside all attempts for that night. On the 26th ultimo, at sun-down, all the party were again in arms; Firkia discovered a more than ordinary degree of resolution, and Holkar had faithfully sworn to support the cause with his whole army. The partisan corps of Mr Boyd passed the Mooley river, to receive the prince, or act as circumstances might direct; all former miscarriages were forgotten, and every bosom was elated at the prospect of immediate action; but at nine o'clock at night an express arrived, that Tantia had been released and reconciled himself to Dowlut Rao, with whom he had had a difference; that double guards were placed over Bajah Rao, in short, that the whole business was discovered. This intelligence acted upon the party like magic; and instead of urging them to immediate exertion, threw a damp upon the whole of the proceedings, and every one returned to his own quarters, convinced perhaps by this time, that neither union nor exertion could be expected where mutual confidence did not exist.

Notwithstanding all former miscarriages, a party yet remained that were determined to trust to their own strength, and to depend no longer on the doubtful support of Holkar and Firkia. Every thing was arranged on the night of the 27th, and the firing of the morning gun was the signal of attack: but this, like all former

preparations, vanished like a ghost on "scenting the morning air." No attempt was made, and it is now probable that no attempt will be made, to disturb the present administration.

The next day all Bajah Rao's party were removed from about his person, and surrounded by two of Scindea's battalions. His faithful associate Monajee Phankera was confined in his tents, and only a few servants were permitted to attend him. Orders were sent to Bajah Rao to prepare for Asseerghur, a fort near Berhampoor, which, under all his misfortunes, he resolutely refused, declaring he would perish on the spot, rather than submit to be removed. In fact, he is an insurmountable obstacle to the present ministry, and it is highly probable he will either be compelled into confinement or dispatched. The indignities that he has suffered, and the distresses he has since sustained, are scarcely credible. To oblige him to consent to his removal, he was put into a situation which in this country is called being in *dherma*; or, in other words, remaining without food or water, or being suffered to stir from the spot where he sits, until he complies with the demand that is made. This dreadful state he remained in for two whole days, and part of the third; and Dowlut Rao, making a point of honour of the business, remained in the self-same situation for the same length of time, and Balla Tantia, who ordered the *dherma*, resolving not to be outdone in politeness, put himself in the same condition. At last Dowlut Rao ordered the guards to be removed, and Bajah Rao was permitted to eat. This truly unhappy prince is at this moment in another *dherma* for the same purpose.

pose, and which will probably terminate either in his death or his compliance.

You are by no means to suppose, that the combination I have mentioned was conducted with either secrecy or silence; on the contrary, it was universally known long before any attempt whatever was made; and yet, what is most extraordinary, neither during the process, nor since the plan has been abandoned, have any attempts been made by government to arrest any of the parties. Whether this moderation proceed from weakness or policy, is highly questionable; perhaps the whole business may be compromised by a fine. The Bhow is in himself without much force, and depends entirely on Scindea for support; the whole of whose infantry in the Deccan consists of about 4000 men, mutinous and badly disciplined: yet with this force, and the terror of his name, he bullies the whole sircar, that has in pay 25.000 Sepoys.

Nana Furnavese still continues in the Kokan, where he has an army of near 10.000 men; but as his pretensions have been grounded on those of Bajah Rao, and as he will most probably be so disposed of, as to prevent in future his aspiring to the musnud, the foundation of Nana's hopes will consequently sink with those of the prince. Whether he meditates any projects for his own aggrandizement, time will discover; but as matters stand at present, it is not very improbable but he may terminate his long and important life by a voluntary retreat to Benares.

LETTER III.

Poonah, 19th Dec. 1796.

THE late counter revolution,

which took place here on the 27th of October, equally extraordinary and unexpected, has furnished me with another occasion of addressing you. I say unexpected, because perhaps at no period of the Bhow's administration was his authority so apparently firm as at the moment that left him without any authority at all. Previous to this event, a conspiracy against the government had been discovered and crushed; Bajah Rao had been sent prisoner to Jamgong; Firkia had been arrested and confined; Holkar and Scindea had collected vast armies for the service of the sircar; Mushire ul Mulk, who had been left as a hostage by the Nizam, had been liberated, on condition of supplying a contingent for the state, and had actually collected at Poonah an army of 15 000 troops. All this amazing host was to move after the *Dussera* against Nana, whose whole force was not estimated at 10.000 men; a heterogeneous mass of Arabs, Corfries, and Mahrattas, equally destitute of order, discipline, or experience. To suppose that Nana, whose affairs were so obviously desperate, should yet finally succeed in destroying his adversary, and even turn his very resources against himself, was beyond the reach of all rational expectation; yet, extraordinary as it may appear, all this has taken place: but there is no calculating upon a people so unsteady in their attachments, and so versatile in their principles, who will never decide a contest by the sword, if it can possibly be decided by the purse; and to the greatest of whom a bribe may be offered, not only without offence, but with a positive certainty of success.

I concluded my last with an account of the *dherna* of Bajah Rao, a practice already described. In this state

state he remained for a day or two, until the necessities of nature becoming too powerful, he consented to his removal to Jamgong, to which fort he was conducted by a strong detachment of cavalry and one of Scindea's battalions. A few days after, Monajee Phankera was dismissed the camp of Dowlut Rao, on condition of quitting the Mahratta territory. He went as far as Chumargunda, about forty coss from Poonah, where, having collected a small force, he laid the circumjacent country under contribution, and having raised about four lacks of rupees, he immediately joined the camp of Nana, at that time posted on the top of Sulleghaut, under the orders of Boojaba, his principal secretary: he was followed in a short time by Niel Kont Rao, who had been arrested by the Bhow, but who had broken from his confinement, and taken refuge under the standard of Nana. These events only led the way to a more serious business, the seizing of Bappoo Firkia, a man of the first rank in the state; who was made prisoner in his own house without resistance, although the whole military force of Poona was under his command. He was given in charge to Scindea, and in a few days was sent to a neighbouring fort. In the confusion of arresting Firkia, his brother Attia Firkia, and his dewan Nana Chucnedo, escaped, and took protection in the camp of Mushire ul Mulk, accompanied by more of the Maunkarries, who fled thither from a dread of the Bhow's resentment. These evidences of strength and authority seemed to argue the permanency of the existing government, and the approaching festival of the dussera was looked to as the signal of the most active operations: the

combined forces of Holkar, Scindea, and the Mhogle, together with the troops of the Sircar, were ready to take the field, and the instrument of Nana's destruction seemed suspended only by a hair.

The dussera, which took place on the 11th of October, may be considered as a complete military festival. The monsoon is by this time generally over, the arrangements of the ensuing year are adjusted, and the operations of the approaching campaign determined on. In Poonah this *fête* is celebrated with particular splendour; the Peishwa, accompanied by the great members of the empire, marches out of the city, preceded by the state equipages, consisting of elephants superbly caparisoned, led horses, and, in short, all the pomp of oriental magnificence. Upon this occasion the Mahrattas go through the ceremony of plundering a field, doubtless to remind them of their predatory origin; the Peishwa leads the way, by tearing up a handful of corn; his example is followed by all present, and the field is pillaged in a moment. What effect this scene of depredation may have upon the morals of a community, it is not now necessary to investigate; it certainly keeps up a military spirit in the people, a circumstance essential in a government that holds its acquisitions only by the sword.

Immediately after the dussera, the different armies began to move. The corps of J. P. Boyd, Esq. which comprehends the whole of the regular infantry of the sircar, was the first that marched; and in a few days encamped on the Nerah river, within four coss of Sulpegaut, which was blocked up by the advanced army of Nana. The first brigade of Scindea, commanded

by Major Perron, moved to the foot of the Gauts, and Holkar's army, together with the forces of Mushire ul Mulk, were ready at a moment's warning. Such was the position of affairs when the counter-revolution took place; an explosion that in a moment demolished the whole fabric of the existing authority to its very base, hurled the Bhow from the summit of power to a prison, recalled Bajah Rao from a prison to a throne, and brought again into action an exiled minister, that a few hours before appeared devoted to destruction.

It has been already mentioned that the brother and the dewan of Firkia took refuge in the Mhogle camp, together with other persons of distinction, particularly Govind Rao Pingla, formerly vakeel to the durbar of Hyderabad. These three persons, the immediate agents of Nana, were the principal instruments in effecting the revolution. By the most alluring offers they detached Mushire ul Mulk from the interest of the Bhow. The sum of two crores of rupees, due by the Nizam, was to be remitted, the country ceded to the Mahattas by the treaty made at Kurla in 1794 was to be restored, and Mushire himself, by the influence of the court of Poonah, was to be reinstated in his office of dewan to the Nizam. Any thing, however, that he alone could have attempted would have been ineffectual, had Scindea remained staunch to the interest of the Bhow; but he was also brought over to the party of Nana; though the means by which he was acted upon were in some measure different from those that were practised upon Mushire. The overgrown authority of Balla Pagnavese, the minister of Dowlut Rao, had excited the jealousy and

indignation of an active and formidable party; and indiscreet attentions which he paid to another branch of Scindea's family, nearer in blood than Dowlut Rao, afforded a pretext to his enemies, and effectually alarmed the prince himself. These circumstances, coupled with the timely offer of two crores of rupees from Nana, determined the fate of Pagnavese. He was immediately seized and loaded with irons, his property confiscated, and his office of dewan conferred upon Ramjee Patela, a relation of Dowlut Rao. His arrest was so instantaneous, that he had only time to dispatch an hircarrah to Purseram Bhow, to inform him of his situation, whose whole support resting with Pagnavese, that prop removed, the whole fabric of his ambition was annihilated in a moment. He immediately fled to the palace, and seized the person of the young Peishwa, whom he bound before him on his horse; and quitting the city with a small retinue, took a circuitous road through the hills, and in three days arrived at Juneer, a fort rendered memorable by the long confinement of the Peishwa and his brothers. Here he deposited the prince under the charge of his son, and took post himself between the pettah and the fort, prepared to fight or negotiate, as circumstances might render necessary.

The next morning, Oct. 27th, by gun-fire, the whole city was filled by the troops of Mushire ul Mulk; all the adherents of the Bhow that could be found were secured; among the rest Byra Punt Mindleh, the chief instigator of his ambition. Bappoo Firkia was immediately released, and took charge of public affairs. Bajah Rao was recalled from his prison at Jamgong; and Nana, emerging from his obscurity

security in the Kokan, joined the army of Boojaba, at this time reinforced by the troops of Mr. Boyd that were commanded to act under his orders. Here he received vakeels from Scindea, Holkar, and Mushire, each of whom seemed to contend who should be the first to compliment the returning minister. In Poonah the strictest discipline was preserved by the triumphant party, and not the smallest violation offered to public or private property: in one word, the total aspect of affairs was reversed; the faction of the Bhow was absolutely annihilated.

In the mean time, the joint forces of Scindea, Holkar, and Musire ul Mulk, had surrounded the Bhow so effectually as to cut off all forage and supplies, so that his distress was extreme. Some days were lost in negotiation; at length Eswant Rao Holkar, the youngest son of the subadar, who had received some personal injury from the Bhow, brought the matter to a very speedy conclusion, by storming him sword in hand. After a short action, in which, however, about four hundred men were killed, the party were made prisoners, and the Bhow surrendered himself to Rastia, upon a promise of life and honour, having behaved with the same undaunted bravery for which he has ever been distinguished during the course of a long and active life. In a few days he was sent prisoner to Mondugong, a fort belonging to Holkar; his adherents were confined in different places, and the young Peshwa was released and given in care to Chucknadeo, the dewan of Firakia.

Thus terminated the ambitious projects of Purseram Bhow, a man whose character as a soldier is acknowledged, but who, it must be

confessed, was totally unequal to the more arduous duties of government. The empire was a hydra that could only be managed by the gigantic genius of Nana; indeed his whole administration was one continued struggle with difficulty and distress, for the flight of the old ministry had left the treasury without a rupee, and the revenues of the country were withheld under pretence of the unsettled state of the government. The adherents of Nana threw innumerable impediments in his way, and so weak was his administration, that his orders were not universally obeyed even in Poonah, and were certainly not at all attended to out of it. In short, so sensible was he of the difficulties of his situation, and the imbecility of his authority, that he is reported to have frequently declared his intention of resigning an office, to which, it must be acknowledged, he was totally unequal. The short period, however, of his government does not appear to have been marked by any instance of injustice or rapacity.

In a few days Bajah Rao arrived at the Bimmera river, where he encamped; and his brother the Peshwa was kept about five coss distant, where, for some reason best known to the ruling powers, they were not permitted to meet. By this time Nana arrived at Poonah, and paid his compliments to the young prince; Bajah Rao had also encamped nearer the city, and in few days his brother went to see him, after a painful separation of more than six months. At this meeting Cypa Rao first embraced his adopted brother; but, when he approached Bajah Rao, the generous feelings of nature were too powerful to be suppressed by the frigidity of barbarous parade, and both the

princes melted into tears ! Such a scene would only be injured by description. After a short visit, the necessity of returning to his former encampment was hinted to the young Peishwa ; but this intimation met with such a resolute refusal, that it was not repeated. Bajah Rao having secured his brother in his tent, seized upon the jerry put. In a day or two he received the khelat from Sattarah, which constituted him Peishwa, and immediately was presented with nuzzirs by the leading members of the empire.

Although this extraordinary revolution was brought about immediately by Pingla and Chucknadeo, yet these must be looked upon as merely the subordinate agents of Nana. Though this great politician was driven by the storms of time into the shades of temporary obscurity, yet his enlightened genius, like the beams of a departed sun, still reflected a strong light through the whole political hemisphere, sufficient to guide through the intricate mazes those inferior satellites that were but the precursors of the returning luminary, more bright from temporary darkness. To attempt a character of this great statesman, would be to detail a history of Maratta politics for the last twenty-five years ; during which time he discharged the duties of minister with abilities perhaps unequalled. During the long and important period of his administration, by the force and energy of his single mind he held together this vast empire, composed of members whose interests were as opposite as the most anomalous elements ; and by the versatility of his genius, the wisdom, firmness, and moderation of his government, he excited this mass of incongruities to one mutual

and common effort. The sudden death of the late Peishwa having left the empire without any legal or declared head, gave a temporary blow to the consequence of Nana ; yet such were the habits of submission in which he had trained the great members of the state, that for six months he carried on the functions of government by his sole order and authority. His opposition to the just claims of Bajah Rao threw an odium on his proceedings, and gave a colour of popularity to those of Scindea, his great rival and opponent. The contest between these competitors became afterwards a mere trial of strength, which terminated in the flight of Nana. The subsequent events have already been related. Yet, though driven by his enemy from the seat of government, his confidence in ultimate success appears never to have forsaken him ; but, remote from the intrigues and faction of the capital, he contemplated at a distance the eventful scene before him, and judging of mankind by the unerring rule of practical experience, he calculated upon consequences from his knowledge of individual character ; and with that wise and foreseeing policy, which, strong in its own resources, equally rejects the extremes of confidence and despair, he supplied from the fertility of unexhausted genius an expedient for every possible event.

Thus, after twelve months confusion and intrigue, the sport of faction and the prey of anarchy, the empire is at length restored to tranquillity, and the prince to his just rights ; and during this arduous and distressing period, the conduct of Bajah Rao has ever been firm, moderate, and consistent. Such a character must always be respectable ;

table; but these inferior qualities are lost in the splendour of superior virtues. It is necessary to relate, that during the confusion of the revolution many of the Bhow's adherents, among whom were some of Bajah Rao's most declared enemies, fled to his camp to implore his mercy; and that they received, not only pardon, but protection. He extended his forgiveness to the whole without reserve, assuring them he considered their conduct as proceeding rather from error than guilt. Such was his conduct upon this memorable occasion, in which he exercised the most sublime virtue of a human being; but he "had suffered persecution, and had learned mercy."

If in the contemplation of this exalted character, we find language inadequate to the fulness of our conceptions, perhaps the deficiency does not lie in any paucity of expression; but in no expression be-

ing sufficiently forcible to do justice to such superior merit: for if to bear adversity with magnanimity; if to support prosperity with moderation; if a pertinacious adherence to his engagements, a virtue rare indeed for this country; if these qualities be admired as traits and emanations of a noble mind, how much must our veneration increase, when we reflect upon that sublime clemency, that, "falling like the gentle rain from heaven," undistinguishingly upon all, comprised within its boundless charity every description of offenders! To say that Bajah Row may not possibly descend from this *acme* of virtue to the level of ordinary reputation, is at best but an invidious supposition; but from the dawning prospects of his reign, the empire may look forward to a succession of halcyon days, after the tempests by which it has been so recently agitated.

Four LETTERS from MAJOR J....H....containing a minute Description of the celebrated City and Fortress of AGRA, of the TAUGE MUKAL, or Mausoleum of SHAH JEHAN, and the Tomb of AKBAR, at SECUNDRA.

[These letters were communicated to us by the author some years ago - they deserved an earlier insertion. but the recent conquest of Agra by the British arms will now give them an interest with the public which their own merits, though considerable, could not have excited.]

LETTER I.

Agra, June 17, 1794.

MY DEAR SIR,

In my last I mentioned having dispatched my baggage, &c. to Omoidapore, and, at the same time, I sent on the havildar with a letter of introduction to the nanah* of Fyrozabad. The fort of Fyrozabad,

though it scarce deserves that name, is a long straggling village, enclosed by a mud-wall, with a few round towers. I was received by the nanah at the gates of the fort, whose suite consisted of upwards of forty horsemen, with near 100 peadas.† He treated me with great civility, and favoured me with

* E 4

his

* Head man

† Foot soldiers.

his protection and company about seven miles, when we separated. He was an affable good-looking man, about forty, very well mounted, as were the party with him. The havildar of Omoidapore he described as an arrant villain, against whose treacherous conduct he desired me to be on my guard. I pushed on with my own bearers, and a couple of sepoys, and reached Omoidapore between twelve and one. My tent was pitched near the village, which lies to the left of the road. It should have been remarked, that immediately after quitting the Vizier's, and entering the Mahratta country, small round mud forts are built, with intervals of about two miles, on each side of the road: small guards are stationed in these little towers during the day, to protect the cattle, whilst grazing or ploughing, from the sudden incursions of the Sicks: at sun-set they are driven home. The towns and villages are all inclosed with high mud walls, and towers filled with loop-holes. From Futtyghur to Omoidapore, the road is sufficiently good to admit of your travelling the whole way in carriages. The country perfectly open, not a hill to be seen, though there is here and there acclivities, with fine vallies, interspersed with wood. There are excellent wells for the accommodation of travellers. The inhabitants are all well armed, and when they move, seldom move in groupes of less than a dozen. The weather was excessively hot, and the land-winds blew with so much violence, that I expected every moment my tent would be blown down; in other respects we were unmolested. Being perfectly unacquainted with the road, in the evening I sent a civil message to the havildar for an hircarrah, but

had the mortification of a refusal. This man had the impudence soon after to come out, prompted more by curiosity than any intention of civility; I upbraided him for having behaved so rudely. This he attempted to excuse, by saying, the Ryots, since De Boigne's departure, were perfectly independent. Finding, however, I paid little regard to this excuse, he detained the sepoy, whom I had sent with him, a couple of hours; after having dismissed him with a laconic message, "That I might find the road to Agra myself." When the moon rose, I struck tents, and ordered my baggage to move on towards Agra; soon after I followed, and reached the river Jumna about four o'clock. All was hushed and quiet. The famous Tauge was directly opposite to me, and the fort at the distance of about three miles West. The moon shone with uncommon splendour; the murmuring of the river and a general stillness that prevailed, united with the grandeur and ruins of palaces that surrounded me, rendered the situation as awful and solemn as it was novel. A ferry boat arrived in about an hour. I crossed this famous river, and landed on the opposite banks, close under the lofty walls that enclose the Tauge. The road between Omoidapore and Agra is nearly a continued chain of deep ravines, and you have scarcely crossed one before you arrive at another. These render the roads perfectly impassable during the rains, and, indeed, during the land-winds you run a chance of being smothered by columns of sand. The river is near half a mile broad, and all strangers should send forward to have boats ready to cross at the same ghaut I did; as by that means you save three miles, exclusive of a very unpleasant

unpleasant trip through the suburbs of Agra. It is customary for all travellers to lodge within the walls, that surround the Tauge, not only for the convenience of seeing, but also as the most safe and secure from thieves

LETTER II.

Agra, June 18th, 1794.

DEAR SIR,

The Tauge Mahal is a very superb and splendid mausoleum, built *entirely* of white marble, situated on the southern banks of the Jumna, about three miles from the fort of Agra. The ground on which the mausoleum is built is raised upwards of thirty feet above the level of the river, when full. It is enclosed within a space of 300 yards long (running upon the banks of the river) and more than 120 feet in breadth. The whole is encompassed by a very high and thick wall, faced with red stone. Within this wall there are four small bastions, one at each angle, and also the same number of small octagon buildings, consisting of three stories, and a cupola at top. In these Major Palmer and his officers live, when at Agra. Twenty feet within, and from the edge of the first pavement, a second floor is raised, eighteen feet high, which is built of white marble, and forms a square of upwards of 300 feet. A gallery of eighteen feet wide runs round the whole of this pavement. This is divided into a number of small apartments, which are lined and paved with white marble. There are four minarets, built of white marble, inlaid with streaks of black at the joinings, you ascend, by a winding staircase, to the top of the cupola, from whence

you have a commanding view of the fort of Agra, and the ruins of the suburbs. In the staircase are three landing-places, and in each of these a balcony, under and round which, runs an inlaid handsome border. These minarets are placed at the four extreme angles of the second raised pavement. You ascend this pavement by a flight of steps, which fronts the center and largest walk in the garden, and directly opposite to the entrance of the Tauge itself. The Tauge is nearly 190 feet square. There are four fronts, exactly alike, 140 feet each, and the taking away the angles reduces it to an octagon of unequal sides. The dome rises from the center, and may be seventy feet in diameter. The whole of the outside is of white marble, ornamented round the doors, windows, and bottom of the Tauge with painted patterns of flowers. Round the door by which you enter are engraved a variety of Arabic inscriptions; the letters are large, remarkably well cut, and made very legible by being coloured black. In the center of each of the four fronts, there is a large arch thrown over each of the doors, through which light is admitted to the vestibule. The entrance is by the south arch, which leaves a space of half that in breadth. This is the outer vestibule, and at the end is the door by which you enter the inner one, built of white marble, ornamented ten feet high with an handsome filigree border of the same. You now enter the inner room, which impresses the mind with sensations of awful grandeur and solemnity; it is an octagon of equal sides, twenty-four feet, the whole covered by a dome. There is a fretwork projecting which extends round the walls; this is inlaid

laid with stones of various colours and shades, such as agate, porphyry, &c.; these are thrown into patterns of flowers. All the windows are of the gothic order, the heights of which are at least eighteen feet. These arches are ornamented all round with Arabic inscriptions. The letters are large, legible, and incomparably well cut. Above these arches runs a cornice; and over those again are eight smaller arches, with a latticed window in each.

The tombs (two) are enclosed by an octagon railing; this is composed of different compartments, made of open work of white marble; the whole inclosed in a frame of white marble, with beautiful flowers of various coloured stones in fancy patterns. At the entrance of this railing there is a door-way, and a false door directly opposite, which is finished in the highest taste and ornamented as above. The dome, and the inside of the room is entirely of very fine polished white marble. In each of the arches are doors; also to the four larger ones; and the *whole* arch, as well as the small door in the center, is filled up with small panes of glass. In the four *smaller* ones, the *door only* is glazed. The begum's or empress's tomb, is raised nearly in the centre, inclosed by the railing; it is less than Shah Jehan's, which is close on the left side of it. The tombs are of beautiful white marble, inlaid with agate, &c. The patterns of the flowers are elegant, and extremely delicate. Great taste and superior judgment is displayed by the manner in which the variegated tints and shades are arranged. The pavement is in squares of white marble, inlaid with lines of black; under the room I have just attempted to describe, is

another, to which you descend by a flight of marble steps (about 40) under a vaulted roof of white marble. In this vault the bodies are buried, and tombs raised over them, *exactly* under those *above*. These are likewise of the same materials and workmanship as those above; the roof is vaulted and of white marble; the light is thrown in from above, entering only from one end; this produces a fine effect, and makes the marble appear extremely beautiful, delicately white, and the flowers cannot sufficiently be admired. Round the principal room already mentioned, there is a suite of apartments, that communicate by passages with the inner, viz. on each of the four cardinal points, there is an inner vestibule; and at each of the corners an octagon room, communicating by passages, with the vestibules on two sides and with the principal room in the centre. These are good-sized, (24 feet) with three windows each, faced with white marble, and pavements of the same; on the outside, and at the top of the dome, there are two gilt balls rising one above the other, and at the top of these a large gilt crescent. On the outside of the tauge, and on the *first* pavement, there are two large handsome buildings directly fronting it. These are faced with red free-stone, intermixed with white, and the parts ornamented are of mosaic fashion. That to the westward on the left is a mosque, paved with marble and stone; it has an handsome small railing at the further end, and three neat niches in the sides. That to the east, is called the jummaul cawn, where the priests, &c. used to assemble previous to going to the mosque. To the southward of the tauge, there is a garden about five feet *lower* than the *first* pavement, and

and a railing runs along the end of the tauge, and a little distant from the pavement. In this garden there are abundance of grapes, variety of fruits, and very fine trees; the walks are broad, and all paved with flat stones. A marble reservoir is built in the centre, and raised near six feet above the level of the garden; it is a square and has a flight of steps at either side; the fountains were out of repair, and the water I understand to be supplied from the river. The walks from hence lead to four different directions, and there are some rooms built of red free-stone on the wall which encloses the garden. The gateway is to the south, and fronts the tauge; it is on the same plan, only a smaller scale, with that at Secundra; the materials are principally of red free-stone; the roof is arched, and the hall is upwards of forty feet square. On either side, there are apartments formerly occupied by fakkeers, who lived on Shah Jehaun's bounty; these are now going fast to ruin. Beyond this gate there is a spacious court, called the jellaul kaunah, built of red stone, with arched apartments for servants, and those attached to the king; it now serves as a barrack for Major Palmer's sepoys. Near this, inclosed with walls, are four other tombs, said to contain the remains of four favourite princesses, belonging to his seraglio. Beyond the jellaul kaunah is the choky, which in those days was considered as a place of security for merchants and travellers; they are small buck buildings. I did not pitch my tent whilst at Agra, but lived in a small building, in which Mr. Palmer usually resides. This famous building was begun in 1631, the year the Begum died, and it was entirely finished in 1642, at which time

Shah Jehaun returned from Lahore; consequently, the tauge was not more than eleven years building, from the time the first stone was laid. On the northern banks of the Jumna, and directly opposite the tauge, are the ruins of an inclosure of the same size, as already described. This was intended for Shah Jehaun's tomb, and a communication was to have been made between it and the tauge, by throwing a bridge over the river. This, however, he was prevented from accomplishing, by his son Aurunzebe, who deposed his father, and confined him in the fort of Agra; there he lived a prisoner seven years, and at his death, Aurunzebe buried him close by the side of his favorite sultana.

Adieu !

Your's, ever most truly,
J. H.

LETTER III.

Agra, 18th June, 1794.

MY DEAR SIR,

I AM just returned from visiting the tomb of Ackbar, at Secundra, which is about seven miles from the fort of Agra, and on the high road to Delhi. The roads run from the tauge, directly thro' the city, and close under the walls of the fort; the streets are very narrow, and the houses consist of several stories, (like Benares) and will scarcely admit any conveyance to pass, unless a palankeen. Before I was clear of the city and its suburbs, I passed through no less than six gates, at each of which guards were stationed; from which you may form some idea of this once flourishing and populous capital, now, alas! a heap of ruins, and almost totally uninhabited. At four o'clock

o'clock I reached Secundra; the name is derived from Secundrah Khan, who lived there before the time of Timur. Ackbar called it Behest-a-baud *. The Mausoleum over Ackbar is built in a very large garden, and upon a much more extensive scale than that of Shah Jehaun; it was originally a favorite pleasure garden of Ackbar's mother, who, when she died, was buried there; yet it is very extraordinary, the smallest vestige of her tomb is not now to be seen. Ackbar, having selected this spot for the place of his interment, ordered the materials for erecting his mausoleum to be collected, and it was accordingly actually built between twenty and thirty years before his demise. On the death of two of his favorite daughters (Auroon Bannoo Begum, and Shahooraun Nassor Begum,) he buried them to the right and left of the spot selected for himself; and another of his daughters dying, he buried her near the garden. The garden had originally four very handsome gateways; three of which are now very little better than a heap of ruins; that by which I entered is to the southward. It is very grand and large, (with folding gates) built of red free-stone, in different parts curiously inlaid with mosaick work, with patterns of flowers, &c. The middle arch is very lofty; and there are two others, one on either side equally high; they are of the gothic order, with battlements over the top of the centre one, and also four handsome minarets built of white marble; these are fluted half-way up, and have stair-cases, which communicate with the balconies; you pass through a very spacious hall, ornamented in many parts with gothic arches. These are separated by a handsome gilt border; four

small windows serve to light the stair-case. After passing under this arch you descend into the garden, which is, I suppose, half a mile square, inclosed by a high wall. In the centre stands the mausoleum, to which you approach by a broad paved walk. A number of the same kind run round the whole garden, and in the centre there is a marble fountain. Within a few yards of the mausoleum, you come to a handsome railing, which is open-worked, and of red free-stone. The arch through which you enter, is of beautiful white marble, the building is of a square form, each face upwards of 340 feet long; it is four stories high, and each story has a number of turrets. You enter the first story by an handsome arch, which fronts the southern gateway, and leads into a large hall, with a cupola cieling. This was formerly beautifully painted and gilt. There are other smaller arches, one of which communicates with the tomb below; however, I declined going that way, as it was very dangerous from the ruined state it was in. I visited the tomb by the front gate-way, on the ground floor. The tomb over the remains of Ackbar is of beautiful plain white marble, the door-ways are built of red free-stone cased with white marble; to each angle of the building are octagon rooms; those of the first story terminate with turrets and cupolas, consisting of eight pillars each. On the ground floor there are five arches, which lead into different apartments; (twenty in all) these were intended by Ackbar for his family; three of them are occupied by women, whose tombs are of white marble, handsomely sculptured in rich and elegant patterns, resembling lace. The pavement to these

* City of the blessed.

these rooms is mosaic, except one, which is plain white marble; the arches to these rooms are filled with white marble lattices. On ascending the first flight of steps, which by the bye are upon a very confined scale, and do not by any means correspond with the grandeur of the rest of the building, by a small passage near the dome, you come to a platform, of similar dimensions with the ground floor. Here is a square building in the centre; 200 feet square, and about sixteen high, built of red free-stone. Each story is nearly alike, allowing for the gradual decrease in size as you ascend; the ornaments are likewise nearly similar, till you reach the fourth and last story, which (with the stair-case) is built of very fine white marble. This upper story is an open terrace, paved with granite, and white and black marble chequered; the whole inclosed by an arcaded cloyster, to which there are small gothic open arches on the four inside fronts, and corresponding ones on the out side, these *last* are filled with fine lattice work of white marble. The cloyster is not lofty; fifteen feet I suppose to be about the height and eight feet the breadth within the pillars. The *area* is paved with plain white marble, and near seventy feet square, exclusive of the cloyster; in the centre is an oblong square, raised two feet, and in the centre of *this*, (which is over the real tomb of Aclbar at the bottom of the building,) is an handsome plain white marble stone raised more than three feet high, and the base upwards of eight feet by five. The sculpture of this tomb is excessively elegant, as are the patterns of flow'rs, and the inscriptions, which chiefly consist

of the several names of God, in the small compartments and flowers in the interstices. The tomb appeared much neglected; notwithstanding which, the marble is uncommonly beautiful. Towards the head of the tomb, is the shape (in marble) of a kullumdaum*; above the head, and at a small distance from the tomb, is a marble pedestal about three feet high; there was formerly a lamp of immense value, but this was carried away by the Jauts about 30 years ago. On the top of the cloyster there were originally four marble turrets, with fluted pillars to the same, supporting the cupolas, one is fallen down and the rest are going fast to decay. The height of the mausoleum from the top of the cupolas to the bottom, is, I suppose, near 120 feet. The whole of this extensive and noble edifice, is much neglected, and quite out of decent repair. What was once the pride of Aclbar, will very soon be nothing more than a sad mass of ruins! The rooms were in so tottering a state on the different platforms, that it was not safe to do more than briefly peep into them. I continued here till past eleven o'clock, when I returned to the Targe. The road is an excellent one, and remarkably broad, on either side is a continued pile of the ruins of palaces and tombs.

Adieu!

Yours, ever most truly,
J. H.

LETTER IV.

Orléans, 19th Jan., 1794.

MY DEAR SIR,

I embrace the opportunity of Maria Palmer's going to passing from Berlin,

* Indian ink-stone.

Delhi, to acquaint you of being thus far on my return; and also to give you a general idea of the fort, &c. of Agra; from the cursory view I had of it yesterday afternoon. Having previously sent my letters to the Bhow, and Killidar of Agra, I obtained, as a particular favour, permission to visit the fort. Accordingly I left the tauge about three o'clock on the afternoon of the same day. The south face of the fort is washed by the river; it appeared to be of an oblong shape; the walls are very high, (at least thirty feet) and built of red free-stone; several small round towers, and loop-holes innumerable. The style of building appeared very ancient, as the embrasures for the guns are built entirely over, and the men thereby covered from the fire of musketry. At the east angle there is a large circular mud battery, which they were busy in repairing, and seem anxious to give the look of stone. There is a fosse all round the fort, very narrow, and a ditch out-side of that again, which is probably very deep; at least I judge so from the great height of the walls. I suspect also that it is dry, from the extreme caution they observed to prevent my seeing it; there is no glais, but the banks or slope of the ditch, are covered with streets of huts, in which the troops cantoned there reside. The round battery I have mentioned is thrown up to hide the breach, which was made by *Ismaul Beg*, who besieged the fort in (I believe) 1788. He now experiences a sad reverse of fortune, being at this moment a prisoner in chains in the very fort he once besieged. His treatment I understand to be rigid and cruel in the extreme, confined in a dungeon, on a barley or raggy and water diet, to prolong his misery. They were much enraged with me, because I asked to see so famous

a chief. On approaching the gate which is near the western extremity of the fort, they ordered my palankeen to be set down; I got out, walked, and found the streets lined with troops of every tribe and country; when putting on my sword, they objected to it: on this, I turned round to a respectable old man (whose looks were much in his favour) and explained that it was our custom, for officers always to wear their side-arms, when paying visits of ceremony or compliment. He smiled, and I was permitted to wear my sword; they also allowed two sepoys unarmed to accompany me. A large massy iron chain was slung across the road, just before coming to the bridge; this they let drop, and on crossing the bridge, I found the sides of it built up about five feet high, to prevent any one seeing the ditch. The gate is large and handsome. I was admitted through the wicket, and here we had nearly quarrelled, for the havildar had slipt in with his bayonet on. I instantly took it out of the scabbard, and gave it to the guard; this appeased their anger. I mention this trifling circumstance barely to show, how jealous and suspicious they are of all strangers. After passing through the first gate, to the left there is an immense large gun lying on the ground dismounted; to please them I measured the diameter, (but have since lost it). The second gate is about seventy yards from the first, and the out-side is gaudily decorated with china, gold, and silver ornaments. A strong guard was posted here, and the third gate is close to it, where I was received and embraced by the killadar, and his chief surdars. He is a fine old fellow, with a beard down to his middle, and very politely attended me to see the different palaces and buildings. I was not permitted to go near the ramparts. The ascent to the main body of the fort is up a

hill, paved with large pebbles ; it is at least 150 yards to the top, and the road sufficiently wide to march up troops by half companies. There are a great number of very magnificent edifices, principally built of marble. I observed there were strong guards to the entrance of each. They first took me to Shah Jehaun's palace, then to his dewaun aum, (hall of audience) then to his dewaun kass, (or private hall) and so on to the hummaums, the zenana, and private apartments of his women, all of which are of fine marble, variously ornamented, and built upon a grand and luxurious plan. The royal mosque is by far the most magnificent building in the fort ; it stands upon high commanding ground, and is finished with great taste. It has an inclosed area of many yards square, paved with fine white marble, and the walls of the inclosure faced with the same. The mosque itself is built on large, handsome, marble pillars, with arches very well thrown ; it is paved and lined with the most beautiful white marble ; however, I was so completely jaded and fatigued with being all day under a dreadful hot sun, and having scarcely slept a wink since my arrival, that, I was very happy to leave the fort, after seeing every thing worth seeing ; though not with that attention I could have wished. About seven o'clock I embraced and took my leave of the killedar, and returned to the tauge. I should suppose the strength of the garrison to be about 1,500 men ; above half of whom were armed

with French musquets and matchlocks ; the rest with bows, arrows, spears, stone-slings, and swords. The Bhow sent me a message, saying, if I could stay till 12 o'clock next day, he would give me an audience. I found myself feverish, and very far from well, and assigned sickness as a plea for declining the honour, and for hastening my departure. It would indeed have been very distressing to be confined at Agra by ill health, as there was not an European within many miles of me. I, therefore, next morning about two o'clock, sent the camels with the chees-bus * under a guard to the opposite banks of the river, with orders to wait, that we might proceed together. At day-break I once more visited the tauge, and took a farewell view of the two celebrated tombs, and having recrossed the Jumna, proceeded on with my baggage, and determined to keep with it till near Fyrozabad. About eleven, we arrived at our former ground at Omoidapore ; we saw only a few mowattys (looty horse) on the road, who were looking for plunder. It blew so hard we had great difficulty in pitching the tent, which we at length effected about 12 o'clock. The day before leaving Agra, I had received letters from Mr. Cherry, strongly recommending me for the same reasons as those assigned by Colonel B... not to think of leaving Futtyghur ; but, if I persisted, to be constantly on my guard, as the country was in such a state of warfare as to reasonably expect an attack, without respect to country or persons.

* Baggage.

*Letter from the EMPEROR AKBAR to ABDULLAH KHAN, the
Usbeck, ruler of Turan, composed by ABUL FUZUL.*

Translated from the Persic original by JOHN STONHOUSE, Esq.

(Never before published in this country.)

Glory in the highest to the Creator, who, by the energy of his all-framing power, called into existence this diversified world; who has, at some periods, regulated and arranged the various classes of mankind, by the direction of the prophets and apostles; and at other times has governed and given order to this visible system by the authority of kings, who are the pillars of dominion.

Let blessings innumerable be likewise offered up for the souls of prophets, who have spent their lives in guiding the spiritual pilgrim, and those devoted to the pursuits of this world, from the wilderness of error and schism, to the regions of rectitude and love, and have at last happily and meritoriously reached the mansions of immortality. May the divine favors be also the support of those noble personages, whose office it is to protect the present age from the tumults of sedition, and the perplexities of misfortune; and whose sole attention is occupied in securing to mankind, (whether of similar or opposite persuasions) lasting tranquillity and peace; and in improving this state of frailty.

I was favored at *Culâl*, in a most auspicious conjuncture, with your agreeable and valued letter, which is a compendium of unanimity, and which afforded me the highest satisfaction. The fragrance of friendship, and the breeze of joy, from

the garden of its contents, afforded refreshment to my soul, and vigour to my understanding. The power of regard and ancient affinity bloom with gayness, and the foundations of sincerity and attachment exhibit firmness and stability. This delightful correspondence, which is in reality an intercourse of souls, yields me the highest gratification, and may be considered by a heart of sincerity as an actual interview.

Your highness has written, that every means should be attended to for strengthening the basis of our mutual peace, and for purifying the waters of reciprocal affection; and that *Hindu Kôh* should be the boundaries of our respective dominions. This cannot but meet with my entire concurrence.

It is manifest that in this world of dependence, God has blessed us with nothing more excellent than love and esteem, indeed the harmony of mankind is materially connected with those qualities; and as often as they adorn the characters of princes, who are the props of empire, they become in every respect a source of blessing and happiness, both temporal and eternal, and dispense tranquillity and comfort to the human race.

I am sensible I ought to have anticipated your highness in demonstrations of attachment and regard; since, from the first dawn of my good fortune, contrary to the conduct of many past sovereigns,

reigns, all my wishes have been to diffuse benevolence through the whole earth. As it happens that your highness has made the first advances, it becomes peculiarly incumbent on me to pay every attention to this connexion. On this account, therefore, when the king of Persia, on the score of our former intimacy, sent *Yâdgôr Sultaun Shaumlloo* to request my assistance, I waved compliance. When *Shah Rokh Meerza** also earnestly desired a jagheer in the cooler countries of Cabul or Cashmir, or the territories of Bejoor or Teera, fully considering the vicinity of your dominions, I refused my concurrence, and appointed him to one in the province of Malwa. I have likewise summoned the Emeers of Candahar to my imperial court, and have intrusted the government of that country, which has for ages been a dependency of my empire, to one of my most trusty servants†; lest the armies of Taraun, mistaking that district for the king of Persia's, a confusion of limits should happen in the territories of your highness and myself.

Further; though an infamous vagabond, who had raised a tumult in the mountains of Buduckshaun, and proclaimed himself the son of *Shah Rokh Meerza*, and had been joined by the zemeendars of those parts, made applications to me for aid, yet I paid no attention to him. The consequence was, that he became the victim of ruin.

My disposition is to preserve a strict adherence to my word; therefore, as we have commenced a friendship, I am desirous it should not rest merely in external forms,

but breathe a spirit of reality, suitable to the favorites of heaven.

If in truth you be sincere in your professions both by letter and message, what can be better? If otherwise, appoint a place where we may have a friendly meeting, and, without the medium of others, may explain to each other our principles and views, both temporal and eternal.

It has reached my fortunate ears, that certain evil-minded persons, considering my stay in the Punjab as a good occasion for calumny, have represented my conduct as repugnant to the ties of amity. My maxim is, never to make declarations inconsistent with my intentions. On this account, notwithstanding I am delighted with the climate and hunting of this country, I have thoughts of departing for my capital of Agra, in order to silence the insinuations of idle talkers. You write, that you suffer anxiously relative to *Shah Rokh Meerza*. I confess my surprise at this; since the sacred minds of monarchs, who are the objects of divine effulgence, and the mirrors of purity and integrity, should be superior to impressions of uneasiness from the conduct of their equals; but how much more so of those beneath them; especially as in this instance, when the source of the impropriety may be discovered in youth and inexperience. Let me prevail on you to cancel his fault, and restore him to your favour: he is punished for his self-willed conduct, in which originated his culpability to you, by being necessitated to become a wanderer and an exile. As he applied to me

* This *Shah Rokh Meerza* prince of Buduckshaun, being expelled his dominions by *Abdullah Khan*, came, in the year 1585, A. D. (Higera 993) to the court of *Akbar*, and ranked himself among the king's omras.

† In the original *Malazimani Baburi*.

me for an asylum, and as I saw in him evident symptoms of contrition, I could not but pass over his imprudence. You hint that you suppose my reception of *Shah Rokh Meerza*, and the sons of *Mahummud Hakiem*, to have been purely out of regard to your highness (Abdullah Khan had said this ironically). How can your highness entertain such notions respecting the arrival of these persons at my court?

I consider the victories your highness has obtained, as the consequence of the rectitude of your intentions; and I have received satisfaction by your friendly mention of them.

Your highness wrote by *Moulana Hossien*, that you were anxious lest I should be offended at the conduct of your son, for having merely, through the inconsiderateness of youth, made certain very improper and unsuitable requisitions, and that you had written to apologize for his behaviour; but that the vessel was drowned in the way, and the letter never reached me, and that you had very severely regretted this accident. Let me on this occasion assure you, that the ties of ancient affinity, and the bonds of renewed attachment, are not of so slender a formation, that, though in reality there were some cause, it could occasion any diminution of my regard. Children act often in opposition to their real parents, as particularly in the instance of your highness, if, therefore, this appears to be the case with a nominal parent, is it to be wondered at? * A good child strives to regulate his conduct conformably to the wishes of his parent.

The compacts and treaties which have successively taken place be-

tween us, by the instrumentality of our ambassadors, remain imprinted and engraven on my mind. The customs of our religion, and a spirit of liberality, demand not from the truly generous and sincere, a tenth part of these, in order to strengthen the pillars of unanimity and concord. You observe, that many matters are postponed till the arrival of my preceptor *Ahmed Ali*. You have doubtless, ere this, heard of his death. The event happened after he had taken leave of me; he was a man of an amiable disposition and much information; and, if he had reached your court, would have faithfully communicated to your highness many friendly hints and secrets. However, you can explain and transmit to me every wish of your reflecting mind, and every kind of assistance you require, and which it will be incumbent on my friendship to afford. In such case, I should use every exertion. Praise be to God, that from the era of my accession to the throne of empire, to the present hour, a lapse of forty years, and from the first dawn of my prosperity, when the spring of my grandeur began to smile and look gay, all my intentions and endeavours have been uniformly (without regard to my own particular desires or inclinations) to regulate and benefit mankind.

The blessing of God alone, upon the rectitude of my conduct, has enabled me to subdue and acquire possession of the vast country of Hindustan, shared and governed as it was by so many powerful monarchs. Sundry tribes too, who, in lofty mountains, strong holds, and inaccessible posts, refused to bow the head of arrogance and presumption to the ground of submission,

* *Akbar*, by this expression, means, that his regard for *Abdullah Khan* induces him to consider the latter's son as his own child; it likewise has a satirical force.

sion, and pursued the paths of opposition, now tread the road of loyalty. Further, many and various descriptions of people, though differing evidently in manners and in customs, now maintain the most friendly intercourse with each other. Since I have been led to say so much on the good consequences of my upright intentions, I cannot avoid offering up my tribute of praise and humiliation to the supreme Being, at the recollection of only a small part of his favours towards me, and in doing this, I know I shall enliven the banquet of unanimity (*that is, afford you pleasure*) on the mirror of your mind, which bears the stamp of divine illumination. Be it manifest and evident, that at the time when my imperial army happened to be in the territories of *Punjab*, although at first I had no other views than to amuse myself with sports, and hunting in this country, yet the conquest of the charming kingdom of Cashmir, which has never yet been subdued by the monarchs of the age, which for natural strength and inaccessibility is unrivalled, and which for beauty and pleasantness is a proverb among the most sagacious beholders, became secretly an object of my wishes, because I received constantly accounts of the tyranny of the rulers of that region. Accordingly, in a very short space, my brave warriors annexed that kingdom to my dominions; though the princes of that country were not remiss in their exertions. Yet, as my intentions were established on the basis of equity, it was completely conquered,

I myself also visited that happy spot, the possession of which is a fresh instance of the divine favour, and offered up my praise and thanksgiving to the supreme Lord of all

things. As I found myself delighted with the recreation and hunting of Cabul, and with the romantic bowers of Cashmir, the residence of pleasure, I made an excursion to the mountains of that country and Tibet, and beheld with the eyes of astonishment, the wonder of the picture of nature then took my road through the countries of Pogley and Dumbloo, where the projection of the hills, the difficulty of the passages, and the frequency of the pits, are such, that the ablest flights of the imagination are scarcely able to soar over those stupendous obstructions. I arrived at Cabul before the bulk of my army. The ruler of Tatta, a country situated on the sea-shore to the west of my flourishing empire, tyrannised and oppressed the helpless subjects. I determined first to admonish him, and endeavour by fair measures to guide him to the path of submission; and if, through his luckless stars, he should not give ear to my counsel, to deliver his dominions, which form a large and populous territory, to one of the lords of my court, on whose just administration I could depend. It happened that he was deficient in judgment and foresight. He paid no attention, therefore, to me; considered my advice as an idle tale; and, intoxicated with self-conceit, broke asunder the thread of wisdom. This being the case, I sent a respectable army unto those parts, and for near two years my faithful warriors exerted themselves in every kind of fatigue and marching. Various battles and skirmishes ensued; sometimes on land, and sometimes on water, however, as all my designs tended to secure the ease and tranquillity of mankind, success everywhere attended my loyal troops. History informs us, that the superficial

ficial schemes of the injudicious and short-sighted end in ruin. Agreeably to this, the ruler of Tatta suffered defeat upon defeat. As he had some principles of goodness in his disposition, he surrendered to my commanders, relying on their protection and promises, and, in consequence, the whole of that large domain became a dependency of my empire. Notwithstanding he had made so vigorous an opposition, yet, when he was admitted to my presence, and I thought I could discern the traits of merit on his countenance, I restored him to his country, which it had cost me so much bloodshed to obtain.

Further; the prudence of my mind dictated to me the necessity of chastising those wild savages, the Afgans, who, in number like ants and locusts, dwelt in the inaccessible mountains of Teera and Beejaor, and continually harassed the caravans on the road of Turaun. This benevolent undertaking was crowned with success; many thought proper to throw the collar of subjection on the neck of prudence; and many of that tribe of plunderers were trampled under foot by my enormous elephants. A great number, too, became bound with the cords of divine vengeance, and were sold as slaves.

I determined also to correct and amend that worthless people the Ballochees, who, wavering between submission and disobedience, intercepted the travellers on the road of Iran, and legalized their depreda-

tions with the assumption of my sanction. That matter terminated as I expected; nay, much better than I had expected.

Through the blessing of God on my good intentions, as my imperial standard was elevated in the Punjaub *Sultaun Muzuffer*, of Guezerat, who, with 40,000 troops, was inflated with presumption, by the exertions of my conquering army became my prisoner, and all the great men of his kingdom solicited my protection, and submitted themselves to the yoke of tribute and taxation. It is a most extraordinary circumstance, that as they were bringing him to my presence he put an end to his existence. Indeed it was better it should have happened so, for the clemency of my disposition always induces me to use much consideration before I venture to deprive of life, and despoil the fabric of the deity; and it is most probable, that if he had appeared before me, his life would have been in safety*. Moreover, by the vigilance of my commanders I acquired possession of *Soumenaut*, more generally known by the name of *Choonaghur*, and all the country of Surat, the southern part of which is situated on the gulph of Persia. I shewed much kindness to *Burhaum ul Moolk*, the brother of *Nizzaum ul Moolk*, the ruler of the Decan, who applied to me for protection from his adverse fortune. As long as affairs were administered with equity, I forebore to interfere, and refrained from the conquest of

Sultaun Muzuffer surrendered his kingdom to *Akbar* in A. D. 1572, (Higera 980). He was treated with great kindness by *Albar*, who appointed him a jagheer suitable to his dignity. Being a prisoner a large, in A. D. 1581. (Higera 989), he escaped easily to Guzerat, while the emperor was at Allahabad, and by the assistance of *Shere Khawn*, stirred up a rebellion in that kingdom. In the year of our lord 1591, (Higera 1000) *Khan Azim* obeyed *Kinkau*, a zemindar of Guzerat, to deliver up *Sultaun Muzuffer*; that unfortunate prince put an end to his life with a razor, as they were conveying him to Ahmedabad, rather than see *Akbar*, whose generosity he had abused.

of Decan *. However, as soon as I received intelligence of the tyranny and oppression exercised upon the people of that country, I issued a royal mandate to the Omras of Malwa and Candeish, to assist *Burhaum ul Moolk*, (in the deposition of his brother) and to bestow the government on him. Notwithstanding this, being a weak man, he endeavoured to throw off his dependency. But, as to lead the path of ingratitude, is to hasten to ones own destruction, in a very short time a vestige of him and his children was not to be found. The ameers of the country, on this raised to the throne one of his relations, and displayed the banners of presumption. By the aid of Almighty God, my victorious army, under the command of my son Sultan Moraud, acquired possession of great part of that large kingdom, which for size may be called another Hindustan; and my experienced and faithful commanders conquered the province of Orissa, as far as the western limits of it, which are washed by the Bay of Bengal. Many thousand soldiers, experiencing the utmost tranquillity, enrolled themselves among the servants of the throne of empire. In a word, a further enumeration of the various blessings of the Almighty on my designs, would be attended with extreme prolixity. The above mention of some of them is quite sufficient to afford joy and satisfaction to that repository of magnificence, (i. e. to you). I must acquaint your highness, that, soon after your ambassador, *Moulana Hossein*, had the honor of an audience, I signified to the officers of state, that they should expedite his departure as much as possible. Just at this time, certain persons, under the

predominance of an unlucky destiny, raised an insurrection in Cashmir, and breathed the air of rebellion and dissatisfaction at the bounty of providence. The imperial forces, and a few of my chosen favorites, were then enjoying the amusements of the field, and viewing, with impressions of astonishment, in the mirror of nature, the reflection of creative power. As soon as intelligence of this tumult arrived, regardless of deluges of rain, I hastened away by forced marches; but, before the troops could get through the Passes, and enter into that kingdom, certain Omras, attached to my interests, who had been obliged by compulsion to join in that rash enterprise, availing themselves of an opportunity, brought me the head of the rebel commander.

As my forces were near, I visited a second time that ever-verdant garden, and gratified my mind and senses with the beauties of that luxuriant spot. The above-mentioned circumstances occasioned a delay in the departure of your ambassador.

As the standards of prosperity were moving toward my capital (on my return), I received intelligence of the death of *Moulana Hossein*, who fell a victim to the disease of the *cholera morbus*. This event has been a source of much affliction to me, and has induced me to dispatch to your court the flower of sanctity and the cream of purity, *Khanjah Ashouf*, who is an old servant of my family; and to entrust to him several very friendly communications; which, together with the present state of affairs, he will represent to your enlightened understanding, and duly explain the treaties and compacts which, through the medium

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* *Burhaum ul Moolk* had fled, in 1584, from his brother, the Sultaun of the Decan.

of epistolary correspondence, have taken place between us. My hopes from your amity and regard are, that you will continually refresh the

garden of my mind with the exhilarating intelligence of your welfare. God is our all in all; all else is vanity.

On the MARITIME COMMERCE of WESTERN INDIA.

Bombay, March 30, 1803.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Ann. Reg
SIR, -

I have been a constant subscriber to your useful publication, and am very desirous of promoting its success. If therefore you deem the following observations worthy a place in the next volume, they are much at your service.

I am confident it will be agreeable to you, to be informed on the subject of the commerce of this side of India, the revolutions it has of late years undergone, and is still likely to undergo. I will therefore give it to you in detail. The policy here has been, to withhold every thing relating to it; eight months residence, with an inquisitive disposition, has given me no small insight into the subject.

The trade of Bombay is a foreign one, and no more than a transit; and is carried on at an expense, which nothing but the convulsive state of the surrounding native governments, and the great oppression experienced under them, could have supported. From the time that the Portuguese arrived in India, to within a few years of the close of the last century, the commerce of this side of India centered at Surat to the northward, and at Calicut to the southward. It was during the whole of that period in the hands of the Moors; viz. the Surat foreign trade was

carried on by two casts, the Syrians and the Boras. The first were emigrants from Syria, and the latter from Afghan, and descended from a tribe of Jews converted to Mahomedanism.

The Malabar trade was then in the hands of the Moplas, as it is at this day. They are a cast of Mahomedans descended from the Arabs, who intermarried with the natives. The trade to the northward was very extensive, more so than in any part of India. It exported manufactured goods and raw materials to an enormous amount to the two Empires and every part of India. Since the destruction of the Persian and the decline of the Ottoman powers, its trade to those two empires has sunk to nothing. The Syrian merchants are extinct; the Boras remain, but their circumstances are materially altered, being reduced by constant and repeated losses from their attachment to the trade of their ancestors, which they continue to prosecute, though to a loss, and therefore they will sooner or later share the fate of the Syrian merchants. Their Bengal export trade they have likewise lost, from one of those revolutions which are so frequently occurring in commerce.—About twenty-five years ago there were exported from Surat 30,000 bales of cotton annually; but since Bengal has been under our government, the improvements in commerce and agriculture have effected a wonderful

a wonderful change in its favor.— It now grows not only sufficient for the supply of its own internal consumption, but has become an exporter, and a competitor in the staple trade of this side of India in all foreign markets; and, if we ground our opinion of what it can do, from what it has already done in every article of produce it has turned its attention to, there is much to fear, that sooner or later we may experience another revolution in our commerce here, the more particularly as there are no steps taken to preserve it, on the contrary, they are doing every thing to lose it — The cotton trade from this side of India to China is of a very recent date; it commenced about twenty-five years ago. A considerable famine, which happened there about that period, induced the government to direct, by an imperial edict, that the greater proportion of the lands should be thrown into the cultivation of grain, to prevent the like calamity in future. This circumstance gave rise to this branch of commerce, which increased progressively, till the commencement of the late war. The scanty supply during that period, the inattention to the quality, and the many frauds that have been practised, have induced the Chinese to increase the growth of this commodity within themselves, which has made it a precarious trade — There was some years ago a greater number of ships belonging to the port of Surat than there are now to Bombay. In the present moment there is not one. The import and export trade it still retains, is engrossed by the Arabs and Boras.— The cotton trade centers here; tho' it is all grown in the neighbourhood of Surat, which is its natural port of export, and to which it belongs.

Its removal hither has been owing to the decline of the enterprising spirit of its merchants, and to the danger of the port during the south-west monsoon; but for eight months of the year ships may load there with safety. An American vessel loaded in the Gulph of Cambay in the height of the monsoon. It could be carried on from thence to an advantage of twenty per cent. over the Bombayers. I may safely say, twenty-five per cent. Upon the ruin and decline of the Moor merchants have risen the Persees. We have about a dozen opulent families here, and a few at Surat. Their rise has been most rapid — They were indebted for the foundation of their fortunes to the distresses of the Company, as most of them were scape-couts of the army-contractors, and native commissaries in the Mahratta and Mysore wars, and participated largely with them in the emoluments. They have since replaced the Hindus, and are become the brokers and banyans of the Europeans. They are a sharp clever people in business, and possess considerable local knowledge; but in other respects are very confined in their ideas. They form here a respectable commercial aristocracy, equal in proportion, if not exceeding on this small theatre, that of the city of London. They rule here; but it is owing to the supineness of the Europeans, who suffer it from an idea that it tends to their own interests. They are, therefore, completely dependent upon them. The factors of the different commercial houses here, in China, Bengal, &c. are Persees or natives. The correspondence is, therefore, carried on in their country language; and the British merchants know no more than they chuse to communicate to them. They do the bu-

siness on a trifling commission, yet make fortunes. It is therefore presumed they are acquired by improper means. I disapprove most decidedly of this ill-judged policy, as it leads to a state of ignorance of every commercial information, and is moreover highly dangerous; for, in case of death, it is ten to one, if the property intrusted to them is not involved. The Persees are concerned in shipping and in most of the adventures with the Europeans. As they have grown rich, so they are become profligate and dissipated. The generation that is to succeed them is ten times more so. They possess more enterprise than the Hindus; yet are timid, and soon despond when they meet with ill-success. The greater number of the members of the mercantile houses here have been pursers of Indiamen, and captains of ships in the country trade; the knowledge they acquired of Indian commerce by frequenting the different trading ports, induced them to establish themselves in Bombay, as merchants and agents. They first employed banyans, and afterwards persees as their brokers. These latter people since become concerned with them in most of their foreign speculations. Many great and uncommon events occurred during the late war, which contributed in a great measure to advance the opulence of the merchants of this presidency, by affording them opportunities that the most ignorant could not fail to avail themselves of. The fortunes acquired were great and rapid, and the means by which they were made were as follows:

First. The distresses of government, which required the use of all the shipping that could be spared for transports. The freights paid were most exorbitant, in so much

that the ships cleared themselves in a very short time.

Secondly. The deficiency in the tonnage required for the transport of the Company's China trade to Europe, (arising from the appropriation of the ships employed as ships of war at home) which compelled them to take up large country ships engaged in it from hence at the exorbitant freight of 35l. per ton, exclusive of the surplus tonnage.

Thirdly. The permission granted to country ships to proceed to Europe with cargoes of Indian produce on account of the proprietors, or on freight.

These several employments engaged more or less, soon after the breaking out of the war, the whole shipping of this port. The Indian and China markets in consequence of the very scanty supplies from the want of tonnage, gave an uncommon great profit to the few adventurers. The shipping, therefore, increased in a threefold degree at this port, as well as at every other presidency in India. These several advantages, which the late war created, subsiding on return of peace, the merchants and ship proprietors returned to their former occupations and pursuits, which were those of the Indian and China commerce. Their first year's adventures proved unsuccessful, both in the outward and returning cargoes.—They were at once appalled at a disappointment they so little expected to have met with, and they of course turned their attention to the investigation of the causes; when they found, to their utter astonishment, that two competitors had sprung up in the interval, whose object was to participate with them in their regular trade.

First. The Bengalers last year were competitors for the first time in

in the China market, in the staple trade of cotton; and which they sold at one and a half tale per pecul more than the Surat, from being of a superior quality and cleaner; and again, in their returning cargo in the article of sugar, which they furnished to Bombay at a cheaper price than the Chinese. Their competition therefore threatens to affect the trade of Bombay in a very material degree.

Secondly The Arabs, who, during the war, from meeting with no competitor, have engrossed the whole of the carrying trade, likewise supply this side of India, and the two Gulphs, with sugar, the produce of Bengal, with rice, and piece goods, to the prejudice of this settlement, the former deriving a profit, when the latter experience a loss; as they never insure, and, moreover, navigate their vessels at one half the expense. The merchants here, therefore, consider their trade as on the decline, and are desponding. They have a very considerable capital invested in heavy blocks, which, unless they can find an employment for, will, I fear, prove very heavy concerns. The China trade is the only resource left them. The staple trade is cotton-wool, which, with shak-fins, peschuck, and sandal-wood, compose the whole of a China cargo. Since the East-India Company have become participators in this trade, this article has doubled in price. Every petty persee shop-keeper is become a speculator in cotton, and, with the property of others entrusted to them, endeavour to obtain the commodity at the fountain head, with a view to benefit by a sale to exporters here. The cotton markets to the northward are crowded with persees and buyers of every description, bid-

ding against each other, and enhancing the prices; and every fraud is practised to increase the weight. The Company, and the principal merchants here, combined, last year, for their mutual interests. They obtained it upon terms somewhat more moderate; but this concert only held together that season. A combination of this kind is a rope of sand, as it ever will be. Four large Company's China ships are expected this season, which will require 24,000 bales. Not a bale is yet purchased, and the price has already been so run up, that it would stand in here at Rs. 150 per candy. The Company ceded the investment to the captains last year, upon condition that the proceeds were paid into the Company's treasury at Canton. The export has at times amounted to 80 M bales. It amounted to only 44 M bales last year, and was overdone. The whole produce is computed to be 80 M half candy bales, of 375 lb. Forty thousand of which are produced upon the districts on the Nerbudda; and the remainder in the Guzerat and Cutch. What is imported here, is a mixture of all sorts together. There are many districts on the Nerbudda which produce cotton of a very superior quality; and if properly cleaned, would, I am confident, sell for eighteen pence per lb. in the English market. In the manner the natives clean it it will always be foul. They omit the first and most necessary process, which is that of cleaning it of the leaf; and until some European sits himself down upon the spot, and takes it in hand under his own immediate superintendence, as they have done in this and other articles in the Bengal provinces, it never can become a beneficial article of commerce for Europe. It might be made a most

most important one, but the formidable commercial aristocracy, already mentioned, would ruin any individual who should attempt it. There is a fine opening for speculation, but it would be hazardous to engage in it. If any thing ever brings it about, it will be the competition of the Bengalers, which will compel the native merchants to exertion, or they will lose the trade. The traders here have conceived it mattered not what quality they sent to China, provided it was cotton in any state. The Bengalers have, however, several advantages over us; the first is, that labor is one half the price to what it is on this side of India,—secondly, the packages which are imported from Bengal, cost them only one third of what they stand us in here;—and lastly, provisions are to be had at two thirds of the price of what we pay on this side of India. Besides, the prejudices here are almost insurmountable, and whoever attempts any thing new is considered as an adventurer. A person who has been long resident on the Nerbudda, has given me a very full insight into every thing relating to the article of cotton. I have sent home a sample he gave me for your inspection. The Company's investment to the northward amounts, this year, to about six lacks piece goods for Europe, and fifteen lacks in cotton for China. The sales of staples about 30,000 per annum. The import trade here is much reduced, and labors under many insuperable difficulties, which oppose its increase. The coin of all the country powers is debased. Every sirdar is a coiner; we therefore can keep no specie here—not a silver rupee to be seen—both gold and copper are scarce; and was it not for treasury bills, and transfers from one to another in open

accounts, it would be impossible to carry on business. The Company, in order to prevent the export of its specie, reduced its standard six per cent. The country powers, not to lose the advantage, lowered theirs immediately; consequently the exchange between this and Surat is eight per cent. against Bombay. It is a wretched policy. The exchange on Bengal is from eight to ten per cent. in favor of Bombay. Bengal exports to this side of India, but imports nothing. This government draws from seventy to eighty lacks of rupees on Calcutta, Benares, and Lucknow, per annum. I attribute this advantage in favor of Bombay to the scarcity of the precious metals, which makes it more advantageous to the Arabs and banyans to take Company's bills than to send bullion, which was the case formerly. The Shroffs would not pay this high premium for bills, if bullion would answer.

The agency houses here are confined to four in number. No one of them could subsist upon the advantages of the agency business alone, as it is very confined, and the profits are in a great measure absorbed by interest of money, and the expences of the establishment. The loss of interest on the cash balances they are obliged to keep, absorbs full one half of the commissions. Their advantages arise wholly from trade; and though they hold out the agency business to be the line they confine themselves to, yet without trade they would not even gain a subsistence. Agency, however, gives them the command of a capital, which, by good management, enables them to avail themselves of every favorable opportunity that occurs. They allow nine per cent. interest on deposits. It has been a most fortunate circumstance for

for them, that the distresses of the Company reduced its Bombay government to recur to the expedient of issuing treasury bills, which are payable at twelve months sight, and bearing nine per cent. interest. These pass in the settlement as cash, and here afford the merchants an employment for the greater proportion of their deposits. It may therefore be said, that they guarantee the Company's credit to their constituents, at one per cent. which is the commission on money transactions. They fortunately steered clear of losses by discount during the war, though they were often clogged with paper, but extricated themselves from the pressure, by prevailing upon their constituents to subscribe to the Company's loans from time to time, and thereby lessened their engagements by paying the bills into the treasury as cash, in payment of their constituents' subscriptions. It has, however, taught their constituents to employ their own money, and thereby lessened the deposits. No agency house could, however, derive any great advantages without being connected with an established house of credit in England. This government is very much circumscribed; the most valuable appendages to it having been put under that of Madras. Its present jurisdiction only extends over the islands of Bombay, Salsette and Caranja, which yield to the Company a revenue of twelve lacks of rupees, including land revenue, customs, farms, &c. One collector and a custom master now collect the whole of it, which formerly gave employment to a dozen servants. The consequences were, that the revenues were always in considerable arrears, from an ignorance of the detail, and a total want of system; and lacks of arrears for

years have been written off to profit and loss. The present governor, who is certainly a very able man in the revenue line, has arranged every thing in a manner, that no arrears or defalcations now occur. He is daily consolidating places, an economy which has thrown upon the *pauvee* a long list of civilians. It has long been said, that this government is to be done away, and put under the command of a military lieutenant-governor, with a garrison; in that case the present revenue would suffice for its support.

A new appointment has lately been created here; it is a reporter of external commerce. The object of it is to see by what means the revenue can be extended and increased. Certain it is, if the present gigantic system of Indian policy is to be carried into execution and maintained, we shall, in the course of a very few years, be under the necessity of adopting gradually the Mogul system of taxation, which extended to every individual thing to support it. It is the idea of what the resources of India are capable, that makes us, I presume, so lavish of our money. The Moplas have the monopoly of the whole trade of the Malabar provinces, and it is through them that the Company alone can insure their pepper investments upon more moderate terms than individuals. It is the interest of the contractors to give them the preference, as they take off their hands more than two-thirds of the produce of the country. It is estimated from 9 to 10,000 candies of 680 lb. per candie. The price the Company pay is from 130 rupees to 140 per candie, while individuals pay from 160 rupees to 170. The Company's investment is about 8000 candies. Thus the whole of the Company's investment-

ment on this side of India for Europe does not exceed ten lacks of rupees.

Inclosed I send you the Company's proposals for making up the annual investment at Madras. It is precisely the old French system; and nothing shews so much the reduced state of their commercial finances, as the adopting it. In fact, they have been carrying on their trade, for some years past, on the funding system; that is, by borrowing in India, to be reimbursed by bills at fixed periods on England. It is no more than what is styled circulation in Europe. Were the presidencies in India to draw for the balance due by the trade to the commercial loans, it would swallow up a very great proportion of the representative assets at home. It must come to an investigation ere long.

I am no enemy to the privileges or the institution of the Company; but I heartily wish some leading commercial men of the court of directors would revise the system in time, and compare the administration of the chartered trade, with the principles that govern their own counting-houses.

On some future opportunity I may perhaps furnish my ideas of the nature of the foreign European trade, and the encouragement which ought to be given to licensed individuals of our own country, in order to combat the too-successful rivalry of other maritime states in the Indian Seas, at our expense both of factories and of a protection their own power is unable to afford.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Proposals for making up the Annual Investment.

In consequence of orders received from the Honorable Court of Directors, under date 23d June, for the introduction at this presidency of a plan for the provision of goods on account of individuals through the exclusive agency of the Honorable Company's commercial servants; notice is hereby given, that the following are the terms and conditions of the said plan; and private merchants are invited to transmit to the office of the board of trade, proposals specifying the quantity of goods they may be desirous of providing on their account respectively, under the proposed arrangement.

1st, That a subscription be opened until the 1st of April, to the

extent of eight lacks of pagodas, for the provision of goods on private accounts.

2d, That the sums subscribed shall be paid into the commercial treasury, under the faith of government, not to be alienated to any other purpose.

3d, That the instalments shall be so arranged as to be most suitable to the periods for making advances; that is, one-third on subscribing, one at four months, and one at eight months: for the accommodation of subscribers, the balance of cash in the hands of their present agents being transferred to the commercial resident, his receipt will be accepted in payment of the first instalment.

4th,

4th, That the subscribers do give sufficient security for the regular payment of their instalments.

5th, That in order to prevent the difficulty that would attend the apportioning the goods at the presidency, subscriptions to a less amount than five thousand pagodas will not be received.

6th, That the whole of the goods be provided of standard quality, if possible.

7th, That as it must unavoidably occur in the provisions of a large investment, that a certain proportion will be of inferior quality, this shall be disposed of at the presidency by public auction, and the sum received for such sales, be either re-advanced to the weavers or be carried to the credit of the general account with the subscribers, as may be found most convenient; which sales will amply provide for the demands of the country trade.

8th, That the goods shall be provided, dyed, bleached and embalmed by the Company's Commercial Residents in like manner as the Company's own investment; and there shall be no separation or distinction of interests, till the goods arrive at the presidency, where they are to undergo the customary process of examination by the Company's superintendent.

9th, That this examination shall be in the presence of any person deputed by the subscribers, if required.

10th, That the goods shall then be divided by the superintendent, giving to the Company and to each individual goods of all parts of the assortment, in an exact proportion to their respective shares in the original subscription, and to the funds allotted by the Company.

11th, That the provision of goods

on account of subscribers shall be confined to long-cloths and salam-poras, from twelve to twenty-four punjums, unless they stipulate for their proportions of the other articles composing the Company's investment at the time of subscribing.

12th, That all goods received at the different factories subsequent to the 1st of May, shall be brought to the joint credit of the Company and subscribers.

13th, That from the above period, the returns of advances to the manufactures, of the cloth received, of the progress of bleaching and embalming, and the invoices of goods shipped, shall be open for the inspection of the subscribers at the office of the superintendent of investment; who will uniformly intimate to those concerned the arrival at the presidency of each consignment.

14th, That to remunerate the residents, to cover factory charges, bad balances, and the risk of the transportation of the goods to the presidency, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. shall be charged to subscribers on the original price of the goods.

15th, That the customary charges of boat hire, bleaching, embalming, and freight, shall as usual appear at the foot of the invoice free of commission.

16th, That upon application, tonnage for England shall be provided for the subscribers on the extra or regular ships of the Company, or upon Indian built ships chartered in conformity to the late regulations, at the same rate of freight as is specified in their several charter parties; and that the allotment of tonnage shall be proportioned to the tonnage in the roads, and the quantity of goods in store at the time, without any preference to the Company.

17th,

17th, That the accounts shall be made up at the India House with every practicable expedition; and the amount of proceeds, after deducting the duties and freight on the respective consignments with 3 per cent. for charges, shall be paid to the attorneys or agents of the several subscribers, with as little delay as possible.

18th, That it shall be in the option of subscribers, instead of receiving at the presidency a participation of the cloths, and shipping them on their own account, to let

the provision be consigned at once to the Company; and those subscribers receive in England their exact shares of the net proceeds, which shall be paid to their order without any further charge than the duties, freight, and the 3 per cent. specified in the 17th article of these regulations.

Published by order of the Board of Trade.

(Signed) D. CRAUFURD,
Fort St. George, } Secretary.
4th March, 1803. }

*Some Remarks on the Country between the Jumna and Ganges, called the DA-AAB, from the Mountains to CAUDERGUNGE; by the late COLONEL IRONSIDE.**

This county is now under no settled form of government, and is frequently overrun by parties of Seiks, and such other freebooters as can assemble a sufficient number of troops together, so as to be an overmatch for the village people. From these circumstances the zemindars have endeavoured to secure themselves in mud-forts; and, by taking advantage of the debilitated state of the government of Dehli, have rendered themselves in some measure independent, and will not pay even to the king's officers any revenues, unless he has a force sufficient to intimidate them to compliance.

When I was at Byce Gaut, there was a party of Seiks about six coss from thence. They were collecting the revenues of the country, or rather plundering the riots for their sole emolument; and the Brahmins at and near Hurdwar, were apprehensive they would plunder them.

They told me they had made a demand for the revenues of some villages, which the king grants to the Brahmins of Hurdwar for their support. During the time I was prosecuting my survey from Byce Gaut to Anoopshier, scarcely a day passed, but I heard of the exploits of these vagabond Seiks, who plundered the country, as far as this last-mentioned place, of every thing they could lay their hands on; and from that place to within fifteen coss of Furruckabad, the country was kept in continual alarm by a notorious robber called Aily Khawn. Thus a fertile and extensive country is desolated by a set of rapacious villains, and the riots reduced to the lowest step of human misery; not having a dependence on a crop they have laboured to produce, which probably a day or two before it would be gathered, is eaten up by the horses of these locusts, who are the curse of this unhappy country.

Remarks

* See a Biographical Memoir of this officer in our last volume.

*Remarks on the Country of BOGALE CUND, the Territories of
HAJEET SING.....By the same.*

Sohagy Gaut, or Pass, which is the road from Allahabad into this country, is near a thousand yards in length, and its ascent is very steep, full of loose stones, which renders it very difficult for loaded camels to get up. Artillery without any other assistance but that of cattle, as they are usually drawn, must have recourse to some other method for the success of such an enterprise, such as taking the guns from the carriages, and loading them on elephants. On the summit of the hills, and the extremity of the Pass, is a redoubt, or place of arms, which will contain three hundred men, and unless these were dislodged, great loss must be sustained before the Gaut could be taken possession of. The most probable step towards success, would be to send a party up the hills in the night, which they can ascend with their arms only, and attack this post by surprise, for, until it was secured, it would be a forward step to attempt forcing the Pass.

After you have ascended the Pass of Sohagy, the country is like a table land, and you have no descent, as is generally the case when on the tops of mountains. The roads from Sohagy Gaut to Rewa are tolerably good, as they are in every part of Bogale Cund that I saw.

The country of Bogale Cund is well cultivated, and produces tolerable good crops of grain. The villages are in good order, full of inhabitants, who appear to be industrious. The produce of this country is wheat, barley, and different kinds of peas, and they have

also large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. Rewa is the residence of the Rajah. It stands on the banks of a small river, with a rocky bottom. His house is in a fort of considerable size, but of no strength, being surrounded only by a common brick wall. Hajeet Sing, the present Rajah, is a weak and avaricious man, and very meanly supports the dignity of an independent prince. It did not appear that he had more than three hundred horse in his pay. His infantry are not regular troops, but are, in general, the principal farmers in the country, and hold their lands by a kind of military tenure, in which they have considerable advantages. On any emergency they are assembled, and put themselves under the Rajah's direction, though the genius of the hill-people seems to be averse to oppression. He has in some measure infringed on the privileges of his subjects, for which he is despised, and held in a very contemptible light by them. He is surrounded by a set of designing men, who have an entire ascendancy over him in all his actions; a prostitution of his power to their private emolument must and is the inevitable consequence of such a government.

The roads from Rewa to Mirzapoor are very good. You descend the hills by two gauts, at a considerable distance from each other, and loaded bullocks ascend with ease. Should a military force ever have occasion to march into this country, these gauts are much preferable to that of Sohagy.

On

On BUNDALE CUND, the Territories of HINDIPUT.

(By the Same.)

This country is extremely high and mountainous. From its commencement between Panna and Rewa, to near Chatterpoor, there is scarcely a patch of cultivation to be seen, unless at a few buzars on the side of the great road, which are the halting places of the merchants. Round these villages are some fields of corn, which are really the only ones you see from near Sahoul to Chatterpoor. The face of the country is rocky, and produces little herbage. The summit of the hills, though mostly rock, are covered with small coppice wood; but little or no grass, or shrubby thickets, in all this hilly country. I saw no timber trees that were fit for building, or scarcely to answer the common purpose of husbandry. This country is supplied with grain from the fertile banks of the Jumna and Ganges. Large droves of bullocks are daily passing towards the hill country and the Deccan with grain, sugar, and other articles of merchandize, viz. spices and beetle-nut; and from that market great part of the Deccan is supplied. The merchants of the Deccan bring to Mirzapoor rock-salt, cotton, iron, and some few other commodities. Great part of the merchandize

brought from the Deccan to Chatterpoor is on camels, which is a strong presumptive proof, that this country is not so mountainous as Bogale Cund and Bundale Cund.

Hitherto I have only been speaking of that part of Hindiput's country, which is situated in and near the hills. I shall now advert to that which is between the hills and the Jumna. This part of his territories is much superior to them I have already mentioned. It is a fertile, well-cultivated country. The villages are better built than any I have yet seen in India. They are full of inhabitants, who are a brave and warlike race of people, and are either of the cast of the Brahmins or Rajputes. They commonly go armed with a spear and bow, both of which are of an excellent quality. This country is extremely pleasant to travel through, since, from the distance of six to nine coss from the great range of mountains, it is diversified with clumps of small hills, which are unconnected with each other, and form an agreeable prospect. It is almost an invariable custom with the inhabitants to build their villages at the foot of a hill, and you seldom see them in any other situation.

Towns in BUNDALE CUND.

(By the Same.)

Panna is a well-built pretty little town. The houses are in general built of stone, most of which are occupied by the Rajah and his dependents, and others are the property of merchants. Though Hindiput has a good house at Chatterpoor, and another at Rajegun, he

principally resides at Panna. This place may be deemed a secure retreat for him, should his country be attacked by an enemy; for, being entirely surrounded by hills, the access is very difficult. Exclusive of this, the diamond mines being in the neighbourhood of the town, induce him

him to make it his residence, as great profits must arise therefrom.

Chatterpoor is one of the first places for trade I have seen in India (Calcutta hardly excepted). It is a large place; the houses are of stone, and well built. The merchants of this place transact the greatest part of the business that is

carried on between the Deccan and Mirzapoor. Here much of the goods brought from both places are laid up in warehouses, and transported as occasion may require. The number of camels and carriage bullocks that are employed on this trade are very great.

Revenues of HINDIPUT.

Little satisfactory can be said on this subject, and probability must be my only guide. He receives a round sum from the duties on merchandise passing through his dominions, and common fame speaks, that the diamonds that are brought to the Benaris market, are from the mines of Panna, from which it is easy to conceive they must produce a large revenue. Though the country between the hills and the Jumna, is fertile, and capable of contributing bountifully towards supporting the Rajah, yet the people seem to possess so great a share of independency, that to oppress, or endeavour to introduce any innovation on their ancient privileges would be a dangerous step for the Rajah to take, as they are all soldiers from the time of their being able to carry a spear and bow. He has also two relations, Goman Sing and Coman Sing, who have each separate possessions in this part of the country, and they are not under the strictest obedience to him.

The disposition of Hindiput is not deemed an amicable one. They accuse him of being severe and implacable. He has more than thirty men of consequence in prison, and his eldest son was obliged to fly from him, for fear of suffer-

ing the same or a worse fate; he is, however, permitted to live in the country between the hills and the Jumna, and his father allows him some villages for his support, and that of his attendants. Hindiput has a very elegant darbar, sits in great state, and has a numerous attendance, very respectable in their appearance, and who observe the greatest attention and respect towards him. The Rajah says, he is oppressed by the Mahrattas, to whom he declared he paid an annual tribute. His presence is not agreeable, being a tall thin man, extremely black, with a defluxion in his eyes. The mildness of his conversation, and obliging manner, would induce you to believe him a man of great humanity; but this is insinuated (as before observed), to be only a cloak to a cruel disposition. He has five or six pieces of artillery mounted on field-carriages, which I saw at Panna. They may carry a shot from six to nine pound. He has several Europeans in his service employed making arms, &c They reside at Callinger, about twenty-four miles to the northward of Panna, where he keeps all his military stores.

This fort is often mentioned as
 . C: a place

a place of great strength in the histories of Hindostan. It is deemed impregnable by the country people. Indeed its situation, which is on the top of a high hill, and surrounded with a wall of stone, must make it formidable even against a well-conducted attack. How much more so must it be to the armies of India, who have little skill in this branch of military knowledge.

In short, Hindiput is a very powerful prince; and though for want of intelligence when in his country, that I could depend on,

with respect to the number of his troops, yet I may venture to affirm, that he can bring into the field three thousand horse and six thousand foot. His country is extremely well governed, which convinces me he is not wanting in abilities. His inhumanity to particular people may be overlooked, when we consider the policy and intrigues of an eastern court; how often do the nearest relations put the first springs in motion, by which a prince is carried off, and wade through more than regicides to secure a tottering throne.

List of the GAUTS on the Ganges, from Hurdwar to Kenouge.

Chandy Gaut.—At this Gaut travellers go from Hurdwar into the country of Sirinagur. There is also a road from hence through the hills to Loldong and to Nidgeebabad, which is often frequented. This Gaut was in the possession of the rajah of Sirinagur before the Rohila conquest, but since then in the hands of the nabob of Owde.

Byce Gaut.—At this Gaut pass the Fuckiers, and such people as resort to Hurdwar, for the purpose of ablution, from the countries to the south-east.

Baun Gaut.—Small, for the convenience of the country people.

Suckaltall Gaut.—At this Gaut the Mahrattas crossed in 1772, on their rout to Patturgur. It is a large Gaut for merchants, who bring the produce of Cashmeer to Nidgeebabad, and also for such people of the northern part of the Rohilla country who may have business either to Dehly, to Lahore, or to Cashmeer.

Chellower Gaut.—Small, for the convenience of the country people.

Darnagur Gaut.—Small, for the convenience of the country people.

Surjipoor Gaut.—Such people as travel from Chandpoor to the north-west pass at this Gaut.

Jafferabad Gaut.—Small, for the convenience of the country people.

Muckdoompoor Gaut.—Small, for the convenience of the country people.

Surpoor Gaut.—Small, for the convenience of the country people.

Commundena Gur Gaut.—Small, for the convenience of the country people.

Tiggeroe Gaut.—Large, the public road from Amrowa and Rampoor to Dehly.

Poot Gaut.—For the convenience of the country people.

Maundy Gaut.—Small, for the convenience of the country people.

Au-arr Gaut.—Large, for merchants who carry to Dehly spices, and such other articles of commerce, as are brought from the eastward. Chendousey is the mart, and a very large one.

Anoopshier

Anoopshier Gaut.—The public road from Bissowla, Owla, and Berrielly, to Dchly.

Currumboss.—For the use of the country people.

Rage Gaut.—For the use of the country people.

Ramgaut.—Small, resorted to for the purposes of ablution.

Kirkabary Gaut.—Small.

Sankery Gaut.—For the convenience of the country people.

Husseinpoor Gaut.—Small, for the convenience of the country people.

Chucklaw Gaut.—Large, frequented by merchants.

Vanikura Gaut.—Small, for the convenience of the country people.

Boora Gaut.—For the convenience of the country people.

Cauder Gaut.—Large, on the road from Bissowla, Owla, &c. to Agra, Furruckabad, and the westward.

Suragepoor Gaut.—On the road to Furruckabad from the Rohilla country.

Gurrua Gaut.—Not large, for the convenience of the country people.

Dye Gaut.—Tolerable large.

Chitchinee Gaut.—Small.

Currenpoor Gaut.—Large, leading to Furruckabad.

Suckerpoor Gaut.—Tolerable large, leading to Furruckabad.

Hydragur Gaut.—Opposite to Furruckabad.

Husseinpoor Gaut.—Small.

Noushoreea Gaut.—Small.

Gurrua Gaut.—Small.

Gurgudgepoor Gaut.—Small.

Buramow Gaut.—Small.

Cussimcon Gaut.—Small.

Burrampoor Gaut.—Small.

Mewra Gaut.—Large Gaut near Kenouge.

Rage Gaut.—Opposite Kenouje, frequented by merchants and travellers.

Mindy Gaut.—Much frequented by merchants and travellers.

All the Gauts on the Ganges, which are frequented by merchants, provided a bridge of boats was thrown over, artillery and military stores may cross without much obstruction, as making the roads would not employ more than fifty pioneers a day.

The heavy merchandise in that country is generally carried on hackries (small covered carts), and where those carriages can go, artillery meet with little difficulty. Indeed the banks of the Ganges from Allahabucy to Harelivar are so consolidated, and of such an equal height, that a proper place for throwing over can always be readily found. And if the nabob, who has excellent boats for the purpose, would be at the expense of providing them with instead of pursuing the tedious method of securing them with stakes driven to the bottom of the river, which the boats are made fast to, he might bring his boats to a convenient place, form a bridge in one day, and cross his army the next; instead of which they will now be eight or ten days in completing a bridge, according to the present mode, and which is not so secure as the other would be. Between Roeajaut and Hurdwar many fords are found in the dry season, by which an army may pass; but these fords are not permanent, and depend on accidental ridges of sand being thrown up during the rainy months, when the river is extremely rapid. These beds of sand may continue one dry season, but it is more than probable they are swept away the next rains, by the rapidity of the river, and are formed again at different places.

THE ROUTE OF COLONEL COLLINS'S EMBASSY TO DOWLAT RAO SCINDIAH.
*From Futtu-Ghur to Oujein, via Agra, Futtu-poor, Byana,
Hindoon, Unara, Boondi, and Cotah.*

Futtu-Ghur, Dec. 20, 1801.

Time.	Dist.		Tot. Dist.	Villages, Rivers, and Nullahs.	GROUND OF ENCAMPMENT.	GENERAL REMARKS.
	M	F.	M	F		
1801						
Dec.						
21	5	7			Encamped on good ground near Mr Grant's Bungbla	From Futtu-Ghur to Bever belongs to Nabob Naser Jung, of Furrukabad...The county well cultivated.... since ceded to the Honorable Company
22	8		5	7	Good encamping ground near the village.	
23	8	6				
...	1		8			
...	2	2				
24	3	4	12		Encamped near the the village...Wells.	
...	3	4				
...	2	1				
25	2	7	9	1	Encamped in a plain half-a-mile to the south...Wells.	
..	2	1				
..	1	1				
...	5					
...	3	2				
26	3	4	10		To the N E of the Muckenpoor, the town of Mynpoore...Good ground of encampment...Wells	From Bowjing to Bijpoor, six miles W of Shekoabad, belongs to the Hon. Company.
...	3	3				
...	2					
...	2	2				
...	2	3				
...	1	1				
27	3	6	14	5	Good encamping ground...Pucka Wells	
...	1	1				
...	1	6				
...	2	5				
...	1	2				
...	1	3				
...	2	3				
28	3		14	2	Encamped near the town...Wells.	Bijpoor, a small village near Murkenson, and from thence to the Jumna, belong to Dowlat Rao Scindiah
...	1	2				
...	1	3				
...	2					
...	1	7				
...	1	4				
...	1	5				
29	4	4	12	5	Encamped S W of the forts on a small spot of ground..... Wells.	Very little cultivation from Firozabad to the banks of the Jumna, excepting near the villages.
...	2	4				
...	1	6				
...	3	4				
...	3					
30	3	3	15	2	Encamped on a plain W of the village...Wells in front, a tank in the rear.	
...	1					
...	2					
...	6					
...	1					
...	1					
...	5					
...	1	4				
			11	2	Encamped amongst	From the old Sarie to Shaw-dora, a pass or deep-defile, the roads narrow and very bad...The Jerna river runs into the Jumna, about two miles from where you cross it in the pass.

1801	M. F.	M. F.	Villages, &c.	Ground of Encampment	GENERAL REMARKS.
Dec 31	1		Raja Gaut cross	ruins of houses, tombs	Rajah Ghaut, which is a
...	4 2		The river Jumna &c &c near the vil-	lage; and about one	little way above the town,
...		4 3	Panchkuat	furlong from the river	is the best and most conven-
...				Jumna	ient place for crossing
...		117 3		Encamped amongst	troops, and the boats are
Jan. 1802	3 1		Bhoorjag	ruins, about two miles	large, good, and very strong.
...	1 1		Purrow	W of Agra fort ...	
...	2 1		Laha-aka-Sam	Wells	The roads good, and the
...	2 1		Acetankoor		country in general well cul-
...		8 6		Good encamping	tivated
...	2 2		Moropar	ground near the vil-	
...	2 6		Koorowly	lage. Wells	
...	1 4		Suntho		
...	1 4		Nagra Nullah		Good roads but stony ..
...	1 1		Khoahy		little cultivation
...	3		Goor-Jing		At Bowpere you enter
...		12		Encamped half-a-	the Jat country... long ran-
...	3 1		Jehanpoor	mile W. of Goo-	ges or low hills upon the
...	3 1		Khera & Bowpoi.	Jing, the town of	left of the road. A v. hale
...	7		Dubba	Futtpoor one mile	cultivation. Khera & Bow-
...	1		Soorowly	and a-half N. W. of	pere, two small villages ad-
...	2 6		Khaivya	the camp... Shik Sub-	joining each other, at a built
...		11		em's tomb on a hill	in a low range of hills in the
...	4 1 3		Gumber riv. ford	in part within the	right of the road... exten-
...	1 2		Gantoo	wall which surround	sive plains of long grass to
...	1 1		Gundowly	Futtpoor.	hence, from thence to
...	1		Mulipoor	Encamped amongst	centr. h. the roads bad
...	1 6		Dinajung	long grass near the vil-	From Kerah to Roydowl
...	1 2		Semrah	lage.... Well water	the country well cultivated
...	2 2		Kerat	very bad	and the roads good
...	1		Roudowl		From Roudowl to the ri-
...		11		Good encamping	verena. By na--roads good
...	5 3		Bouri	ground near the vil-	and the country well culti-
...	1 4		Nargoly	lage. Wells	vated
...	1		Dakur riv. -ford		Both sides of Gudda-kar
...	2 4		Berunabade		Nullah, high banks and deep
...	1 1				defiles
...	1 6		Byana		From Byana to Sorat ..
...		10 6		Encamped on very	the roads narrow, with deep
...	6 1		Gudda-kur Nal.	bad ground half a	and... extensive plains of
...	1 4		Summoo	mile S. of the town..	long grass. From thence to
...	6		Gumber riv. ford	Wells	Hindoon, good roads, hills
...	3 1		Daddery		at a distance
...	2 1		Serat		
...		11 2		Faced on an exten-	
...	3		Dindari	sive plain near the vil-	
...	2 5		Foot riv. -ford	lage. excellent wells	
...	1 1		Hindoon		It led at Hindoon the
...		10 1		Encamped on good	th of Jar to reach the
...	9 2		A Nullah dry	ground W. S. W. of	attle
...	3		Jehanabad	the town. Wells, and	From Jehanabad to Pee-
...	1 5		Lahur	culm mont.	rowdowl, the roads tolerably
...	2		Angot riv.		good, and the country well
...	1 4		Mulla 20		cultivated. From thence to
...	4		Hakia temple		Shaulmur, the roads very
...	3 5		Kendera		good hills at a distance
...	2		Gooda va		
...	2		Sorgat		
...	2		Secowdh		From Hindoon to Um-
...		17		Encamped on good	is, belongs to the Rajah

Time.	Dist.	Tot. Dist.	Villages, Rivers, and Nullahs.	GROUND OF ENCAMPMENT.	GENERAL REMARKS.
1801	M. F.	M. F.			
Jan.					
10	5 1		Uddi	ground quarter of a	of Jeypoor and his depen-
...	2 6		Debsa	mile N. of the town...	dants
...	2 3		Burrowda	Wells	
...	2 4		Khoshoulgur		From Khoshoulgur to
		12 6		Encamped six fur-	Meenapara, goods roads,
11	5		A small Nullah	longs S W. of the	but sandy
...	6		A small Nullah	town on good ground	Extensive plains of long
...	1 1		LallpoorA Nullah on the	grass from Lallpoor to Meen-
...	1 4		A small Nullah	left.	apara... hills at a distance.
...	2 4		Mutchepoore		
...	2 1		Meenapara		
		8 5		Encamped on a	
12	6		Dowree river	plain S W. of the	
...	3 1		A Nullah	village.....The river	
...	1 4		A Nullah	Dowree on the right.	
...	5		A Nullah		
...	2		Battodar		
...	3 4		Parsout Mor. riv.		At Pursout crossed the
...	2		Dodora		river Morda ford the wa-
...	1 2		A Nullah		ter very good and clear...
...	2		Encaro		the bed of the river sand.
...	1		Mullarna		Between Mullarna and
		14 2		Encamped about a	Kirney good roads... hills at
13	9 3		Taunpoor	mile to the eastward	a distance.
...	3		Chaundooly	of Mullarna, in a plain	From Taunpoor to Kir-
...	1 6		A small Nullah	... Wells ... The best	ney remarkably well culti-
...	1 1		Kirney	ground near the vil-	vated... from thence to Dun-
		8 2		lage of Encaro... Mul-	way, extensive barren
14	3 4		Dundwaree	larna being a mile off	plains... At Dunway, and
...	2 4		A small Nullah	the road	from thence to the Nullah,
...	1 6		Bumas riv ford	Encamped five fur-	several fields of gram One
...	5 1		Bhagwuntghur	longs S W. of the	and a half mile North of the
		12 7		town on good ground	river, and from thence to
				... Wells.	Bhagwuntghur, low jungle,
					broken ground, and bad
					roads. The Eunna river
					is six furlongs within its
					banks, which are high, par-
					ticularly on the South-side,
					the water good and clear,
					the bed of the river deep
					sand, from the North bank
					for a mile and a half, bad
					roads and broken ground
					From Bhagwuntghur to
					Burwara, a range of hills
					to the right of the road,
					low jungles to the left.
					At Eunjaee a small nul-
					lah, fine clear water.
					At Burwara, the country
15	1		A small Nullah		is well cultivated; from
...	1		Adloo	Encamped on a	thence to Gudman hills and
...	2		A small Nullah	plain near the hills	low jungle... At Girdman
...	2 6		Bunjeri	S. of the town... An	old tank in front of the
...	1 1		Bundloe		plantations of date-trees,
...	2 2		Burwara		and little villages near the
		8 5		Encamped on a hill	

Time.	Dist.	Tot. Dist.	Villages, Rivers, and Nullahs.	GROUND OF ENCAMPMENT.	GENERAL REMARKS.
1801	M. F.	M. F.			
Jan 16	2 3		Bulareah	plain about five furlongs S E of Bur-	At Kampoor, a small
...	1 1		Girdmas	wara fort, which is si-	nullah of good clear water.
...	1 5		A small Nullah	tuated on high ground	From Girdmas to Uniara,
...	3		Assool	near the hills... Wells	extensive plains well cul-
...	1 1		Uklana		tivated
...	1		Kumpoor, fort		Halated at Uniara the 17th
...	3		A small Nullah		Jan to refresh the cattle
...	2 4		Uniara		From Uniara to Baum-
		13 1		Encamped on a	ing, the country very
18	6		A Nullah	plain about three fur-	well cultivated, low and
...	1 4		Padree	longs S E of the town	flat.
...	6		A dry Nullah	... Wells on the left	From Uniara to within a
...	2		Padroc	flank, a dry flank on	few miles North of Dogaree
...	4		A dry Nullah	the rear	belongs to Scindeah.
...	2 2		Seemiedee		
...	3		A dry Nullah		
...	4 5		Bauminjing		
		11		Encamped near the	
19	1 6		A dry Nullah	village ... A jul on the	
...	2 3		Bogaroo	right... Good water	At the village of Bogaroo
...	1 3		A Nullah		a nullah, clear water... about
...	1		A Nullah		three miles West of Poo-
...	1		Poolatoo		latoo... Nunecca a consider-
...	1 3		A dry Nullah		able large town.
...	1 2		Pey		From Bauminjing to Do-
...	6		A Nullah		garee, extensive plains, low
...	2 3		A dry Nullah		jungle and long grass... At
...	2 4		Dogaree		Dogaree the roads very bad,
		14 7		Encamped on a	near the town a very large
20	3		Sorong	small spot of ground	jul, a plantations of trees
...	1		A dry Nullah	about half-a-mile W	and plantains. All the hills
...	4		A Nullah	of the town... Low	at and near Dogaree are
...	1 1		Rampoor	hills on the right,	covered with brushwood.
...	3		Bejan river, ford	left, and rear of the	
...	2		Bilee	encampment... Wells	
...	4 5		A Nullah	in front.	
...	6		A Nirjuah Nullah		
...	1 2		Dubl Maizutriv		
		12 7		Encamped S. of	From Dogaree to Dub-
21	1 2		Nojing	the town three fur-	lana very little cultivation,
...	1 2		Ummerpoora	longs on the S side of	extensive jungles, the roads
...	2		A Nullah	the river Maizut.	in general good. The water
...	1 2		A Nullah		of the Maize is clear and
...	4		Morekera		good The banks of the
...	2 1		Jannawas		Maize high on both sides.
...	4		Bondi Pass-north		The Bygon river, high banks
...	6		Gate		and rocks.
...	7		Delelpoora		On the North side of the
...	3		A Nullah		first gate, before you enter
...	1 3		Pass-Centre Gate		the pass. A jul, which by
...	1		Pass-South Gate		a narrow passage between
...	1 4		A Nullah		two hills joins a jul in the
		12 1	Boondi	Encamped one mile	South side. Between the first
					ard centre gates, a Hindu
					temple, and gardens built
					by the Boondi Rajah.
					On the North side of the
					South gate, a jul.

1801	M. F.	M. F.	Villages, &c.	Ground of Encampment	GENERAL REMARKS.
Jan					
22	3 1		Quoartee	S E. of the town on a	The town of Boondi is sur-
...	2		A Nullah	plain near the hills...	rounded by a stone wall in
...	1		Booddo	Wells.	good repair. A great many
...	3 3		Tiley Nullah		plantations of trees near
...	1		Peeperdo		the town; the surrounding
...	2 4		A Nullah		country well cultivated The
...	4		Taikra		hills covered with brushwd.
		11 6		Encamped on a	From Boondi to Taikra,
23	2 4		Badjary	small spot of ground	extensive plains, low jungle,
...	2 4		Chanhooly	on the eastern bank	the country tolerably well
...	6		Sedree	of the Nullah.	cultivated, and the roads
...	3 7		Gaumedge		good...hills at a distance.
		9 5		Encamped on the	From Dublana to the N.
24	3		Chumbel river	N bank of the river	banks of the riv Chumbel,
...	5		Gung'cho	Chummel near the	belongs to the Raj Boondi.
...	1 5		Bodarny	village	From Taikra to Gau-
...	4 2		Cotah		medge, extensive plains well
		6 7		Encamped on a	cultivated. Forded the
To Cotah	250			small spot of ground	Chumbel at Gaumedge, the
To Agia	117 3			N of the town about	banks on both sides high,
				one mile.	the bed of the river, rocks
TOTAL	367 3		Distance from Fatty Ghur to Cotah		and large stones. Near the
					encampment at Cotah town
					and garden. The country
					about Cotah well cultivated.
					The town built upon the
					banks of the Chumbel, and
					surrounded with a stone wall.
Feb.					
4	2 1		Goondanperra		Halted at Cotah till
...	3 1		A dry Nullah		the 4th of Feb to refresh the
...	1 6		Anneedpoora		cattle, and provide grain
...	3 4		Jugapoora		for the detachment.
		10 7		Fatty-Ghur to Co-	From Cotah to Jugpoora,
5	4 6		A Nullah	tah.	no cultivation, bad roads.
...	2		Putchpuhar		At Anudpoora a jingle of
...	5		Dumdumgh		good water
...	5		Rankakerce		At the village of Leem-
...	2 4		Annetiah		keree a fine large tank; one
...	1 6		Mouranah		mile North of the village a
...	2 4		Leemkeree		large well.
...	1 2		Emedpoora		From Jugpoora to Dum-
...	1 5		Bailkeree		dumgh, high land covered
		15 5		Encamped near the	with jungle, the roads bad
7	2 2		Dogaroo	village, to the north-	over rocks and stones From
...	1		A dry Nullah	ward, on strong grd	thence to Bailkeree, the
...	2		Makoond-dunah	...Wells.	country open and well cul-
...	1 5		North Gute		tivated. About two miles
...	1 4		South Gute		distant upon the right of
...	1 3		Umjaun river		the road, a range of hills
...	1		Umjau		covered with brushwood.
		9 7		Encamped on a	Three miles beyond Do-
				plain, the village in	garoo, entered a pass be-
				the rear, and a range	tween two hills, covered
				of hills on the right	with brushwood and large
				flank, and a Nullah	trees, the roads very bad
				in front.	over rocks and stones ..
					Within the South gate Ma-
					kooond-dunah, a consider-
					able large village; this gate
					is defended by 200 men, be-
					longing to the Cotah Rajah.
					Umjaun is upon the N. bank
					of the river.
					Halted the 7th Feb. to

ISOLIM F.	M. F.	Villages. &c	Ground of Encampment	GENERAL REMARKS
Feb				
	2 6	Sherowda		From the river Umjaur to the Aoo river, little cultivation, jungle, the roads tolerably good
	1	Assokully		High banks on both sides of the river Aoo; the bed loose sand and rocks, the water good and clear.
	1	Dubaddy Nullah		From the river Aoo to Pattan, little cultivation, low ground, hills on the left of the road. The greatest part of the road on a small spot of rocks and loose stones. The hills, and the country in general, covered with jungle.
	1 6	Queenjee		Pattan is a large extensive village surrounded with a stone wall. On the North side an extensive ploughed ground, the river Aoo on the left bank, and the Semdeah hills at a distance on both sides of the road. At the camp on high ground, four miles from Pattan.
	1 1	Koorateo		The Semdeah hills in front, hills on the right
	1 3	Pannakery		
	7	Deashee		
	1 4	Sunkeet		
	1	S. S. Nullah		
	2	Camp		
	11 6			
	9	1	Aod river	
	1 2	1	A dry Nullah	
	2	1	A dry Nullah	
	1	1	Channery	
	1 2	1	Lora-Crummery	
	1 5	1	Imatty	
	4 3	1	Pattan	
	3	1	Sanderbaga Nullah	
	1	1	Camp	
	12 1			
10	1	1	A Nullah	
	1	1	Chandy kery	
	1 5	1	A dry Nullah	
	7	1	Deep orse	
	1	1	A Nullah	
	2 1	1	Beendo	
	1	1	Loredo	
	3	1	Nullah	
	1 1	1	Dowl	
	7	1	A Nullah	
	1 2	1	Cally-Scind river	
	2	1	Tatowna	
	12 4			
11	1	1	Uulloya	
	6	1	Ukerie	
	2	1	A Nullah	
	1 5	1	Le eruch	
	5	1	Mourge	
	1 1	1	Poon ricee	
	2	1	A Nullah	
	6	1	Buckayence	
	8 1			
12	1	1	Mesepora	
	1	1	A Nullah	
	1	1	Lorokera	
	1	1	Amjon	
	2 4	1	Borokeca	
	2	1	Jalmea	
	1	1	A Nullah	
	7	1	A Nullah	
	1	1	Jerno	
	1 6	1	Deegree	
	1	1	A Nullah	
	6	1	A Nullah	
	2	1	Matchelipoor	
	2 1	1	Lespores	
	1 5	1	Emiowdat	
	1 3	1	Angetee	
	1 6	1	Karkero	
	1	1	A Nullah	
	1 4	1	A Nullah	
	2	1	Nankerce	

Time. 1802	Dist.	Tot. Dist.	Villages, Rivers and Nullahs.	GROUND OF ENCAMPMENT.	GENERAL REMARKS.
	M. F.	M. F.			
Feb.					
13	6		Garakerce	ploughed ground covered with stones, about half S of the village...Wells.	Forded the Cally Scind, about three miles South of Dutrowdah; the bed of the river rocks and large stones, the roads covered with loose stones; hills at a distance to the left and right of the road. Nulkerat is a large populous village, situated on the North bank of the Lukoonder river, which runs into the Cally Scind, two coss West of Nulkerat. Halted on the 14th to refresh the cattle.
...	16		Hindooee		
...	3		Cally Scind river		
...	7		Harkolo		
...	26		Arrankeree		
...	6		A Nullah		
...	1		Mullakerree		
...	27		Dorulow		
...	17		Kotree		
...	2		A Nullah		
...	1		Nulkerat		
13	3	13 3	Lukoonder river	Encamped on high stony ground, half-a-mile W of Nulkerat. The river Lukoonder on the front and right flank.	At Putlano, a small nullah of fine clear water, which runs into the Putlano nullah to the North of the village. The bed of all the rivers and nullahs between Nulkerah and Kartar, rocks and large stones, the roads are ably good, hills at a distance to the right and left. Three miles South of Kanner, a nullah of fine clear water. From Kanner to Burradieu the roads very good; from thence to Mackrown, hilly and stony; very little cultivation. Halted the 17th to refresh the cattle.
...	27		Bessodo		
...	6		Hemery		
...	11		A Nullah		
...	5		Lukoonder river		
...	14		Monassoo		
...	15		A dry Nullah		
...	1		Putlano		
...	3		Putlano Nullah		
...	12		Byclong		
...	22		A Nullah		
...	1		Kanner		
16	3	14 6	A large Nullah	Encamped on a small spot of ground S W of the village... The public road in front... Fields of grain, and small Mongooe trees on the right... Wells.	The bed of all the rivers and nullahs between Nulkerah and Kartar, rocks and large stones, the roads are ably good, hills at a distance to the right and left. Three miles South of Kanner, a nullah of fine clear water. From Kanner to Burradieu the roads very good; from thence to Mackrown, hilly and stony; very little cultivation. Halted the 17th to refresh the cattle.
...	1		Gaditow		
...	15		Pumun		
...	14		A dry Nullah		
...	2		Enatow		
...	35		Bugwazou		
...	5		A Nullah		
...	5		Buradieu		
...	47		Mackrown		
...		16 2			
18	37		Nandur	Encamp on a plain S of the village, two furlongs... A babool jungle on the right & rear.	The country low and flat, the roads good; forded the Cally Scind near Tullau; the bed of the river, small stones and gravel. Very little cultivation. Between Mackrown and Beetchrowdah a great many plantations of date trees. From Beetchrowdah to Rooderiah, extensive large plains; two miles South of this village the ground rises into small hills; the roads good but stony. Bouodeah, a small village on the North bank of the nullah in the rear of the encampment; very little cultivation to be
...	2		A Nullah		
...	34		Ramly Nullah		
...	12		Cully Scind river		
...	1		Tullau		
...	32		A Nullah		
...	6		Beetchrowdah		
19	24	13	Cuneriah		
...	15		Goodeer Kajeriah		
...	2		A Nullah		
...	16		Rooderiah		
...	1		A Nullah		
...	25		Gunni		
...	6		Pecpeereah		
...	14		A Nullah		
...	2		Bouodeah		

Time.	Dist.		Tot. Dist.	Villages, Rivers, and Nullahs	GROUND OF ENCAMPMENT.	GENERAL REMARKS.
	M	F	M	F.		
1801						
Feb.						
20	4	7				
...	1	1				
			6	A Nullah Oujein	ground, on the S banks of a nullah... Date-trees in front... The public road on the right	From the Nullah near Bouodeah to Oujein The country is in general with- out any cultivation, and very few trees, excepting near the city of Oujein; roads covered with loose stones Oujein is a very extensive and populous city, surrounded with a stone wall, but in very bad re- pair, and built upon the bank of the river Syprah, which runs under its wall.
TOTAL			546	2	Dist. from Futty- Ghur to camp, near Oujein. E. of the city.	

Oujein,
February '03, 1800. } *The roads measured by WAT-
KINS's Perambulator.*

Returned to Futty-Ghur the same road, as far as By-
ana; from thence marched through the Burtpoor, Ra-
jah's country, and crossed the river Jumna at Mathurah

ROUTE FROM OUJEIN TO FUTTY-GHUR,

Via Cotah, Boondi, Unnara, Hindown, and Byana, 1802.

Time	Dist		Tot Dist	Villages, Rivers, and Nullahs	GROUND OF ENCAMPMENT.	GENERAL REMARKS,
	M.	F.	M	F.		
1801						
May						
9	2	4				
...		4				
...	1	6				
...	1					
...	2	2				
...	2					
...	2	3				
...	1	3				
...	1	7				
...	2	1				
			16	9		
10	1	4				
...	1	3				
...		6				
...	2	4				
...	1	1				
...	1					
...	2	6				
				11	3	

The roads from Byana to
Ouchar, good but sandy;
the beds of the several ri-
vers deep sand. The Baan
river four furlongs within
its banks. About one mile
to the southward of Mul-
larkpoor, and quarter of a
mile to the right of the
road in a hill, the village
Secmdore. A great many
villages on both sides of the
road; at the distance of a
mile a or mile and a half,
a great many wells in the
road side between Byana
and Ouchar; the country
flat and sandy, but well
cultivated and populous.
Opposite Meidowly to
the left about three or four
furlongs, a range of low hills,
At Anna, and from thence
amongst low jungle the
roads from Ouchar to this
place very good and the
country well cultivated.

1802	M. F.	M. F.	Villages, &c.	Ground of Encamp.	GENERAL REMARKS.
June					
11	3		Nagra		From Byana to Rasool-
...	1		Jungeah		poor belongs to the Burt-
...	2 4		Dogermec		poor Rajah, from thence to
...	2 1		Rarey		Muthal to Gen Perron.
...	1 4		Rasoolpoor		From Burtpur to Nagra
...	2 5				about three miles East, jun-
...	1 7		Cossee		gle; from thence to Cossy,
		14 5		Ended in ploughed	the country open and well
12	2 1		Muressy	ground near the vil-	cultivated, and the roads
...	7 7		Mutral Gaut	lage...Wells	good, but sandy.
...	7		E. side of Jumna		From Cossy to Mutral,
		10 3		Encamped on the	the roads good; extensive
13	3		Dangra	E. side of the river	plains, jungle, and little
...	2 5		Gosnuh	Jumna, three furlongs	cultivation Crossed the
...	4 4		Ryah	from the river...a fir-	Jumna a little below the
...	2 1		Preswa	ing and fired.	town at a very good gaut.
...	6		Baierina		From the Jumna to Jewan
...	2 3		Conga		the roads good, the country
...	2 7		Jenar		open and well cultivated.
		15 5		Ended in ploughed	
14	3 5		Rydepoor	sandy ground near the	
...	1		River Jernah	village...Wells.	
...	1 3		Carse		
...	7		Beloat		From Jewan to Conga, the
...	1 1		Nogong.		roads very good, and the
...	7		Keria		country very well culti-
...	1 4		Conka		vated
		9 4		Encp. near the vil-	
15	2 5		Budgrea	lage on good ground	From Conka to Coel, the
...	1 4		Aputgoor	Wells	roads very good and the
...	2 7		Essa		country very well culti-
...	2 1		Dakra		vated and open
...	6 3		Coel		
		15 4		Encp. above two	
16	2 7		Noungabad	miles N. E. of the	The roads good and the
...	4 6		Ekaree	lad and Soars, in a	country well cultivated...
...	1 3		Mahenutpoor	plain near General	At Mahenutpoor you enter
...	4 5		Jeraree	Perron's lines	the Hon. Company's terri-
...	4 1		Gouria Gurp		tones.
		17 4		Encp. E. of the vil-	
17	1 4		Shaw Ghm	lage on good ground.	
...	7		Cosmmpoor	Wells	
...	1 5		Assonah		
...	1		Boodry		
...	1 3		Bajeetpoor		
...	2 3		Sajabutpoor		
...	5		Kaminaghar		The roads good and the
...	3		Dundesree		country well cultivated
		9 6		Encp. on ploughed	
18	5 7		Mamoor Gurp	ground near the vil-	
...	1 2		Pewary	lage...Wells.	
...	2 2		Putretce		The roads good and the
...	1 7		Nudny		country well cultivated.
...	1		Thebridgeacross		
...	2 1		the Colly Nuddy		
		13 4		Encamped in a small	
19	2 4		A Nullah	wood near the town	
...	1 4		Ujerpoor	on good ground.....	
...	2 4		Cursana	Wells.	
...	2 4		Ammapoar		The roads good but sandy,
...	2 5		Batchmicy		extensive plains, low jun-
...	2 5		Arzunpoor		gle, little cultivation.

MISCELLANEOUS TRACTS.

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Time 1802	Dist.		Tot. Dist.	Villages, Rivers, and Nullahs.	GROUND OF ENCAMPMENT.	GENERAL REMARKS.
	M. F.	M. F.				
June						
20	3 1			Ryperr	ground near the vil- lage...Wells.	Extensive sandy plains, low jungle, and little culti- vation.
...	1 7			Seerpuree		
...	1 2			Dyaporra		
...	5			Sououeroo		
...	1 4			Nemowa		
...	4			A dry Nullah		
...	6			Surrawal		
...	1 2			Duramporra		
...	2 5			Nugra		
...	1 6			Parowly		
			15 2			
21	7			Emetapoor	Encp near the vil- lage on good ground T is in front... Wells.	The roads sandy, low jungle, and extensive plains.
...	1 3			Latchura		
...	1 1			Yeturah		
...	6 2			Ally Gunge		
...	4			Amrowly		
			13 5			
22	4 2			Nojing		
...	1 7			Rokia		
...	1 6			Jerary		
...	1 1			Atchara		
...	5			Culwaroo		
...	6			Bullypoor		
...	4			Futtypoor		
...	7			Foway		
...	5			Beerpoor		The roads sandy, exten- sive plains, and low jungle
...	1 3			Nabob Gurge		
...	1 7			Bag		
			15 5		Encp. in a T E. of the Gunge...Wells	
23	2			Bugona	Encp in a plain E of the Gunge...Wells	The detachment forming the escort with the Resi- dent, consisted of Three companies of Sepoys, an halvidar's party of native cavalry, two six- pounders, with a proportion of native artillery-men, am- munition, &c &c.
...	1 1			Burron		
...	3 2			Huttyah		
...	1 3			A dry Nullah		
...	4			W. gate } Funu-		
...	1 3			E. gate } kabad		
...	2 2			Futty Ghur		
...	4 4			From Grigin to Futty-Ghur		
			16 3			
Total	582 4			From Oujein to Futty-Ghur		

* FUTTY-GHUR,
June 21, 1802.

POETRY.

The ENCHANTED FRUIT ; or, The HINDU WIFE :

An Antediluvian Tale.—Written in the Province of BAHAR.

‘ O Lovely age, (a) by Brahmens fam’d
 ‘ Pure Setye Yug (b) in Sanscrit nam’d !
 ‘ Delightful ! Not for cups of gold,
 ‘ Or wives a thousand centuries old ;
 ‘ Or men, degenerate now and small,
 ‘ Then one and twenty cubits tall :
 ‘ Not that plump cows full udders bore,
 ‘ And bowls with holy curd (c) ran o’er ;
 ‘ Not that, by Deities defended
 ‘ Fish, boar, snake, lyon, (d) heav’n-descended,
 ‘ Learn’d Pundits, now grown sticks and clods,
 ‘ Redde fast the nagry of the Gods (e)
 ‘ And laymen, faithful to Narayn (f)
 ‘ Believ’d in Brahma’s mystick strain ; (g)
 ‘ Not that all subjects spoke plain truth,
 ‘ While Rajas cherish’d eld and youth,
 ‘ No—yet delightful times ! because
 ‘ Nature then reign’d, and nature’s laws ;
 ‘ When females of the softest kind
 ‘ Were unaffected, unconfin’d ;
 ‘ And this grand rule from none was hidden ; (h)
 ‘ WHAT PLEASETH, HATH NO LAW FORBIDDEN.’

Thus, with a lyre in India strung,
 Aminta’s poet would have sung ;
 And thus too, in a modest way,
 All virtuous males will sing or say :
 But swarthy nymphs of Hindustan
 Look deeper than short-sighted man,
 And thus, in some poetick chime,
 Would speak with reason, as with rhyme :
 ‘ O lovelier age, by Brahmens fam’d,
 ‘ Gay Dwapar Yug (i) in Sanscrit nam’d !

‘ Delightful !

(a) A parody on the Ode in Tasso’s *Aminta*, beginning, *O bella età dell’ oro !*

(b) The Golden Age of the Hindus.

(c) Called *Joghra*, the food of *Crishna* in his infancy and youth.

(d) The four first avatars, or incarnations of the divine spirit.

(e) The Sanscrit, is written in letters so named.

(f) *Narayn* or *Narayan*, the spirit of God.

(g) The *Vedas*, or sacred writings of *Brahma*.

(h) “ *Se piace, ei lice.*” Tasso.

(i) The *Brazen Age*, or that in which vice and virtue were in equal proportion.

' Delightful ! though impure with brass
 ' In many a green ill-scented mass ;
 ' Though husbands, but sen cubits high,
 ' Must in a thousand summers die ;
 ' Though, in the lives of dwendled men,
 ' Ten parts were sin . religion ten ;
 ' Though cows would rearily fill the pail,
 ' But made th' expected creambowl fail ;
 ' Though lazy Pendlits ill could read
 ' (No care of ours) their Ycjar Veid :
 ' Though Rajas look'd a litte proud,
 ' And Ranies rather spoke too loud ;
 ' Though Gods, display'd to mortal view
 ' In mortal forms, were only two ;
 ' (Yet Crishna, (*k*) sweetest youth, was one,
 ' Crishna, whose checks outblaz'd the sun)
 ' Delightful ne'ertheless ! because
 ' Not bound by vile unnatural laws,
 ' Which curse this age from Caley (*l*) nam'd
 ' By some base woman-hater fram'd.
 ' Prepost'rous ! that one biped vain
 ' Should drag ten house-wives in his train,
 ' And stuff them in a gaudy cage,
 ' Slaves to weak lust or potent rage !
 ' Not such the Dwapar Yug ! Oh then
 ' ONE BUXOM DAME MIGHT WED FIVE MEN.'

True history in solemn terms,
 This philosophic lore confirms ;
 For India once, as now cold Tibet, (*m*)
 A group unusual might exhibit,
 Of sev'ral husbands, free from strife,
 Link'd fairly to a single wife !
 Thus Botanists, with eyes acute
 To see prolific dust minute,
 Taught by their learned northern Brahmen (*n*)
 To class by pistil and by stamen,
 Produce from nature's rich dominion
 Flow'rs polyandrian monogynian,
 Where embryo blossoms, fruits, and leaves
 Twenty prepare, and one receives
 But, lest my word should nought avail,
 Ye fair, to no unholy tale
 Attend (*o*). Five thousand years (*p*) ago,
 As annals in Benares show,

When

(*k*) The Apollo of India.

(*l*) The Earthen Age, or that of Cali or Impunity . this verse alludes to Cali the Hecate of the Indians

(*m*) See the accounts published in the Philosophical Transactions from the papers of Mr. Bogle.

(*n*) Linnaeus

(*o*) The story is told by the Jesuit Bouchet, in his letter to Huec, bishop of Avranches.

(*p*) A round number is chosen ; but the Cali Yug a little before which Crishna disappeared

When Pandu chiefs with Curus fought, (g)
 And each the throne imperial sought,
 Five-brothers, of the regal line
 Blaz'd high with qualities divine.
 The first a prince without his peer,
 Just, pious, lib'ral Yudhishtir, (r)
 Then Erjun, to the base a rod,
 An hero favour'd by a God; (s)
 Bheuma, like mountain-leopard strong,
 Unrival'd in th' embattled throng,
 Behold Nacul, fir'd by noble shame
 To emulate fraternal fame;
 And Schdeo, flush'd with manly grace,
 Bright virtue drawing in his face.
 To these a dame devoid of care,
 Blythe Dropady, the debonair,
 Renown'd for beauty, and for wit,
 In wedlock's pleasing chain was knit. (t)
 It fortun'd, at an idle hour,
 This five-mal'd single-femal'd flow'r
 One balmy morn of fruitful May
 Through vales and meadows took its way.
 A low-thatch'd mansion met their eye
 In trees umbrageous bosom'd high;
 Near it (no sight, young maids, for you)
 A temple rose to Maladew, (u)
 A thorny hedge and reedy gate
 Enclos'd the garden's homely state;
 Plain in its neatness thither wend
 The princess and their lovely friend.
 Light-pinion'd gales, to charm the sense,
 Their odoriferous breath dispense;
 From Bêla' (x) pearl'd, or pointed, bloom,
 And Malt' rich, they steal perfume:
 There honey-scented Singarhar,
 And Juh'y, like a rising star,

Strong

disappeared from this world, began four thousand eight hundred and eighty-four ago; that is, according to our chronologists, seven hundred and forty-seven before the flood; and by the calculation of M. Bailey, but four hundred and fifty-four after the foundation of the Indian Empire.

(g) This war, which Crishna fermented in favour of the Pandu Prince, Padhishtir, supplied Vyasa with the subject of his noble epick poem Mahahharat.

(r) This word is commonly pronounced with a strong accent on the last letter, but the preceding vowel is short in Sanscrit. The prince is called in the Sevensala Dherme Raj, or Chief Magistrate.

(s) The Geita, containing instructions to Erjun, was composed by Crishna, who peculiarly distinguished him.

(t) Yudhishtir and Dropady, called Drobada, by M. Sonnerat, are deified in the Sevensala; and their feast, of which that writer exhibits an engraving, is named the Possession of Fire, because she passed every year from one of her five husbands to another, after a solemn purification by that element. In the Bhasha language, her name is written Drapty.

(u) The Indian Jupiter.

(x) The varieties of Bela, and the three flowers next mentioned, are beautiful species of jasmun.

Strong Chempa, darted by Camdew,
 And Mulseri of paler hue,
 Cayora, (*y*) which the Kemes wear
 In tangles of their silken hair,
 Round (*z*) Babul-flowers, and Gulachein
 Dyed like the shell of beauty's queen,
 Sweet Mindy (*a*), press'd for crimson stains,
 And sacred Tulsy, (*b*) pride of plains,
 With Séwty, small unblushing ro-e,
 Their odours mix, their tints disclose,
 And, as a gemm'd trura, blight,
 Paint the fresh branches with delight.

One tree above all others tower'd
 With shrubs and saplings close imbower'd .
 For every blooming chuld of spring
 Paid homage to the verdant king .

Aloft a solitary fruit,
 Full sixty cubits from the root,
 Kiss'd by the breeze, luxuriant hung,
 Soft chrysolite, with em'ralds strung
 ' Try we, (said Erjun, indiscreet)
 ' If yon proud fruit be sharp or sweet ;
 ' My shaft its parent stalk shall wound :
 ' Receive it, ere it reach the ground.'

Swift as his word, an arrow flew :
 The dropping prize, besprinkled with dew,
 The brothers, in contention gay,
 Catch, and on gather'd herbage lay
 That instant scarlet lightnings flash,
 And Jemna's waves her borders lash ;
 Crishna from Swerga's (*c*) height descends,
 Observant of his mortal friends .
 Not such, as in his earliest years,
 Among his wanton cowherd peers,
 In Gocul or Brindaban's (*d*) glades,
 He sported with the dury-maids ;
 Or, having pip'd and danc'd enough,
 Clos'd the brisk night with blindman's buff , (*e*)
 (Last, antiquaries, and record
 This pastime of the Gopia's Lord) (*f*)
 But radiant with ethereal fire :
 Nared alone could bards inspire

* H

In

* (*y*) The Indian Spikenard

(*z*) The Mimosa, or true Acacia, that produces the Arabian gum.

(*a*) Called Alhhinna by the Arabs.

(*b*) Of the kind called Ocymum

(*c*) The Heaven of Indra, or the empyreum.

(*d*) In the district of Mat'hura, not far from Agra.

(*e*) This is told in the Bhagawat.

(*f*) Gopy Nat'h, a title of Crishna, corresponding with Nymphagetes, an epithet of Neptune.

In lofty slokes (g) his mien to trace,
 And unimaginable grace.
 With human voice, in human form,
 He mildly spake, and hush'd the storm :
 ' O mortals, ever prone to ill !
 ' Too rashly Erjun prov'd his skill.
 ' Yon fruit a pious Muny (h) owns,
 ' Assistant of our heav'nly thrones.
 ' The golden pulp, each month renew'd,
 ' Supplies him with ambrosial food.
 ' Should he the daring archer curse,
 ' Not Mentra (i) deep, nor magick veise,
 ' Your gorgeous palaces could save
 ' From flames, your embers from the wave.' (k)
 The princes, whom th' immod'rate blaze
 Forbids their sightless eyes to raise,
 With doubled hands his aid implore,
 And vow submission to his lore.
 ' One remedy, and simply one,
 ' Or take,' said he, ' or be undone :
 ' Let each his crimes or faults confess ;
 ' The greatest name, omit the less ;
 ' Your actions, words, e'en thoughts reveal ;
 ' No part must Draupady conceal .
 ' So shall the fruit, as each applies
 ' The faithful charm, ten cubits rise ;
 ' Till, if the dame be frank and true,
 ' It join the branch, where late it grew.'
 He smil'd, and shed a transient gleam ;
 Then vanish'd, like a morning-dream
 Now, long entranc'd, each waking brother
 Star'd with amazement on another,
 Their consort's cheek forgot its glow,
 And pearly tears began to flow ,
 When Yudishtair, high-gifted man,
 His plain confession thus began.
 ' Inconstant fortune's wreathed smiles,
 ' Duryódhen's rage, Duryódhen's wiles,
 ' Fires rais'd for this devoted head,
 ' E'en poison for my brethren spread,
 ' My wand'rings through wild scenes of woe,
 ' And persecuted life, you know.
 ' Rude wassailers defil'd my halls,
 ' And roit shook my palace-walls,

‘ My

(g) Tetrasticks, without rhyme.

(h) An inspired writer : twenty are so called.

(i) Incantation.

(k) This will receive illustration from a passage in the Ramayen : ‘ Even he who cannot be slain by the ponderous arms of Indra, nor by those of Caly, nor by the terrible Checra, (or Discuss) of Vishnu, shall be destroyed, if a Brahmen execrate him, as if he were consumed by fire.’

' My treasures wasted. This and more
 ' With resignation calm I bore ;
 ' But, when the late-descending god
 ' Gave all I wish'd with soothing nod,
 ' When, by his counsel and his aid,
 ' Our banners danc'd, our clarions bray'd,
 ' (Be this my greatest crime confess'd)
 ' Revenge sat ruler in my breast :
 ' I panted for the tug of arms,
 ' For skirmish hot, for fierce alarms ;
 ' Then had my shaft Duryódhen rent,
 ' This heart had glow'd with sweet content.'
 He ceas'd : the living gold upsprung,
 And from the bank ten cubits hung.

Embolden'd by this fair success,

Next Erjun hasten'd to confess :

' When I with Aswatthama fought,
 ' My noose the fell assassin caught ;
 ' My spear transfix'd him to the ground .
 ' His giant limbs firm cordage bound .
 ' His holy thread extorted awe
 ' Spar'd by religion and by law ;
 ' But, when his murd'rous hands I view'd
 ' In blameless kindred gore imbued,
 ' Fury my boiling bosom sway'd,
 ' And Rage unsheath'd my willing blade .
 ' Then, had not Crishna's arm divine,
 ' With gentle touch suspended mine,
 ' This hand a Brahmen had destroy'd,
 ' And vultures with his blood been cloy'd.'
 The fruit, forgiving Erjun's dart,
 Ten cubits rose with eager start.

Flush'd with some tints of honest shame,
 Bheima to his confession came .

' 'Twas at a feast for battles won
 ' From Dhriterashttra's guileful son,
 ' High on the board in vases pil'd
 ' All vegetable nature smil'd :
 ' Proud Anaras (l) his beauties told,
 ' His verdant crown and studs of gold,
 ' To Dallim (m), whose soft rubies laugh'd
 ' Bursting with juice, that gods have quaff'd
 ' Ripe Kella (n) here in heaps were seen,
 ' Kellas, the golden and the green,
 ' With Amba (o) priz'd on distant coasts,
 ' Whose birth the fertile Ganga boasts :
 ' (Some gleam like silver, some outshine
 ' Wrought ingots from Besoara's mine)

* H 2

' Corinda,

(l) Ananas.

(m) Pomegranates.

(n) Plantains.

(o) Mangos.

' Corindas there, too sharp alone,
 ' With honey mix'd, impurpled shone ;
 ' Talsans (*p*) his liquid crystal spread
 ' Pluck'd from high Tara's tufted head ;
 ' Round Jamas (*q*), delicate as fair,
 ' Like rose-water perfum'd the air ;
 ' Bright salvers high-rais'd Comlas (*r*) held
 ' Like topazes, which Amit (*s*) swell'd ;
 ' While some delicious Attas (*t*) bore,
 ' And Catels (*u*) warm, a sugar'd store ;
 ' Others with Bela's grains were heap'd,
 ' And mild Papayas honey-steep'd ;
 ' Or sweet Ajeirs (*x*) the red and pale,
 ' Sweet to the taste and in the gale.
 ' Here mark'd we purest basons fraught
 ' With sacred cream and fam'd Joghrat ;
 ' Nor saw we not rich bowls contain
 ' The Chawla's (*y*) light nutritious grain,
 ' Some virgin-like, in native pride,
 ' And some with strong Haldea (*z*) dy'd ;
 ' Some tasteful to dull palates made
 ' If Merich (*a*) lend his fervent aid,
 ' Or Langa (*b*), shap'd like od'rous nails,
 ' Whose scent o'er groves of spice prevails,
 ' Or Adda (*c*), breathing gentle heat,
 ' Or Joutery (*d*) both warm and sweet.
 ' Supiary (*e*) next, (in Pana (*f*) chew'd,
 ' And Catha (*g*), with strong pow'rs endu'd,
 ' Mix'd with Elachy's (*h*) glowing seeds,
 ' Which some remoter climate breeds)
 ' Near Jeifel (*i*) fate, like Jeifel fram'd,
 ' Though not for equal fragrance nam'd ;
 ' Last, Naryal (*k*), whom all ranks esteem:
 ' Pour'd in full cups his dulcet stream.
 ' Long I survey'd the doubtful board
 ' With each high delicacy stor'd ;
 ' Then freely gratified my soul,
 ' From many a dish and many a bowl,
 ' Till health was lavish'd, as my time
 ' Intemp'rance was my fatal crime '
 Uprose the fruit ; and now mid-way
 Suspended shone like blazing day.
 Nacal then spake : (a blush o'erspread
 His cheeks, and conscious droop'd his head)

' Before

(*p*) Palmyra-fruit.
 (*q*) Rose-apples.
 (*r*) Oranges.
 (*s*) The Hindu Nectar.
 (*t*) Custard-apples.
 (*u*) Jaik-fruit.
 (*x*) Guayavas.

(*y*) Rice
 (*z*) Turmeric.
 (*a*) Indian Pepper.
 (*b*) Cloves.
 (*c*) Ginger.
 (*d*) Mace.
 (*e*) Arecanut.

(*f*) Betel-leaf.
 (*g*) What we call Japan-
 earth
 (*h*) Cardamums.
 (*i*) Nutmeg
 (*k*) Coconut.

' Before Duryodhen, ruthless king,
 ' Taught his fierce darts in air to sing,
 ' With bright-arm'd ranks, by Crishna sent,
 ' Elate from Indrapres ⁽¹⁾ I went
 ' Through eastern realms ; and vanquish'd all
 ' From rough Almora to Nipal,
 ' Where ev'ry mansion, new or old,
 ' Flam'd with Barbarick gems and gold.
 ' Here shone with pride the regal stores
 ' On iv'ry roofs, and cedrine floors ;
 ' There diadems of price unknown
 ' Blaz'd with each all-attracting stone ;
 ' Firm diamonds, like fix'd honour true,
 ' Some pink and some of yellow hue ;
 ' Some black, yet not the less esteem'd ;
 ' The rest like tranquil Jemna gleam'd,
 ' When in her bed the Gopia lave
 ' Betray'd by the pellucid wave.
 ' Like raging fire the ruby glow'd,
 ' Or soft, but radiant, water show'd ;
 ' Pure amethysts, in richest ore
 ' Oft found, a purple vesture wore ;
 ' Sapphires, like yon ethereal plain ;
 ' Em'rualds, like Peipal ⁽²⁾ fresh with rain ;
 ' Gay topazes, translucent gold ;
 ' Pale chrysolites of softer mould ;
 ' Fam'd beryls, like the surge marine,
 ' Light-azure mix'd with modest green ;
 ' Refracted ev'ry varying dye
 ' Bright as yon bow, that girds the sky.
 ' Here opals, which all hues unite,
 ' Display'd their many-tinctur'd light,
 ' With turcoises divinely blue,
 ' (Though doubts arise, where first they grew,
 ' Whether chaste elephantine bone
 ' By min'rals ting'd, or native stone)
 ' And pearls unblemish'd, such as deck
 ' Bhavány's ⁽³⁾ wrist or Lecshmy's ⁽⁴⁾ neck.
 ' Each castle ras'd, each city storm'd,
 ' Vast loads of pillag'd wealth I form'd,
 ' Not for my coffers ; though they bore,
 ' As you decreed, my lot and more.
 ' Too pleas'd the brilliant heap I stor'd,
 ' Too charming seem'd the guarded hoard :
 ' An odious vice this heart assail'd ;
 ' Base Av'rice for a time prevail'd.
 Th' enchanted orb ten cubits flew,
 Strait as the shaft which Erjun drew.

* H 3

Sehdio,

⁽¹⁾ Dehly.⁽²⁾ A sacred tree, like an Aspin.⁽³⁾ The Indian Venus,⁽⁴⁾ The Indian Ceres.

Sehdio, with youthful ardour bold,
 Thus penitent, his failings told :
 ' From clouds, by folly rais'd, these eyes
 ' Experience clear'd and made me wise ;
 ' For, when the crash of battle roar'd,
 ' When death rain'd blood from spear and sword,
 ' When, in the tempest of alarms,
 ' Horse roll'd on horse, arms clash'd with arms,
 ' Such acts I saw by others done,
 ' Such perils brav'd, such trophies won,
 ' That, while my patriot bosom glow'd,
 ' Though some faint skill, some strength I show'd,
 ' And, no dull gazer on the field,
 ' This hero slew, that forc'd to yield ;
 ' Yet, meek humility, to thee,
 ' When Erjun fought, low sank my knee :
 ' But, ere the din of war began,
 ' When black'ning cheeks just mark'd the man,
 ' Myself invincible I deem'd,
 ' And great, without a rival, seem'd.
 ' Whenc'er I sought the sportful plain,
 ' No youth of all the martial train
 ' With arm so strong or eye so true
 ' The Checra (*p*) pointed circle threw ;
 ' None, when the polish'd cane we bent,
 ' So far the light-wing'd arrow sent ;
 ' None from the broad elastic reed,
 ' Like me, grave Agnyastra (*q*) speed,
 ' Or spread its flames with nicer art
 ' In many an unextinguish'd dart ;
 ' Or, when in imitated fight
 ' We sported till departing light,
 ' None saw me to the ring advance
 ' With falchion keen or quiv'ring lance,
 ' Whose force my rooted seat could shake,
 ' Or on my steed impression make :
 ' No charioteer, no racer fleet
 ' O'ertook my wheels or rapid feet.
 ' Next, when the woody heights we sought,
 ' With madd'ning elephants I fought ;
 ' In vain their high-priz'd tusks they gnash'd ;
 ' Their trunked heads my geda (*r*) mash'd.
 ' No buffalo, with phrensy strong,
 ' Could bear my clatt'ring thunder long :
 ' No pard or tiger, from the wood
 ' Reluctant brought, this arm withstood.

' Pride

(*p*) A radiated metalline ring, used as a missile weapon.

(*q*) Fire-arms, or rockets, early known in India.

(*r*) A mace, or club.

' Pride in my heart his mansion fix'd,
 ' And with pure drops black poison mix'd.
 Swift rose the fruit, exalted now
 Ten cubits from his natal bough.
 Fair Dropady, with soft delay,
 Then spake : ' Heav'n's mandate I obey ;
 ' Though nought, essential to be known,
 ' Has heav'n to learn, or I to own.
 ' When scarce a damsel, scarce a child,
 ' In early bloom your handmaid smil'd,
 ' Love of the world her fancy mov'd,
 ' Vain pageantry her heart approv'd :
 ' Her form, she thought, and lovely mien,
 ' All must admire, when all had seen :
 ' A thirst of pleasure and of praise
 ' (With shame I speak) engross'd my days ;
 ' Nor were my night-thoughts, I confess,
 ' Free from solicitude for dress ;
 ' How best to bind my flowing hair
 ' With art, yet with an artless air,
 ' (My hair, like musk in scent and hue ;
 ' Oh ! blacker far, and sweeter too)
 ' In what nice braid or glossy curl
 ' To fix a diamond or a pearl ;
 ' And where to smooth the love-spread toils
 ' With nard or jasmin's fragrant oils ;
 ' How to adjust the golden teic (s),
 ' And most adorn my forehead sleek ;
 ' What condals (t) should emblaze my ears,
 ' Like Seita's waves (u) or Seita's tears (x) ;
 ' How elegantly to dispose
 ' Bright circlets for my well form'd nose ;
 ' With strings of rubies how to deck,
 ' Or em'rald rows, my stately neck ;
 ' While some that ebon tow'r embrac'd,
 ' Some pendent sought my slender waist ;
 ' How next my purpled veil to chuse
 ' From silken stores of varied hues ;
 ' Which would attract the roving view,
 ' Pink, violet, purple, orange, blue ;
 ' The loveliest mantle to select,
 ' Or unembellish'd or bedeck'd ;
 ' And how my twisted scarf to place
 ' With most inimitable grace ;
 ' (Too thin its warp, too fine its woof,
 ' For eyes of males, not beauty proof)

* H 4

(s) Properly Teica, an ornament of gold, placed above the nose.

(t) Pendants.

(u) Seita Cund, or the Pool of Seita, the wife of Ram is the name given to the wonderful spring at Mengier, with boiling water of exquisite clearness and purity.

(x) Her tears, when she was made captive by the giant Rawau.

' What

' What skirts the mantle best would suit,
 ' Ornate with stars or tissued fruit,
 ' The flow'r-embroider'd or the plain
 ' With silver or with golden vein ;
 ' The chury (y) bright, which gaily shows
 ' Fair objects, aptly to compose ;
 ' How each smooth arm and each soft wrist
 ' By richest cosecs (z) might be kiss'd ;
 ' While some, my taper ankles round,
 ' With sunny radiance ting'd the ground.
 ' O waste of many a precious hour !
 ' O Vanity, how vast thy pow'r !'
 Cubits twice four th' ambrosia flew,
 Still from its branch disjoin'd by two.
 Each husband now, with wild surprise,
 His compeer and his consort eyes ;
 When Yudishtair : ' Thy female breast
 ' Some faults, perfidious, hath suppress'd.
 ' Oh ! give the close-lock'd secret room,
 ' Unfold its bud, expand its bloom ;
 ' Lest, sinking with our crumbled halls,
 ' We see red flames devour their walls.'
 Abash'd, yet with a decent pride,
 Firm Dropady the fact denied,
 Till, through an arched alley green,
 The limit of that sacred scene,
 She saw the dreaded Muny go
 With steps majestically slow ;
 Then said : (a stifled sigh she stole,
 And show'd the conflict of her soul
 By broken speech and flutt'ring heart)
 ' One trifle more I must impart :
 ' A Brahmen learn'd, of pure intent
 ' And look demure, one morn you sent,
 ' With me, from Sanscrit old, to read
 ' Each high Puran (a), each holy Veid.
 ' His thread, which Brehma's lineage show'd
 ' O'er his left shoulder graceful flow'd ;
 ' Of Crishna and his nymphs he read,
 ' How with nine maids the dance he led ;
 ' How they ador'd, and he repaid
 ' Their homage in the sylvan shade.
 ' While this gay tale my spirits cheer'd,
 ' So keen the Pendit's eyes appear'd,
 ' So sweet his voice—a blameless fire
 ' This bosom could not but inspire.
 ' Bright as a God he seem'd to stand ;
 ' The rev'rend volume left his hand,

' When

(y) A small mirror worn in a ring. (z) Bracelets.
 (a) A mythological and historical poem.

' When mine he press'd—With deep despair
 Brothers on brothers wildly stare ;
 From Erjun flew a wrathful glance ;
 Tow'rd them they saw their dread advance ;
 Then, trembling, breathless, pale with fear,
 ' Hear,' said the matron, ' calmly hear !
 ' By Tulsy's leaf the truth I speak—
 ' The Brahmen ONLY KISS'D MY CHEEK.'

Straight its full height the wonder rose,
 Glad with its native branch to close.

Now to the walk approach'd the sage
 Exulting in his verdant age :
 His hands, that touch'd his front, express'd
 Due rev'rence to each princely guest,
 Whom to his rural board he led
 In simple delicacy spread,
 With curds their palates to regale,
 And cream-cups from the Gopia's pail.

Could you, ye fair, like this black wife,
 Restore us to primeval life,
 And bid that apple, pluck'd for Eve
 By him, who might all wives deceive,
 Hang from its parent bough once more
 Divine and perfect, as before,
 Would you confess your little faults ?
 (Great ones were never in your thoughts)
 Would you the secret wish unfold,
 Or in your heart's full casket hold ?
 Would you disclose your inmost mind,
 And speak plain truth, to bless mankind ?

' What !' said the guardian of our realm,
 With waving crest and fiery helm,
 ' What ! are the fair, whose heav'nly smiles
 ' Rain glory through my cherish'd isles,
 ' Are they less virtuous or less true
 ' Than Indian dames of sooty hue ?
 ' No, by these arms. The cold surmise
 ' And doubt injurious vainly rise.
 ' Yet dares a bard, who better knows,
 ' This point distrustfully propose ;
 ' Vain fabler now ! though oft before
 ' His harp has cheer'd my sounding shore.'

With brow austere the martial maid
 Spoke, and majestick trod the glade :
 To that fell cave her course she held,
 ' Where Scandal, bane of mortals, dwell'd.
 Outstretch'd on filth the pest she found,
 Black fetid venom streaming round :
 A gloomy light just serv'd to show
 The darkness of the den below.

Britannia, with resistless might,
 Soon dragg'd him from his darling night :
 The snakes, that o'er his body curl'd,
 And flung his poison through the world,
 Confounded with the flash of day,
 Hiss'd horribly a hellish lay.
 His eyes with flames and blood suffus'd,
 Long to th' ethereal beam unus'd,
 Fierce in their gory sockets roll'd ;
 And desperation made him bold :
 Pleas'd with the thought of human woes,
 On scaly dragon feet he rose.
 Thus, when Asúrs, with impious rage,
 Durst horrid war with Dévata's wage,
 And darted many a burning mass
 E'en on the brow of gemm'd Cailás,
 High o'er the rest, on serpents rear'd,
 The grisly king of Deits appear'd.

The nymph beheld the fiend advance,
 And couch'd her far-extending lance :
 Dire drops he threw ; th' infernal tide
 Her helm and silver hauberk dy'd :
 Her moonlike shield before her hung ;
 The monster struck, the monster stung :
 Her spear with many a griding wound
 Fast nail'd him to the groaning ground.
 The wretch, from juster vengeance free,
 Immortal born by heav'n's decree,
 With chains of adamant secur'd,
 Deep in cold gloom she left immur'd.

Now reign at will, victorious fair,
 In British or in Indian air !
 Still with each envying flow'r adorn
 Your tresses radiant as the morn ;
 And still with Asiatic dye
 Rich tints for your gay robes supply ;
 Still through the dance's laby'rinth float,
 And swell the sweetly-lengthen'd note ;
 Still, on proud steeds or glitt'ring cars,
 Rise on the course like beamy stars ;
 And, when charm'd circles round you close
 Of rhyming bards and smiling beaux,
 Whilst all with eager looks contend
 Their wit or worth to recommend,
 Still let your mild, yet piercing eyes,
 Impartially adjudge the prize.

AN ARABIAN ELEGY FROM EBNO'L FAREDH.

(Translated into English, by John COLLEGENS, Esq.)

Ebno'l Faredh, whose elegant work is preserved in the library at Oxford, is certainly superior to all modern poets. One elegy by this writer, which plainly shews the pastoral life of the Arabians, is here annexed.

We have endeavoured to translate this poem into elegiac verse, or rather to imitate it, with some sentiments a little varied and others totally rejected. Nevertheless, it is here presented in such a manner as to display with sufficient exactness both the subject and nature of the Arabian elegy.

[It requires indeed a variation from the original Arabian to adapt the wild and fanciful imagery of this elegy to the European ear.]

Does lightning vibrate in th' ætherial space ?
 Or is unveil'd young Leila's beauteous face ?
 Does fire in yonder gadha * arbour flame ?
 Or is it Solima's bright eyes that beam ?
 Do scents on air from Mecca's violets move ?
 Or fragrances from Hagar's spikenard grove ?
 Or is it Azza comes—a lovely fair—
 Diffusing odours from her floating hair ?
 How pleasing is the retrospective view,
 When fancy images past days anew,
 While I, an exile, stray through foreign fields,
 And pensive, know the joys which memory yields !
 Still does the charmer in that valley keep,
 Where her despairing swain was wont to weep !

Now does loud thunder through the mountains roar ?
 And look they greener from the sprinkling shower ?

Ah ! when, as formerly, at dawning day,
 Shall Azib's limpid stream my thirst allay ?

Sweet plains, which saw what bliss I could attain,
 Ah ! shall I ever know such bliss again ?

What youths now sing the hopes and fears of love,
 At Tuda's pasture-ground and Naged's grove ?

Who now, in Sala's cooling shades reclin'd,
 Me in this dreary mountain calls to mind ?

How shall I know, are still the myrtles green ?
 Is in its usual place the lotos seen ?
 Spring yet the tamarisks on the sunny hill ?
 Do these unlucky eyes, or winter kill ?

Are

* A species of esl or tamarisk, used as fire-wood by the Arabians.

Are still the sweet Alegian damsels kind ?
Or are my vows committed to the wind ?

Do now the wanton deer and skipping fawns,
Their hunter absent, scamper through the fawns ?

Shall I behold the charming shades again,
Where gay Noama * leads the airy train ?

Does now o'er Dareg's banks th' arbutus spread ?
Spot often moisten'd by the tears I shed !

In Amrus' grot, who since my absence dwell ?
Grot to the sheperdesses known so well !

Perhaps they who to Mecca's vale return,
Have thought of Solima with soft concern !

May the time come, in which the happy night
Shall to the whole assembly give delight,
In which the youths shall tender vows impart,
While soothing music cheers each happy heart.

*Extract from the SHAH NAMA, the heroic poem of the Persian poet
FERDUSI, by John COLLEGES, Esq.*

As soon as Samus, conquering lord, return'd,
And saw the king in sovereign pomp adorn'd
Approaching where th' imperial splendour shone,
He duteous bow'd to the refulgent throne.
Deservedly the king in courtly state
That chief invited to his ivory seat,
With rubies set, so exquisitely bright,
And gold emboss'd, it blaz'd upon the sight !
He then the general ask'd, in gracious words,
Of his exploits and his associate lords :
Now in Hyrcania what barbarians dwell ?
Now what new conquests Persia's glories swell ?
To whom, in language meet, the patriot man,
Thus in return his narrative began :
' O mighty king, when first the foe we view'd,
' We saw a people vigorous and rude.
' Not lions, who in lonely forests stray,
' Not prowling tygers are so fierce as they :
' And nothing can their power of flight exceed,

No

* Arabian writers inform us, that Noama was the name of one of the daughter of Cain.

' Not even of Araby, the generous steed,
 ' Of our approach when first the rumour spread,
 ' Their state was seiz'd with universal dread;
 ' In every house and tower dismay appear'd,
 ' And only lamentable groans were heard!
 ' At length their bands in martial order pass,
 ' Their helmets shining with resplendent brass!
 ' Part in a vale, part on a mount were seen,
 ' And part were stretch'd along th' extensive green,
 ' With dreadful spears!—The dust that o'er them came
 ' Obscur'd the glories of the solar beam!
 ' So seem black ants, when studiously they fill,
 ' With stores of gather'd corn the sandy hill;
 ' Or as a multitude of gnats appear
 ' With restless buzzing, grating to the ear.
 ' So burst they forward! Cercius led them on,
 ' Grandson of Salmus, he the foremost shone;
 ' Upon the mountain height the cypress tree
 ' Or lofty pine not taller was than he!
 ' My Persians trembled as he came apace;
 ' A sudden paleness spread o'er every face!
 ' This I observ'd, and brandishing my lance,
 ' Heading my men, commanded their advance!
 ' My horse flew forward, senseless of the reins,
 ' Like a wild elephant on Æthiop's plains!
 ' 'Twas then returning ardour fir'd each soul!
 ' 'Twas then my troops rush'd on to glory's goal!
 ' As seems the rising and the falling Nile,
 ' (Which makes the panting farmer smile,
 ' When'er the ground the fit manure receives,
 ' As the flood rolls in undulating waves)
 ' So seem'd the cover'd far-extended plain!
 ' That moving army seem'd a floating main!
 ' The noise and motion of our clattering arms,
 ' The wary ears of Cercius soon alarms!
 ' With clamour great he took a circling course,
 ' Seeming toward me alone to turn his horse:
 ' He hop'd to load me with a captive chain,
 ' Or in my gore his flaming sabre stain:
 ' Fruitless attempt!—my bow I aiming bent,
 ' And many a life-destroying arrow sent;
 ' Like fire I saw my missile weapons fly,
 ' Or like the lambent light'ning in the sky!
 ' Approaching, he of our decay complains,
 ' Menacing death or more ignoble chains,
 ' But, like a boisterous whirlwind when we clos'd,
 ' Shield was to shield and helm to helm oppos'd!*

* In the *Thebais* of Statius there is a beautiful passage similar to this:

Jam clypeus clypeis, umbone repellitur umbo,
 Ense minax ensis, pede pes, et cuspidē cuspis.

' Just

' Just as he rose to make a deadly blow,
 ' I nimbly charg'd on the gigantic foe,
 ' With skill superior gave a powerful wound,
 ' Where studs of pearl his glittering swordbelt bound,
 ' And then exerting my collected force,
 ' I tore the chieftan from his foaming horse !
 ' (Prostrate he falls—his ponderous arms resound,
 ' While he with madness raging bites the ground)
 ' Then in his snowy breast my sword 'transfix'd,
 ' The flowing crimson with the herbage mix'd,
 ' I saw the last expiring gasp he made,
 ' Gliding, unhappy, to the sombre shade !
 ' Their general slain, the foe without delay
 ' Took flight—nor rocks nor hills impede their way;
 ' Joy for our conquest through all Persia runs,
 ' While sad Hyrcania mourns her slaughter'd sons !
 ' O, best of kings ! whose power is firmly laid,
 ' Who touch'st the stars with thy exalted head,
 ' Thus shall they fall who dare to disobey
 ' Thy sovereign mandate and imperial sway !'
 He spoke—the king the chiefs with praises loads,
 Which rais'd their fame to the divine abodes.
 Next he directs the nicest viands dress'd,
 And luscious wine, as a triumphal feast
 Th' assembly gather'd, pompons to behold !
 On carpets glittering with resplendent gold.

Paraphrase of a Persian Sonnet.

To dreary wilds and solitary shades,
 To silent groves and unfrequented glades,—
 From irksome crowds with eager steps I hie,
 And to congenial glooms, distracted fly !
 Since, from this faithful bosom thou hast fled,
 To fond affections has my heart been dead ;
 An hundred friends thy loss can ne'er atone,
 Without thy presence, Jami is alone.

Yet, tho' I wander o'er the desert waste,
 Or pace the wilderness with phrensied haste,
 Still thy dear image constantly attends,
 And ev'n to solitude a lustre lends ;—
 Alas ! while loaden with thy cruel chain,
 I seek thy real form—but seek in vain ;—
 On every side I turn my anxious eyes,
 And burden every breeze with unavailing sighs !

Were silken carpets spread beneath my feet,—
 Did scatter'd rose-leaves breathe their fragrance sweet,

Still, should the path they cover'd lead from thee,
Rude rocks and piercing thorns they'd seem to wretched me.

Oh, vital spirit ! quit my tortur'd breast,
Leave me !—let wretched Jami sink to rest !
The soul replies—be patient ! soon thy life
Shall yield to love, and passions cease their strife,—
Eternal light absorb time's glimmering ray,
And heav'n's effulgence all thy wrongs repay.

Paraphrase of an Indian Song.

I've travers'd horrid deserts o'er,
Yet in my constant heart remains
Love's rankling thorn, and I deplore
Th' unchanging fury of my pains !

Alas ! a wanderer sad, I roam,
Nor find a moment's short repose,—
In vain I seek a friendly home,
Or the dear cause of all my woes !

Oh ! cruel youth,—the tedious night,
I wakeful spend, and sigh alone ;—
What sweeter girl now gives delight,
And calls my perjurd lord her own ?

List to my griefs, while yet this tongue
Can speak the sorrows of my breast !
I die !—my heart, with anguish wrung,
Still longs in thy embrace to rest.—

Oh, come, beloved youth ! Thy charms
Shall dress in smiles the rosy hours,—
The bed's prepar'd—I've deck'd my arms,
And wove fresh wreaths of fragrant flowers.

Ah ! what dread power has taught thy soul,
To list unmov'd when love complains ?—
The scowling eye of hate to roll,
And spurn affection's silken chains ?

Paraphrase of SADEE'S Satire on Misers.

(From Gladwin's Translation in the Persian Moonshce.) *

WERE heaven's bright spheres placed in the miser's hands,
To roll obsequious at his stern commands ;

If

If all the wealth of Cræsus were his own,
 Or this huge globe became the wretch's throne ;
 Fortune, his slave, could not produce one claim,
 To crown her lord with Fame's exalted name.
 What are their hoards of gold, but dross the whole,
 Who want that glowing mine, a feeling soul ?
 Poor sordid worms may crawl for years in pain,
 By land or sea, and look to heaven in vain.
 Religion says, " Sure nought avails his store,
 Whose aching heart is craving still for more."
 While noble minds wealth's purest fruits enjoy,
 Gold's growing cares the miser's peace destroy.
 Those live indeed, these life's rich harvest blast,
 Nay daily, starve and die of want at last.

*Paraphrase of Gladwin's Translation from Sædee, on
 Patience.*

THAT man on earth, whom meek-ey'd Patience trains,
 Beyond the grave immortal treasures gains.
 On Providence below the virtuous rest,
 And think, whatever God ordains, is best.
 They still submissive to his fiat bend,
 And hail Jehovah as their heavenly friend.
 Thus Resignation smooths life's thorny way,
 Through death's dark vale to realms of endless day.

L I N E S,

*Intended for the Tomb Stone of a young man who died at Ceylon in
 the flower of youth, 1803.*

THE flower on whose delicate leaves
 The most exquisite tints are display'd,
 Oft the hope of the florist deceives,
 And blossoms, alas ! but to fade.

ER, the mind's early promise of worth
 Attains to maturity's bloom,
 Thus, man, in the season of mirth,
 Is rapidly swept to the tomb.

The mother, with joy in her eye,
 The charms of her offspring surveys ;
 But the heart of the father beats high,
 When his son grows an object of praise.

With

With success when his efforts are bless'd,
 When renown has recorded his name,
 When his worth by the good is confess'd,
 And he treads in the footsteps of fame.

While his child is thus fondly discern'd,
 Deems the parent the moment is near,
 When his hope to despair shall be turn'd,
 And his smile shall be chang'd to a tear?

Lov'd youth, that once elegant form,
 That face that such candor foretold,
 That heart once so feeling and warm,
 In the grave now lies lifeless and cold.

To the friends who lament o'er thy doom.
 Thus my grief I with tenderness join,
 And the tear now shed o'er your tomb,
 May it soon be repaid upon mine.

Musée 9, 1804

PARAPHRASE,

OF AN

HINDUSTANEE ODE,

From Gulchrist's Guide to the Hindustanee Language.

Each morn with false colors array'd,
 Hope swears she will grant me my fair:
 But the hope which the morn had convey'd,
 The evening converts to despair.

I wish'd, nay resolv'd, this same day,
 Half the pangs of my heart to reveal:
 She approach'd—speech and sense fled away,
 And scarce left me the power to feel.

ASIATIC ANNUAL REGISTER, 1803:

O grief, what a triumph is here!
To withhold thy own sorrowful flood;
To refuse to my eyes one salt tear,
While my heart streams in currents of blood.

Like Messiah, to some she may prove,
A relief for each evil below:
Yet 'tis strange that a blessing from above,
Should to me prove a source of new woe.

O where can I fly from despair!
Not on earth, 'tis too small for my rage.
Like the lark whom the fowlers ensnare,
I fret, and would fain burst my cage.

O Looft, thou wast surely aware,
What fate from her hands thou must prove.
Thou knewest she was cruel as fair,
But who shall teach prudence to love,

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT OF BOOKS.

NARRATIVE of a VOYAGE of DISCOVERY, performed in His Majesty's Vessel, the LADY NELSON, of SIXTY Tons Burthen, with Sailing Keels, in the Years 1800, 1801, and 1802, to NEW SOUTH WALES, by LIEUTENANT GRANT, of the Royal Navy.

THIS volume is replete with useful information, giving a descriptive account of new discoveries, and displaying, in plain language, the professional talents, and enterprising spirit of the author in the performance of this arduous duty.

We cannot avoid expressing our admiration at the zeal and energy with which this officer surmounts the various difficulties incidental to so perilous and uncertain an undertaking. His life, character, and expectations in the service, are all cheerfully embarked on board a vessel, whose inferior size, and peculiar construction, deter those who might have assisted his labors from sharing them. All who see her in the river, even the most experienced judges, pronounce her unfit for sea, but the unwearied perseverance of Mr. Grant mocks every obstacle, and accomplishes the object of his mission. The Lady Nelson arrives at Port Jackson, in New South Wales, without the loss of a single man, or damage in hull, masts, or rigging.

In the course of this work Mr. Grant has given concise and entertaining sketches of the natural history, soil, customs, and manners of the natives, tending to direct the public attention to a country little known, but well deserving a more intimate acquaintance.

This important colony has never, hitherto, been associated with the history of Asia; but its geographical position certainly entitles it to that distinction. In its present infant form it presents every advantage to cheer and gratify the labors of its inhabitants. The country is, every where, finely wooded, well watered, and abounding in beautiful and picturesque scenery; the climate healthy, the soil rich, the natives docile in their disposition, and friendly in their manners; we, therefore, take pleasure in laying before our readers, an account of this interesting settlement, venturing to pronounce, that it will, when more matured, hold no inconsiderable rank among the colonial establishments of Great Britain.

January 13th, 1800, the Lady Nelson takes her departure from the river Thames, with a complement of fifteen hands, and victualled for nine months. Is nicknamed H. M.'s tinder box, from the insignificance of her appearance: meets with a hard gale in the downs, with a very heavy swell; many vessels dismasted, and driven ashore, an alarm on board for the safety of the vessel; rides out the storm, and arrives at Spithead, takes in full complement of arms, and stores, when she clears only two foot nine inches, abreast her gangway; every body

ridicules the undertaking; crew murmur; three actually desert, the carpenter among the number, put to sea without one; the India fleet being ready to get under weigh, sail in company, towed for some days; discover several leaks, proves to be very negligently fitted out. Nothing material occurs during the voyage, arrive at the Cape of Good Hope, ordered to remain until the commencement of summer. Mr. Grant makes many excursions into the country, on which, his remarks are equally pleasant and judicious.

On the 7th October, the Lady Nelson sailed from the Cape, and on the 2d Dec. following, made land. We have here subjoined the copy of Mr. Grant's journal from that day, till he came to Wilson's promontory: the notes by governor King.

" December 3d, at day-light, made all possible sail, judging myself to be in lat. 38°, S.* at eight, A.M. saw the land from N. to E. N. E. the part that was right a-head appeared like unconnected Islands, being four in number, which, on our nearer approach, turned out to be two Capes, and two high mountains, a considerable way in shore; one of them was very like the Table Hill, at the Cape of Good Hope; the other stands further in the country; both are covered with large trees, as is, also, the land, which is low and flat, as far as the eye can reach. I named the first of these mountains after captain Shanck, and the other Gambier's mountain. The first Cape I called Northumberland, after his grace the duke of Northumberland, and another smaller, but very conspicuous jut of the land, which we plainly saw, when abreast of Cape No-

" thumberland, I named Cape Banks, when the former Cape bears N. W. b. W. distant eight or nine miles, Shanck's mountains bearing N. and Gambier's N. b. E. from the vessel, Schank's mountain loses its table form, and appears like a saddle. There does not appear to be an harbour here, but vessels may find shelter under Cape Northumberland, from N. and N. N. W. winds; as also between Cape Banks and it, from the E. winds. The shore is in general a flat, sandy beach, the sea, at present making no breach upon it."

4th. We stood along the shore steering E. saw the land as far as we could see, bearing S. E. hauled close up for it; this forming a conspicuous cape, I named it Bridgewater, in honor of the duke of that title. At seven, little wind, and heavy sea. The shore is a sandy beach, from where we made the land to this cape, and flat land covered with bushes, and large woods inland. Finding we could not weather Cape Bridgewater, tacked occasionally and got four oars on the lee side, which were employed all night, baffling light winds from S. S. W. to S. E. with a heavy swell. At day break, in the morning, we weathered the Cape six or seven miles, when another Cape appeared, bearing E. b. N. about fifteen or sixteen miles distant, forming, with Cape Bridgewater, a very deep bay, and to appearance had a shelter for anchorage, though much heavy swell. the land appeared beautiful, rising gradually, and covered with wood. being anxious to examine whether it was safe to venture in or not, and apprehensive we could not clear the shore I ordered a boat

out

* Longitude was 3d h. 141° 20' E.

“out, and took two hands with
 “me armed; at this time there was
 “but little wind, but much sea,
 “and gloomy weather; after get-
 “ting in shore about five miles, we
 “found there was not any shelter
 “from S. winds: the water very
 “deep, and apparently the same
 “all the way in. The vessel had
 “now hove too, with a fresh wind
 “at W. S. W. and being very
 “likely to blow with rain, we put
 “back. The wind, however, did
 “not stand while near shore; we
 “plainly saw several fires. the sea
 “being still very heavy, and no
 “wind, we got the launch a-head
 “to tow. At noon, it was matter
 “of great doubt whether we should
 “not be forced to anchor: the bay
 “being very deep, we could hardly
 “clear it with a steady breeze, our
 “latitude was $38^{\circ} 21'$ S. Cape
 “Bridgewater then bearing N. W.
 “b. W. twelve or thirteen miles.
 “I called the other, Cape Nelson,
 “after the vessel. At one, a light
 “breeze sprang up, which, with
 “the boat a-head, got us clear off
 “the shore.”

“5th, P. M. light airs, and a very
 “heavy rolling swell, setting in
 “upon the shore, saw several fires;
 “being rather too far into the bay,
 “which is deep, I was for some
 “time very doubtful whether we
 “should not be obliged to trust to
 “our anchors. a light breeze
 “springing up, and the boat being
 “a-head, towing, we got our head
 “to the S. The west Cape I called
 “Bridgewater, as already mention-
 “ed, and that to the east Nelson;
 “this is a very deep bay, and with
 “S. winds, ought carefully to be
 “avoided. Cape Nelson bears from
 “Cape Bridgewater E. N. E. fif-
 “teen or sixteen miles; the country
 “is beautiful, apparently a good
 “soil, plenty of grass, and fine

“woods. Towards evening saw
 “many fires a little way in land;
 “many seals and porpoises about
 “to-day. At six in the evening,
 “we had a moderate breeze from
 “S. S. E. Cape Bridgewater bear-
 “ing N. b. E. four leagues, and
 “Cape Nelson E. N. E. distant,
 “six leagues; got in the boats,
 “tacked occasionally during the
 “night, working to windward; at
 “five A. M. saw another cape,
 “not unlike the Dedman in the
 “English Channel; it runs a con-
 “siderable way into the sea. When
 “to the W. it appears like a long
 “barn, arched on the top, with a
 “high bluff, and next the sea
 “resembling the gable end of a
 “house. I named this land,
 “Sir William Grant's Cape; off
 “this cape are two small Islands;
 “the largest appear like two, hav-
 “ing two hummocks joined toge-
 “ther, by a neck of low land,
 “which is not seen till pretty close.
 “On approaching, the smaller island
 “is seen a little nearer the shore;
 “these I called Lawrence's Islands,
 “after captain Lawrence, one of
 “the elder brethren of the Timty
 “House. As they will be an excel-
 “lent mark for making this part,
 “and save much trouble to those
 “who have not an opportunity to
 “keep far enough to the N. to
 “make Cape Northumberland,
 “and being very remarkable, na-
 “vigators will know where they
 “are, as they draw abreast of
 “them, the largest being to the S.
 “with its two hummocks: its outer
 “end, from the shore, appears
 “like a square top't tower, very
 “high, with a white spot in the
 “middle of it, which I suppose
 “proceeds from birds; the other
 “end is also very high. This island
 “appears exactly, as here describ-
 “ed, when it bears N. or N. E.

“ W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. when there is an off-
 “ fing of ten or twelve miles from
 “ it. Lawrence's Islands bear from
 “ cape Sir W. Grant, S. E. or S. E.
 “ by S. twelve miles distant; and
 “ there appears no danger between
 “ them and the shore. The cape
 “ now loses its long form, as the
 “ vessel gets to the E. and its
 “ particular shape which was dis-
 “ cernible when to the W. changes
 “ to a high bluff point, steep and
 “ inaccessible. The land round it
 “ is moderately high, with much
 “ wood; many fires were seen
 “ about this cape. The land from it
 “ runs to the N. as far as the eye
 “ can reach, or discern, from the
 “ mast head. I wished much for
 “ the wind from the N. that I
 “ might explore the land, as I
 “ think there must be harbours in
 “ it, but having it light from the
 “ S. S. E. varying every quarter
 “ of an hour to E. S. E. I could
 “ not throw away time in attempt-
 “ ing it. The bottom of the bay
 “ is hardly discernible from the
 “ mast head.

“ Sixth P. M. light breezes and
 “ cloudy weather, tacked occasion-
 “ ally, keeping the shore on board.
 “ At three made a considerable
 “ large island, high, and inacces-
 “ sible on all sides. It was covered
 “ with grass, but no trees. This
 “ island bears about E. S. E. from
 “ cape Sir Wm. Grant. By a good
 “ observation at noon following, I
 “ made its latitude to be $38^{\circ}29'$ S.
 “ longitude, by my account, reck-
 “ oning from cape Northumber-
 “ land, (which I suppose is in 142°
 “ E. of Greenwich) I make 144°
 “ $40'$ E. it bearing from me,
 “ when the observation was taken,
 “ N. N. W. distant 18 or 20 miles,
 “ by latitude observed, being 38°

“ $45'$ S. I named this island Lady
 “ Julia's, in honor of lady Julia
 “ Percy. Observed we ran faster
 “ along the land than our distance,
 “ by log, gave us, owing probably
 “ to a considerable drift to the E.
 “ Seventh, by the mean of four
 “ azimuths and amplitudes, the
 “ variation is $2^{\circ}50'$ E.; we had
 “ now fresh breezes and cloudy
 “ weather; we ran under a com-
 “ manding sail during the night,
 “ the wind at S. S. W. and S. W.
 “ At day-light we saw the land
 “ making a cape a-head, hauled
 “ up to clear it. This cape is due
 “ E. S. E. with a moderate offing
 “ from cape Sir William Grant,
 “ distant, by log, 70 miles. It is
 “ the E. promontory of this deep
 “ and extensive bay. I named it
 “ cape Albany Otway, in honor
 “ of William Albany Otway, esq.
 “ captain in the royal navy, and
 “ one of the commissioners of the
 “ transport board. Another very
 “ high and considerable cape, bear-
 “ ing from the last E. S. E. I called
 “ Tatton's Cape. It is distant
 “ from Cape Albany Otway
 “ eight or ten miles E. N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ J.
 “ I also distinguished the bay by
 “ the name of Portland Bay, in
 “ honor of his grace the duke of
 “ Portland. The land is here
 “ truly picturesque and beautiful,
 “ resembling very much that about
 “ Mount Fdgumbe near Plymouth
 “ which faces the Sound. It abounds
 “ in wood, very thick groves, and
 “ large trees.* It is moderately
 “ high, but not mountainous. We
 “ did not see any fires on it, pro-
 “ bably from the shore being inac-
 “ cessible, and much surf breaking
 “ on it. From cape Albany Otway
 “ E. N. E. ten or twelve miles, is
 “ another point of land, which
 “ appears

* M. Black, in the Harbinger, was close in with the land, and describes it
 nearly the same as lieutenant Grant P. G. K.

ACCOUNT OF BOOKS.

" appears as a vessel rounds the
 " former cape to the E. It is rather
 " high land with a clump of
 " trees, as if regularly planted
 " on its brow; thinking from its
 " projection we could find anchorage
 " under it, and as we had a
 " commanding breeze at W. S. W.
 " I bore in pretty close; but as we
 " approached, I found several
 " heavy breakers, at least six miles
 " from the shore, but not a rock
 " to be seen. I therefore hauled
 " off. I named the point of land
 " Cape Danger. In getting to
 " the E. I could not find any
 " shelter, nor any place where
 " there was a likelihood of anchoring;
 " but from the number of
 " little juts, and low points of
 " land, further to the N. and E.
 " I determined to try if any
 " such place could be got. I never
 " saw a finer country; the valleys
 " appeared to have plenty of fresh
 " water meandering through them.
 " At eleven A. M. I ordered the
 " boats out, manned and armed;
 " and went in search of a place to
 " land on, or anchor in. We got
 " within a cable's length and a half
 " of the shore; but finding the
 " surf breaking heavy, I deemed
 " it not prudent to attempt landing.
 " The shore was a sandy beach,
 " with small rocks interspersed
 " here and there. In trying for
 " soundings with a hand lead line,
 " none could be found; so that
 " I really think the beach is steep
 " also. I was very much disappointed
 " in being so near, and
 " obliged to return on board without
 " setting foot on this beautiful
 " spot. It resembles the Isle of
 " Wight as near as possible, in its
 " appearance from the water;
 " I therefore called this part of the
 " coast (which falls into the bottom
 " of the small bay from Cape

" Danger to the very low land,
 " which is distinguished by a long
 " ridge of breakers off it) White's
 " Land, in honor of capt. White
 " of the royal navy, son-in-law
 " to commissioner Shanck. On
 " our return we got the boats in,
 " and by observation I found the
 " latitude to be $38^{\circ} 52'$ S. about
 " eight miles from the shore.
 " Cape Danger bearing N. N. W.
 " distant ten or twelve miles.
 " Eighth, at half past twelve, P.
 " M. bore away from the land, the
 " wind being W. S. W. At one,
 " having got sufficient offing,
 " made sail to the eastward. At
 " eight, P. M. Cape Albany Otway
 " bearing W. 18 or 20 miles, we
 " made a very high and lofty cape
 " covered with trees to the waters
 " edge, as is all the country round
 " it. From this cape the land breaks
 " short round to the N. when I
 " lost it. We had now a fair wind,
 " and might have done a great deal
 " during the night, but I had my
 " doubts whether this land, which
 " fell off to the northward, should
 " not have been followed, and kept
 " on board; as from a small chart
 " given to me by sir Joseph Banks,
 " I found, that as far as the coast
 " had been surveyed, the land
 " trained off to the northward, in
 " the same form, nearly as it did
 " here from Cape Patton, with this
 " difference, that the cape I allude
 " to, on the chart, had several
 " islands lying off from it; neither
 " did the latitude exactly correspond,
 " and the land which it laid
 " down, running to the N. was low
 " and bushy; whereas that which
 " I saw was high, with large forests
 " of trees, and no islands near
 " it. I therefore chose the middle
 " road, made snug sail, and ran
 " 60 miles E. judging, if it was a
 " bay, I should see the eastern ex-

" tremity of it. At day light, how-
 " ever, we could see nothing any
 " where from the mast head; but
 " the looming of the land we had
 " left. We now bore up, and ran N.
 " b. W. and at six we saw the land
 " again a-head, forming a very deep
 " bay, which I could not see the
 " bottom of from the mast head.*
 " At eight the land was observed
 " bearing from us E. S. E. extend-
 " ing further to the southward than
 " I could see. Being now certain of
 " our route, I hauled up E. S. E.
 " and named this bay after gover-
 " nor King. It is one of the longest
 " we have yet met with; cape Al-
 " bany Otway forms the western-
 " most, and the South Cape the
 " easternmost head lands, the dis-
 " tance of about 120 miles due E.
 " S. E. At noon it fell calm, the
 " sun very sultry; observed in 30°
 " $30'$. S. mercury at 73° and 74° .
 " Ninth, P. M. light airs in-
 " clining to calm, at four P. M. we
 " saw several islands bearing E. S.
 " E. the main land seemed to have
 " an opening in it to the northward
 " of the bay, which we stood in for,
 " but I found it was another bay
 " with low land. This bay runs in
 " nearly E. I named the northern-
 " most cape after my friend John
 " Liptrap, esq of London. The
 " main land now shewed, extend-
 " ing a considerable way to the
 " southward with several islands
 " off the cape. Judging this was
 " the point of land we looked
 " for, from the color of the water,
 " we sounded, and had 50 fathoms
 " with fine sand, south cape dis-
 " tant 9 or 10 miles. The land
 " abreast of the ship appearing to
 " be at no great distance off, and
 " it being quite calm, I got the
 " boats out, and sent the launch

" a-head to tow. Thinking I should
 " have the pleasure of setting my
 " foot on this fine country, I sat
 " off in the gig, with two hands,
 " ordering the vessel to tow in after
 " me, and should a breeze spring
 " up, to get the launch in, and
 " stand after me in for the bay. At
 " noon I sounded again, in forty-
 " one fathoms, sand and shells,
 " the weather still calm and hazy.
 " We pulled in shore for some
 " islands lying off from the main,
 " at the western side of the south
 " cape, making for the largest of
 " them which appeared to be the
 " most fertile; on it I meant to
 " sow some seeds, which I took
 " with me, should I be able to
 " land. The distance I could not
 " have believed was so great as it
 " proved to be, at least twelve miles
 " from where we quitted the vessel,
 " which we lost sight of before
 " getting near the shore. Although
 " we had not a breath of wind, we
 " found it impossible to land on this
 " side, the shore being very steep
 " and a heavy surf running on it.
 " Therefore, as the ship was not in
 " sight and as it was two P. M. I
 " judged it prudent to get back as
 " fast as possible, which we effected
 " by four o'clock. We had now a
 " light breeze from the E. and the
 " weather intolerably close and
 " sultry, the mercury standing at
 " 72° and $3'$. Got the boats in, and
 " made sail to the southward, at
 " seven, the wind at E. freshened
 " into a strong gale, and at eight,
 " it blew a thunder storm, with
 " much heavy forked lightning,
 " but it being a weather shore,
 " we kept close at the wind, in
 " order to get to the southward
 " of the islands lying off this cape;
 " when on a sudden it shifted due

W.

* If such a deep bay as this actually exists, it favors the idea of New South
 Wales being insulated by a Mediterranean sea. However this, the Lady Nelson
 must determine in the voyage she is now gone upon. P. G. K.

ACCOUNT OF BOOKS,

W. very dark, with heavy rain and lightning, which continued all night, the wind abating about twelve o'clock; in the morning it was calm, with hot sultry weather. At noon I had a good observation in latitude $39^{\circ} 30'$ S. the south part of the main, or South Cape, bearing N. W. b. N. distant twenty miles, and the longitude $147^{\circ} 18'$, from a good lunar observation, taken on the 8th instant.

All round the western side, and even thus far S. of the cape, there are soundings of fifty fathoms, forty-five, and forty; white sand, and shells: I called that space between Cape Liptrap, and the South Cape, King George's Sound, and I have no doubt but there is good anchorage in the bite to the northward of the South Cape; on the western side of which, Cape Liptrap makes the northern head. The land here is high, and the mountains covered with wood; Cape Liptrap is low, and flat, as is the land in this bite, where I suppose there is shelter. There is an island bearing from the western part of the south Cape, S. a little E. about twelve miles from the shore; it is round, and inaccessible on all sides. The above-mentioned island, I called Rodondo, from its resemblance to that rock well known to all seamen in the West Indies. A set of breakers to the southward and eastward of that rock, on which, though calm, the sea breaks much, bearing now from us N. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. distant six miles: to the eastward there are five islands, the largest of which, from its resemblance to the Lions' Mount, at the Cape of Good Hope, I called Sir Roger

Curtis's island, who then commanded on that station; it is high, and inaccessible on the N. W. side, and covered with small bushes on the top, the body of this island bearing from us E. S. E. distant seven or eight miles: two other islands, like hay-cocks, only higher, and more perpendicular, standing a considerable distance from each other, the largest of which, bore from us S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. distant sixteen or seventeen miles, and the other, S. E. b. E. about ten miles; the latter is nearly shut in with the S. E. end of Sir Robert Curtis's island. The fourth, is a rock standing a considerable height out of the water, nearly in a position between the two hay-cocks, or rather sugar-loaf-like islands, bearing S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. the fifth, is a high perpendicular barren cliff, which, as we got almost abreast, formed like two islands joined together at the bottom, rising to a sharp edge, ragged at the top, and resembling a large tower, or castle; this island, I named the Devil's Tower; it bore from us E. b. N. about ten or twelve miles. An island in with the shore was observed; it bore W. N. W. distant, ten miles; I called it Moncur's Island, in compliment to captain Moncur, of the Royal Navy: and another was visible, bearing N. b. E. sixteen or seventeen miles; land, apparently an island, to the southward and eastward, we can just see from the mast-head; It may be necessary to observe that these bearings were taken at noon, and as it was then a stark calm, the vessel was nearly stationary; by a good observation the latitude was $39^{\circ} 30'$, longitude

"tude $147^{\circ} 18'$ E. calculated from
 "lunar observation two days be-
 "fore, but I take it to be cor-
 "rectly 147° E. from my making
 "the Ramhead; according to the
 "best charts, therefore the bearings
 "are laid down in my chart from
 " 147° E.

"We now made the Cape,
 "which I presume is that land
 "down in the charts I got from
 "Sir Joseph Banks, seen by Mr.
 "Flinders.* Any further observa-
 "tion is unnecessary, as I find the
 "land training along to the north-
 "ward, exactly as described by
 "him.

"Wilson's promontory was so
 "named, by Mr. George Bass, of
 "H. M. S. Reliance, who was the
 "first navigator that ascertained
 "the real existence of a strait sepa-
 "rating Van Dieman's land
 "from New Holland, in his voy-
 "age in a whale boat, from Sid-
 "ney to Western Port; having
 "made it, I set off in one of my
 "boats early in the morning of the
 "10th, to endeavor to land in one
 "of the islands lying off it, but after
 "a long pull, found the one I judg-
 "ed, from its sloping aspect, to
 "be the easiest for that purpose,
 "a solid rock for a considerable
 "height, with surf too powerful
 "for such a small boat as mine,
 "after several fruitless attempts,
 "I was obliged to abandon the
 "idea, contenting myself with
 "taking a view of it, and those
 "contiguous; one of them was an
 "immense rock, on one side per-
 "fectly round, with a large hole on

"the other, in the form of an arch,
 "with a breast work, rising high
 "enough above the level of the
 "sea to preclude the water from
 "getting into it; the hollow ap-
 "peared as if scooped out by art
 "instead of nature. I gave it the
 "name of the Hole in the Wall, and
 "to the range of islands stretching
 "along the main, Glennie's Islands,
 "after Mr. George Glennie, a par-
 "ticular friend of captain Shancks,
 "to whom I was under personal
 "obligations. On the summit of
 "all these islands, there was a
 "thick brush growing, whereas the
 "land of Cape Liptrap, already men-
 "tioned, exhibited a fine level
 "country. The day being far
 "spent in this survey, I deemed
 "it best to get on board, as the
 "vessel was but just visible, with
 "her head towards us, and be-
 "calmed. Round the promontory
 "we found from forty-five to fifty
 "fathoms water, sand, and shells.
 "Towards night, we had the wind
 "E. S. E. with heavy clouds,
 "which brought on, with a sudden
 "shift to N. E. and N. E. by N.
 "a heavy squall, accompanied,
 "with much lightning and heavy
 "rain; it cleared up at twelve,
 "and in the morning we had calm
 "weather.

"On the 12th, we had fresh
 "gales, and cloudy weather; the
 "shore we were running along
 "was low, and covered with thick
 "brush, training in a N. E. direc-
 "tion, which Messrs. Flinders and
 "Bass have given very accu-
 "rate descriptions of. The weather

* Mr. Bass (from whose authority Lieutenant Flinders has ascertained the position of Wilson's promontory) places it in $38^{\circ} 56'$ S. Lieutenant Grant, in $39^{\circ} 17'$,* and Mr. Black in $39^{\circ} 5'$, as Mr. Bass's latitude is by computation from the whale boat, which might be liable to error; I think a preference may be given to Lieutenant Grant's position, as he had the advantage of a good sextant P. G. K.

* The latitude of Wilson's promontory, I afterwards determined to be $39^{\circ} 2'$ S. but this will appear hereafter in its proper place.

"ther being very rainy, with fresh gales, I was prevented from ascertaining our latitude by observation."

Mr. Grant having thrown these important lights on a passage hitherto unexplored, and unknown, proceeds to describe his arrival at Sydney Cove, where he anchors safe, after a voyage of seventy-one days from the Cape of Good Hope, and contrary to the opinion, or expectations of every experienced seaman, both in England, and at the Cape. He felicitates himself on having conquered all the difficulties which opposed his success; and is grateful to heaven for the protection he received.

"Port Jackson," he continues, "appears very picturesque to a stranger, as he advances up the town. A small island, with a house on it, named Garden Island, (which afterwards became my residence) enriches the view. On the main is Walinoola, (so named by the natives) a rural situation, where Mr. Palmer, the commissary, has built a large and commodious house, and bestowed much labor in cultivating the land round it. Such a house, in so young a colony, excites a degree of surprize in a new comer. The town of Sydney is much larger, and more respectable than can be well imagined, considering the time it has been built. The streets are, by order, made broad and straight; each house is generally separated from those adjoining; an excellent regulation in case of fire. Few, or any, are without gardens; and many of the houses are large and commodious. When I landed, I found that the heavy rain, which I had experienced some days before,

had been equally felt here, swelling the rivers to an almost incredible degree, and to the great annoyance of the settlers on these banks."

"Paramatta, which is the name given by the natives to what was at first called Rose Hill, is a very pretty village; and from what I could judge, much preferable, in point of soil to Sydney. The government house stands at the end of a street, nearly an English mile in length, making a very fine appearance. An excellent garden adjoins, well stocked with vegetables and fruit trees, among which the peach and fig were fine and large.

"The houses of the convicts, in general, are constructed with wattles covered with shingles, and plastered inside and out with clay, over which they put a coat of lime, burnt from shells, giving them a very neat and clean appearance. It is seldom that two families inhabit one dwelling, therefore every man becomes absolutely master of his house; and when he can afford it, he weathers boards and paints it. In the smallest dwellings I entered, I never saw less than two apartments. Many houses are constructed with bricks, and as well finished to the eye as European buildings. In short, from the very comfortable manner those people are lodged, (much more so than the poorer sort in England) I cannot avoid remarking, that it no doubt has a tendency to promote the good degree of health and flow of spirits I observed them possessed of, and readily accounts for many wishing to remain, whose years of banishment have expired."

The Lady Nelson having landed

all her government stores, and the seamen having completed their engagements, they were discharged on the 31st Dec. in presence of two magistrates; and governor King directed that the crew should receive a handsome compensation from government, as the reward of their services. This bounty, however, does not extend to lieutenant Grant, who is thereby much distressed for money, in a country where it was so particularly essential.

Lieut. Grant, previous to his sailing from England, was appointed to H. M.'s armed vessel, the Supply, then lying at new South Wales, which proves, on his arrival, to be unfit for service. In this situation, urged by governor King, and induced by his own attachment to the good of the service, he remains on board the Lady Nelson, (which is manned from among very disorderly and reprobate convicts) in a very unpleasant command, and on a reduced pay. Government, however, afterwards makes up the deficiency to him.

Mr. Grant, having lost a boat, rambles up the country, attended by a guide, in pursuit of it. Describes the natives to be very tractable, but superstitious; and extremely apprehensive to stir abroad by night, unless pressed by hunger, or instigated by jealousy or revenge. In the latter cases, they steal out in the dark on the sleeping object of their rage, and with an instrument called a *dual*, made of hard wood, and gradually tapering to a point, they pin him to the ground, and leave him to expire. The bugle horn is particularly recommended, as preferable to muskets, in all expedition of discovery. In this excursion, the party picks up two fugitive convicts, almost fa-

mished; they are delivered over to the law, tried, and condemned; but in consequence of their penitence, and the excessive hardships they had experienced, the governor humanely pardons them.

The Lady Nelson, by order of the governor, reconnoitres the Straits, once more, through which she had passed in her voyage from England. These are very properly denominated Bass' Straits, from their having been first entered by Mr. George Bass, late surgeon to H. M.'s ship Reliance, in a whale boat.

A very perfect report cannot be supposed to have resulted from so cursory a visit; but the Lady Nelson completely ascertains their bearings and extent, having sailed along the land nearly four degrees to the westward of Wilson's Promontory.

On this second voyage, the Lady Nelson sailed on the 6th of March, from Sydney Cove, in company with the Bee sloop, a decked boat of 14, or 15 tons, fitted up by order of the governor to assist, under the command of lieut. Grant, in this expedition; but the Lady Nelson is obliged to proceed without her, three days after, finding her unable to resist the sea and weather. At 4 P. M. on the 10th, the north head of Jarvis's bay bore W. S. W. eight or nine miles distant; and the weather clearing, the Lady Nelson worked into the bay, or rather sound; find good anchorage in the southernmost cove, between an island and the main, the former sheltering a very extensive harbour, lying between the two heads of it, thereby breaking off the heavy swell, which would otherwise make a very unsafe riding. At half past four came to an anchor in about, four fathom water,

water, and a fine sandy bottom, having previously run over a flat of about four cables' length, easily discernible from the change in the color of the water, and from two and a half to three fathom deep.

Canoes with natives come on board. Their interviews with Eurabanie and his wife. Surprized at every thing they see. Singular method of managing their canoes, by sometimes using an oval piece of bark, at others, paddling with their hands, and making the canoe glide with extreme swiftness either way. The natives paint with a red gum when they go to fight, and describe a sort of circle round their eyes with a whitish clay, in token of mourning for a deceased friend. The women usually paint their noses red, and their breasts in alternate streaks of red and white.

A party employed to haul the seine, are surrounded by natives, who approach them without any symptoms of fear, and assist, without being solicited, in hauling the seine. Having caught some very large whittings, they are distributed among the natives, whose numbers increase to an alarming extent, but as they amuse themselves by dancing and shouting, all fear of hostilities ceased. They are all naked, excepting one young fellow, who had a bunch of grass fastened round his waist, which came up behind, like the tail of a kangaroo. He was very active, and threw himself into a thousand athletic forms; but whether spontaneously, or otherwise, does not appear.

The party next proceed in search of kangaroos, and take a native for their guide. In the woods they meet various birds of very beautiful plumage, one of which being

fired at, the guide is terrified, and runs away. There are abundance of quails, or New Holland partridges; great plenty of forest trees, chiefly what is denominated, about Sydney, *she-oak*.

Several birds are dressed and eaten of excellent flavor. The parrot, whose plumage is surprisingly beautiful, resembles our pigeon in taste. There were many perfectly black cockatoos, excepting the breast, and a few feathers in the wings of yellow; these birds are extremely shy.

On a second excursion, about eight miles inland, they fall in with a very pleasant spot of ground, which from the remains of numerous fires, and various fish bones, they conjecture to be a place of festivity. They also find some human bones, which they collect and take on board ship with them; they prove to have belonged to a poor white man, who had some time before been wrecked in a boat off the shore, and eaten by the inhabitants. This latter propensity is so strongly corroborated by various facts, there can be no doubt of the natives being cannibals. The soil, variously, fertile and sandy; towards the sea sterile. The valleys are swampy, and contain an earth resembling the peat in Scotland, fine running streams, and good water.

The people here appear to be of two distinct classes, *bush natives*, and *sea-side residents*, the former are the eaters of human flesh, and dispatch their victims in the following manner: They strike them in the pole of the neck with a *waddie*, or club; after which, with the *womara*, or an instrument they throw the spear with, being armed with a shell at one end, they make an incision from the throat down the breast

breast to the lower part of the belly, and another across the chest.

Many of the natives have marks resembling indentures left on the body by the small-pox, but whether from the same disease is not quite certain: if so, it may, probably, have been introduced by Capt. Cook, or some former navigator.

On the 13th, five A. M. the Lady Nelson weighs anchor. The Bay, or Sound, is large and commodious, easy of access, affording shelter from all winds, and having room for upwards of two hundred sail of ships, with plenty of wood and water. This Bay, when better known, will be found eligible for vessels bound to Port Jackson, after a long passage from England, and will be the means of saving many lives, as well as much wear and tear.

On the 14th, at noon, saw Diamond N. N. W. distant 8 or 9 leagues, lat. observed $36^{\circ} 50'$ S. the following day squally weather with rain, the wind having shifted to the S. blowing strong accompanied with a breaking and confused sea; at noon, more moderate and fair, when Cape Howe bore S S. W. 4 or 5 leagues. Observation in lat. $37^{\circ} 13'$ S. the course pursued. On the 18th had an observation at noon, in lat. $37^{\circ} 51'$ S. point Hicks bearing N. b. E. distant 10 or 12 miles.

On the 20th, at 11 P. M. had a fresh gale from E. and E. b. N. which by eight A. M. brought Wilson's promontory, or south cape of New Holland, in sight bearing W. S. W. 10 or 12 miles; at half past nine, it bore N. W. b. N. distant 3 or 4 miles; passed close to the rock, formerly named Rodondo, lying nearly off the end of the promontory. At ten, the south part of the

promontory bore N. b. E. 5 or 6 miles. At noon observed in lat. $39^{\circ} 4'$ * which appears to be the southernmost point of New Holland. Passed close to Glennie's Islands; the most remarkable object near them, is a large rock, almost circular, and of great magnitude, appearing like one entire stone on one side whilst on the other, it is perfectly hollow, and arched on the top with very high work, as if intended to oppose the sea. When the wind blows strong into this opening, it must from its height, make a noise that will be heard several miles off; the water is very deep close to this rock; passed within pistol shot.

From Wilson's promontory which is high and steep, the land runs away to N. N. W. as far as the eye can reach, and falls into a low level land towards Cape Liptrap, and from Glennie's Islands, the course by compass, is N. N. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. or N. W. westerly; but the straight course from the S. point of Wilson's promontory to cape Liptrap, is nearly W. b. N. as Mr. Bass has laid it down. The land between the two points, falls back into a deep inlet, ending in a low sandy beach, which when better known, will afford shelter to ships passing that way.

In pursuing the course from Cape Liptrap to Western Port, the coast runs for a considerable distance, N. N. W. and then, from E. S. E. to W. N. W. It is a sandy beach, and low land, apparently level, and good soil.

The next point to the W. of the cape just mentioned, N. $38^{\circ} 4'$ distant about 18 miles, is a low reef of rocks running off from the shore about a mile, named Cape Paterson. To the W. there lies another rocky reef, running from thence to some distance

* The French navigators have determined the point to be in lat. $39^{\circ} 10'$. M. Bass says $38^{\circ} 56'$.

distance from the point, and appearing above water.

On the 21st at four P. M. had sight of the island which forms the south head of Western Point, named Snapper's Island, from its likeness to a snapper's head, or horseman's helmet.

At eight, entered the opening to the port, and discovered two small islands situated about three-quarters of a mile from the south head, with apparently a good passage between them and the island, forming the harbour. The small islands abounding in seals, (some of which are as large as bullocks) we named Seal Islands. Sound the passage, and find between the Seal Islands and the South Head, 12. 9. 6. 5. and $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms water. This passage will shorten the distance when there is a leading wind, but there is sufficient room for any number of vessels to beat in, by standing round to the W. of Seal Islands; this would prove an excellent harbour for a seal fishery. The soundings are 17. 10. 6. and $2\frac{1}{4}$ fathoms; shoals sandy and muddy. Anchored in $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms water, fine sand, abreast Lady Nelson's point.

In search of fresh water, discover a small and singularly beautiful island, detached from the shore by a very narrow channel. Its luxuriant soil induces Mr. Grant to plant lady Elizabeth Percy's apple, together with a variety of other fruits and vegetables. Great numbers of pelicans and albatrosses.

From the best observations, Port Western lies in lat $38^{\circ} 32'$ S. and by the chronometer, its longitude appears to be $146^{\circ} 19'$ to the E. of Greenwich.

Caught a great many flatheads; a very good eating fish; and common. Saw very large sharks, many beautiful and melodious birds,

black swans, and ducks with red bills.

The open land on shore clothed with good tender grass, well adapted to fatten cattle, is often overflown, and yields luxuriantly; dug for water, but found it more than brackish; discover a stream of fresh water, take two cygnets alive, one of which becomes tame, and is afterwards presented to governor King. The soil in some places light and black, in others a red clay.

Remarks on the gentle and conciliating disposition of the natives. Singular dexterity in striking fish, which Eurabannie performs with a pointed stick, standing on the rough edge of a sharp rock; his wife Woriagau discovers herself to be pregnant and declares her intention to destroy her offspring to avoid the trouble of nursing it. This horrid practice too common among the natives, one of whom absolutely asked a convict's wife to lend her a spade, that she might bury her child alive, because it cried, and was not worth rearing up. It is also suspected, that they have a secret to destroy the infant *in utero*, which, with constant wars, accounts for the thinness of their population. Discover the remains of fires, but meet with no natives. Establish a garden, and preserve the large timber cut down in making the opening; explore the river, which is extremely winding; attempt landing on Seal's Island, when the boat is upset by the violence of the swell, and all hands immersed, but no lives lost. It is by no means unusual in these seas for the waves to appear serene and tranquil along the shore, and suddenly to rise and break with irresistible force: again to calm, and again grow boisterous.

Go up the river, and encamp on the banks; dreadful thunder storm; proceed considerably inland; find the country free from inundation, interspersed with woods and open plains, exhibiting a very picturesque appearance; kill a black snake, reported to be venomous and common; it measured 18 inches in length, the belly having a cast of dirty red, the back grey.

Saw no kangaroos; at low water filled the casks. The sides of the river abound with trees, some of which grow to the height of 60 or 70 feet, free from branches, and are a slender light wood fit for scantling; much underwood. A variety of birds perch on the surrounding sprays: among the most remarkable are the *bell bird*, whose notes so perfectly resemble the tinkling of a bell, that a number of them together give you the idea of a team of horses. The *laughing bird* is equally singular; its notes may be compared to an hearty ha! ha! the plumage is black and white, or rather grey, its size that of a thrush, but its tone is astonishingly shrill; it is an early morning visitor. Shot some whistling ducks, so called from the noise they make with their wings when flying. Met with some very rare and uncommon cockatoos, killed one, preserve it, major-general Davies places it in his museum, [an elegant descriptive plate]

Proceed through the wood, and reach an extensive level country, perfectly clear of timber and underwood; the grass so luxuriant it was difficult to pass; it resembles, that which is called in England ryegrass; the soil appears better adapted for agriculture than any about Sydney or Paramatta; find a species of *sasafraz*, much resembling the

flavor and quality of that used in England.

Erected a hut near the watering place, which is named Half-way House, and plant wheat, corn, peas, rice, potatoes, &c. &c. round it; anticipate the surprise of the natives on the discovery. An unknown animal appears at night, a rencounter between it, and an English dog of the stag-hound kind; the animal escapes, after having very much scratched the dog.

Find a canoe and paddles, with some fishing line; differs from any before seen, being framed with timber, and instead of being tied together at the ends, is left open, the space being afterwards filled with grass worked up with strong clay.

The Lady Nelson moves to an island off the opposite shore, called Margaret Island. Shoal water; and that seamen may understand the nature and depth of the shoal here, it will be necessary to observe, that when the vessel's fore-foot touched the mud, the stock of her anchor (weighing 400lb) was above water, a decided proof of the superiority of the Lady Nelson's built for searching creeks and rivers, independent of more extensive discoveries; hauled off notwithstanding, and brought up near Margaret's Island. Went on shore; flat country, fertile and well wooded; deposited some seeds; extremely at a loss for water, when the croaking of a bull-frog relieves their necessity, by indicating the spot where it might be found. Western Port bears a strong resemblance to Spithead and Portsmouth harbour.

Encamp on the borders of a lagoon abounding with ducks; find some huts, fish-bones, &c. and egg-shells of an uncommon size; track

acks of quadrupeds; but apparently not of the savage race, as the largest did not exceed the bigness of those of a Newfoundland dog; round, without the impression of a claw. Get under weigh, and bring up at night, in twelve fathoms, with rather foul bottom. In the morning discover a sand shoal, whereon the waves were breaking very heavily. This may be avoided by keeping the S. and E. shores carefully on board; caught a number of snappers, and changed berth; bring too in a small nook, or bay, called Elizabeth's Cove, in honor of Miss King, daughter to the governor.

Detained some days, by bad weather; on the 29th, weigh and stand out for the Western Port, passing to the westward of Seal Islands; find a large passage capable of any vessel beating into it. Care must, however, be taken to give the westernmost a good berth, to avoid some breakers which appear about a mile from it. The following remarks, as critically necessary, are detailed for the better guidance and information of our readers.

" On entering this harbour, the easternmost shore, or right hand side, giving the Seal Islands a berth of three quarters of a mile, unless a preference is given to going between Seal and Snapper Islands, which was the passage by which the Lady Nelson entered. The former is the principal entrance into the harbour, and with the before-mentioned offing from the islands, and at N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. course by compass, will carry a vessel up to Elizabeth's Cove, when a berth may be chosen, as circumstances may make it convenient. Our course was South W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. by compass, which carried us clear of every

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" thing, with a strong flood tide running against us. Attention should be paid, at all times, to the tide, which flows thirty-five minutes past twelve on the full and change, according to the best calculation we could make, in the middle stream; and along such shores as did not wind; for where they do, there will be found a variation which nothing but experience can ascertain. I have already observed, that the eastern shore is the clearest, and ought always to be kept on board; as on the western side, there are long sand flats on which the sea breaks in general with much force, to a great distance up the harbour. This caution ought to be particularly attended to in foggy weather, as from fourteen to twelve fathoms water will be found very near them. When I left Margaret's Island, I let go my anchor in twelve fathoms water, and it being dark saw no shoal; but from the motion of the vessel, suspected something of the kind, and in the morning discovered a shoal within less than a cable's length of us, and the sand turning up when the sea broke, as it does on the Goodwin sands, at the time of flood. It being gloomy and wet when I entered the harbour, I did not see these shoals, but ran by the lead, as I could depend on the vessel staying. These shoals extend along the west side, from nearly opposite the Seal Islands, till coming abreast of Elizabeth's Cove, where they fall in with the western shore."

" In hazy thick weather, or in the night, after passing the Seal Islands, which are an excellent mark, I would recommend

* K

" going

"going into no greater depth, in standing over from the eastern shore to its opposite, than ten or twelve fathoms of water, as fourteen will be found very near the flats. On the east side nothing of the kind is to be apprehended; it will only be necessary to give those points a berth that appear rocky, as some of them run out from the shore two or three cables' length; between these points, the beach will generally be found sandy, and a vessel may stand in five fathoms water without danger."

Western Port, capable of containing several hundred sail of shipping in perfect security from storms; easy to work in and out from, situated in a country very desirable for cultivation; very healthy climate, and capable of being fortified. A preferable passage to rounding *Jassman's head*.—The southernmost point of New Holland ascertained to be the 39th degree of S. latitude.

M. Grant proposes weathering the land, or western shoulder of New Holland, but the governor declines his offer. Is of opinion time will disclose the utility of such discovery. Jarvis' Bay, and Port Stephens (unknown, except by name) ought to be surveyed and laid down in the charts.

Attempt a survey of the coast from western point to Wilson's Promontory, or the southern point of New Holland; winter an improper season; find it impracticable; the Promontory entirely open to the south; a good shelter to be found under Cape Liptrap. Bear up to the eastward of the Promontory, keep the shore on board; false keel gives warning of ground, haul close to the wind, heave up to the

keel, and escape danger; full of sand shoals, steer for the outside passage of Moncur's Island.

On the 4th of May, in sight of Cape Dromedary, bearing at noon S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. sixteen or seventeen miles; weather wet, squally, and variable.—Observation next day at noon in $34^{\circ} 40' S.$; strong gales from N. and E. drives the vessel back into lat. $36^{\circ} 8' S.$ Cape Dromedary then bearing E. by S. seven or eight miles. Current very strong to the southward, but mostly dependent on the winds; indeed, the short heavy swell usual on the coast has been before ascribed to the current running in opposition to the wind. Bass's straits originally supposed to exist by governor Hunter, on whose suggestion the enterprising spirit of M. Bass made the discovery. Compelled by bad weather to put into Botany-bay for twenty-four hours; arrive at Port Jackson on the 14th of May, 1801, —the crew all well and hearty.

The Lady Nelson ordered to convoy lieutenant-governor colonel Paterson to Hunter's River, otherwise called Coal River, from the abundance of coal on its banks. Sails on the 10th of June, in company with the Francis schooner, intended to be loaded with coals. The object of this voyage being a survey of the river, and an investigation of its natural productions, the colonel is attended by Dr. Harris, ensign Barrellier, the Surveyor, and a number of workmen, and labourers; also a native, named Bangaree. On the 11th, at noon, observed in lat. $33^{\circ} 35' S.$ the north head of Broken Bay, bearing W. by S. distance ten or twelve miles. A pilot comes on board, who mistakes the passage from the following circumstances: There is an island at the entrance

ACCOUNT OF BOOKS.

of Hunter's river, and the pilot now describing an island, situated in the same way; off *Reid's mistake*, (lying to the northward of Brother's Bay), is easily led to mistake one land-mark for the other, as had been done by M. Reid, which occasioned the latter island to be so named. The error not discovered till within half a mile of the shore; the weather fair; in seventeen fathoms water, get out the boat to reconnoitre the place; hands on board employed in fishing; take a number of snappers, and other fish. Dr. Harris, who went on shore, returns with a native, who having discovered the boat, exclaimed several times, *Whale-boat*, and *Budgerie dick*, or *Good dick*. Jumps into the boat without the least hesitation. No traces of fresh water discoverable; sea breaks very heavily in an inlet behind the island; the stranger introduced to the natives on board, who intreat him to sit; a token of friendship; a long silence ensues; such being their usual etiquette, which no remonstrance can break in upon; at the expiration of twenty minutes, became gradually more intimate, approaching nearer and nearer, till all formality was banished—do not understand each other perfectly; often the case with the New Hollanders.

At three, P.M. get under weigh; at five, see another high perpendicular island, bearing N. eight or nine miles, which is taken for the real entrance; hoist out the boat, find the entrance very narrow, with a reef on one side; and a very heavy surf breaking over it. On the other side some heavy breaking, and the passage in very much troubled and all but breaking. Determine to attempt it in the boat below; they risk the entrance of the vessels, fail

through, carrying five, four, and three half fathoms with them, close to the island; land at high water, by clambering up the entrance.— This side covered with grass, the others perpendicular, and crumbling gradually into the sea; find a beautiful river on the summit, interspersed with islands, and extending as far as the eye can reach: hoisted an union flag on this charming spot, as a signal of its being the right entrance. The island well calculated to defend the mouth of the river, admirably adapted for a signal tower, or light-house. Between the island and the river, an opening, about three cables length, full of rocks, with a very heavy surf beating over them; their influence felt from one side to the other of the river; passage too dangerous to attempt; tow and sweep round the island, (two descriptive plates.) Evident marks of a former connection with the main land; a rich coal mine, easily worked, and highly advantageous to the colony of New South Wales, from its approximation; latitude, by observations at noon, $32^{\circ} 57' 34''$ S. The island, called Coal Island, bearing W. N. W. distant three or four miles. The true latitude of the island, computed to be $32^{\circ} 35'$ S. ebb very strong at the entrance; lay under the island within pistol-shot, for the night, in three fathoms and a half water. At daylight proceed up the river; anchor opposite to a saw-pit, for cutting cedar, which tree is large, excellent, and abundant on these banks; steady the vessel, by making the hawser fast to a tree. The harbour safe, and of several miles extent; well sheltered from every wind that blows.

Examine the different strata of the coals, load the sponner; and dispatch

dispatch her in eleven days, with forty tons, employing only one man in digging the mine.

The place excellent for wood cutters, and colliers: good pasturage for sheep, and a fine soil; well sheltered from the winds; intersected with beautiful vallies, and gentle ascents; penetrated some distance; saw many Kangaroos; met with a native, who soon leaves them. The native Dick missed in an excursion. Colonel Paterson discovers some copper, and iron ores; the latter, strongly impregnated, and rich in metal; haul the seine, catch abundance of fish, mullet, &c. employ the sawyers in cutting down trees, the bark of which resembles cork; find the timber light, close, and durable; build a boat of this wood, which resists the effect of worms on its bottom. Discover an island in the harbour which is called Ash Island, from a tree whose quality much resembles ash; great numbers growing; afterwards send a quantity to Sydney; penetrate a creek nearly abreast of them, find part of a net evidently the work of an European; many useful kinds of wood, one very particular, whose leaves sting like nettles. Dick returns after an absence of 48 hours; go up the arm of the river, from whence fires are discernible, to explore the country; disappointed in the pursuit by flats and shoals; trees encrusted with oysters, and quantities of oyster-shells along the shore; excellent for lime.

During their stay see varieties of birds; the miners take some wild cats, which resemble the weazel; are blood-suckers, and prey chiefly in the night; sound; behold a miserable picture of human wretchedness, a poor creature

from Sydney, who, with two others had been wrecked here, in a boat; in a state of extreme debility, having precariously subsisted for thirty-two days, on whatever he could pick up on the shore; one of his companions killed by the natives, the other choaks himself with the prickly bones of the toad fish; taken on board; carefully nursed, and sent on board the Frances back to Sydney, quite restored.

Meet with an elderly native of the inferior class, called *Bush natives*; conduct him on board; singular dexterity in climbing up the vessel's side, by stretching out his arms as far he could reach, and then bringing his feet to the same place with a jerk; language unintelligible, dissonant and uncouth; the sounds plaintive, but scarcely resembling speech; he had the whole of his front teeth perfect, contrary to the usage of New Holland; the custom being, to cause one of the incisors of the upper jaw to be eradicated at an early period of their lives: refuses to eat or drink; when suddenly espying a carion crow newly shot, he greedily devours it, entrails and all, having previously just heated it in the galley: give him a tomahawk, and send him ashore; soon shews its use; makes a notch in a tree with his instrument, places his foot in it; makes another higher, and so on, till he reaches the top, a height of about forty feet, descends by another and makes off. Colonel Paterson, whose long residence in New Holland, and curiosity of observation, make him competent to judge, declares this man to differ from all other natives; he was perfectly naked, and without even a mark of having had a stick thrust through the cartilage of his nose; an ornament

ment described by colonel Collias ; joined by a party employed up the river, by the commissary, in cutting cedar ; take them on board ; shew evident marks of depravity ; build a hut for the colliers ; saw the cuckoo, the snipe, and a species of hawk that preyed on fish ; many kinds of four-footed animals ; catch a jew fish, most excellent eating ; plenty in this river.

On June 28, move six miles up the river : Mr. Barellicr employed in the survey ; colonel Paterson, Dr. Harris, and Mr. Leurin, an ingenious draftsman of natural history ; go up the river to examine its course, and inspect the country : woods abound with light timber ; meet with the cabbage tree ; fell it ; eats better crude than drest.

On 4th July, Launch returns with a letter from colonel Paterson, dated Schank's forest, Pastun Plains, forty miles distant from the vessel. On the 7th, set off to join them with a recruit of provisions ; river very serpentine, and about as broad as the Thames, at Kingston : the cedar on the banks bore evident marks of frequent immersion in the water, to the depth of forty or fifty feet ; mount a beautiful ascent, richly clothed with grass ; an extensive view of a fine champaign country ; would make a very eligible settlement ; call the eminence mount Egerton ; hear the bugle horn ; answer the signal ; join the party.

Proceed high up ; see some natives for the first time, who fly at their approach ; embark ; see several natives with their canoes, leave biscuits in the canoes ; some of

which had fires in them ; in others, a species of worm, called *Cabra*, a filthy eatable, though not badly tasted when dressed : this worm grows to a large size, and soon reduces timber growing on the banks of a river, to a perfect honey-comb ; it is of a glutinous substance, hardened by fire, to the consistence of marrow. The New Hollander feeds filthily ; make a new acquaintance with a native ; readily of every thing put before him, but refuses salt, or mustard ; will not touch spirits ; infinitely tractable ; elderly, short in stature, but well made ; arms and legs longer than his other proportions : land him ; returns to the banks of the river next day with a boy about seventeen ; the arms and the legs of the latter remarkably long ; sit for their pictures ; their delight at being so noticed ; both perfectly naked.

The colonel discovers a species of flax, which he considers valuable ; collects specimens of many rare and valuable plants, particularly some varieties of the Fern tribe ; but unfortunately the whole are lost, by the negligence of his servant, who employs the bag of plants for a pillow, which, by laying too near the fire, is totally consumed ; the servant narrowly escapes the effects of the flames. The colonel scientific in Botany, and natural history : His affability and engaging manners ; leave a boat and seine with the colliers, and return to Sydney. Sail on the 22d July, and arrive on the 25th following.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

New Holland, which comprehends New South Wales, is an island of large extent, lying between 10° $39'$ nearly of southern latitude; in climate various; capable of producing silk, wine, oils, fruits, grain, &c. The horned cattle multiplied very much in the woods; sheep thrive well; yarn spun from their wool, much approved; the breed of horses good, and encreasing; materials for dying plentiful; the air remarkably salutary; its good effect on the convicts, who soon became stout and healthy, and their offspring vigorous and promising. Colonel Collins's account of the customs and manners of New Hollanders is so full and accurate, it would be superfluous to detail them here; the author confines himself to comparative remarks.

These natives go perfectly naked all the year; their wants like those of the animal creation, few and easily supplied; the labor necessary to procure their food, and its simplicity, contribute to their sound repose, which they seek in the longest grass, or under the most shady tree, at whatever hour they feel inclined to rest.

Such being their uniform life, their ideas are as limited as their habits, and their language confined to a very few words, which seem to vary with circumstances; hence the difficulty between strangers to understand each other; having nothing to excite talent, their dexterity is chiefly confined to their ingenuity in fishing, for which purpose they usually carry a slender

stick, made of the lightest wood, and not unlike a fishgig, with which they strike the fish, as they glide along the stream. The spear fashioned to a point with a flint stone, or oyster shell, is at once their weapon of defence, and an engine to catch birds; thus equipped, they supply themselves with all the necessaries of life, and if by labor or inheritance, a native possesses a *magoo*, or hatchet, he is very rich; with this latter instrument he climbs, with wonderful facility, the highest and most bulky tree to gather fruits and honey, or catch squirrels; with these he also cuts branches to build his hut, and kills the kangaroo, on which he feasts.

The New Hollander is mild, quiet, and inoffensive in his disposition, unless roused by injury; his rules of equity and justice are plain and simple; borrowed from nature, and exercised with impartiality. He is not deficient in courage, and skilful in action; and let it be observed, for the honor of the new settlers, that every means is practised to render the lives of the natives comfortable and happy, and to raise them to a state of cultivation.

A native named Benelong visited England, with governor Phillips, and returned, far from being improved by his voyage; having acquired the habit of drinking strong liquors to excess, which render him disorderly and ungovernable; [his portrait and another plate of a chief in a canoe] The observant and imitative powers of the natives, male and female, are very remarkable.

In cases of wounds, or contusions, the New Hollander seeks his cure in rest; and the subtle poison of the serpent is extracted, by pressing on the part affected with a ligature, and then sucking out the venom: excessive fatigue is removed by chaffing the limbs and anointing them with salma; and like other savage nations, they have those among them who pretend at divination, and the mystery of spells and charms.

Mr. Grant leaves Port Jackson in a Spanish vessel, called the Anna

Josepha; the vessel very leaky, and the weather extremely boisterous; beat round Cape Horn; make Faulkland's Island, and sail for the Cape of Good Hope; becalmed from the middle of February to the latter end of March; — A dreadful interval; in danger of perishing; happily relieved by an American; experiences much personal inconvenience from a full diet, on a debilitated habit; recovers health and strength on the.

On the 12th of April, sails for England, with captain Rowley, in H. M. S. Imperieuse.

NOTES relative to the late Transactions in the MAHRATTA EMPIRE. Fort William, Dec. 15, 1803. With an Appendix of Official Documents, and also Six Engravings, illustrative of the several Battles, from Drawings taken on the spot. 1 vol. 4to. J. Debrett, Piccadilly.

The volume before us, which is said to have been transmitted from India for the purpose of publication, contains a series of official papers, explanatory of the recent transactions in the Mahratta empire, and to these is prefixed an account of the constitution of the Mahratta government, of its relations to British India, of the hostile views of the French, the progress of our arms, and the motives and policy that governed our conduct from the commencement to the close of the late glorious and successful struggle.

This interesting publication, it appears, was given to the world with the sanction and approval of the noble governor, under whose auspices British India has attained its present splendor; and though it bears not the confirmation of his lordship's name, yet we may safely pronounce it, from internal evidence, as well as general concurrence, to be an authorized and authentic document.

The first pages of this work not only tend to substantiate the right of the peishwah to conclude treaties with any other power of India, independent of the feudal chieftains or barons of the Mahratta empire, but likewise demonstrate that it has been the invariable practice of the British government to negotiate all points that included the general interests of the Mahratta nation, with the peishwah exclusively, as the acknowledged sovereign of the Mahratta confederacy; in some cases, however, it has been found expedient to admit particular chieftains to become a party and guarantee of a general treaty, and where the interest of an individual chieftain alone has been involved, separate local agreements have been entered into with that chieftain, without reference to the head of the empire; but in no instance does it appear, that a treaty has ever been concluded with any other prince other than the peishwah himself, by which

which the empire at large was affected, nor was any other power considered by the states general as competent to give such engagement a binding and legal validity.

To establish this fact, so consonant to reason and common sense, the reader is referred to the several negotiations and treaties which lord Cornwallis maintained and concluded with the peishwah, as the acknowledged head of the empire, without consulting any of the subordinate chieftains. In fact, the noble governor-general might have added, that the right of the peishwah to conclude such treaties as were compatible with the security of the feudatory states, has, never since the existence of the Mahratta nation, been called in question.

The motives and policy of the treaty with the peishwah, which the noble governor executed through his ambassadors, at Bassein, are next explained, and these are best described in the language of the publication itself. "The most effectual arrangement, however, for securing the British government against any danger from the Mahratta states, appeared to be an intimate alliance with the acknowledged sovereign power of the Mahratta empire, founded upon principles which should render the British influence and military force the main support of that power. Such an arrangement appeared to afford the best security for preserving a due balance between the several states, constituting the confederacy of the Mahratta empire, as well as for preventing any dangerous union or diversion of the resources of that empire.

"It has always been a principal object of the British government,

"to prevent the sovereign power of the Mahratta state, or the power of any great branch of the Mahratta empire, from passing into the hands of France. While the views of the government of France shall be directed to the establishment of its authority within the peninsula of Hindustan, it is manifestly the policy of the British government, to accomplish such a system of alliances with the powers of India, as may preclude the occurrence of those internal convulsions, which would afford to France the most favourable opportunity of effecting her ambitious purpose.

"The disturbed state of the Mahratta empire would have afforded an advantageous opportunity to the government of France, for the successful prosecution of its favorite object of establishing a dominion within the peninsula of Hindustan, by the introduction of a military force, for the purpose of aiding the cause of one of the contending parties; and the views of France would have been materially favoured by the strength and efficiency of Monsieur Perron's force, established with a great territorial dominion, extending towards the left bank of the Hindus, through the Punjaub, and comprehending Agra, Delhi, and a large portion of the Duab, of the Jumna and Ganges, on the most vulnerable part of our north-western frontier of Hindustan; and holding the person and nominal authority of the unfortunate Shah Allum (the deposed Moghul emperor) in the most abject and degrading subjection. The endeavours of the governor-general

“ general have, therefore, been
 “ employed for some years past,
 “ to establish between the peish-
 “ wah and the British government,
 “ such a connection as might se-
 “ cure the stability and efficiency
 “ of the peishwah's authority,
 “ under the protection of the
 “ British power, without injury to
 “ the rights of the feudatory
 “ chieftains of the Mahratta em-
 “ pire.”

The juncture at which this treaty was concluded, when the feudatory chieftains, in actual rebellion, had forced their sovereign to abandon his capital, as well to avoid the thralldom of Scindeah, as the more imminent danger from Holkar, was critically favorable to the British interest; true policy united with justice, and wisdom with good faith, to authorize a defensive treaty with an injured monarch, who, until he fell under the overbearing domination of Scindeah, seems to have retained every good disposition towards the British government.

The partition treaty which lord Cornwallis entered into with the peishwah and the Nizam, of the treasure and territory wrested from Tippoo, without admitting any of the subordinate Mahratta states to share in the spoil, seems to have inspired Scindeah with the animosity towards the English which he has manifested on every occasion, and by every means short of open hostility, for which his plans were not sufficiently matured; but no sooner had the treaty of Bassein come to his knowledge, of which by the way, he was cordially invited to become a participator, than he determined to obstruct, by force of arms, the alliance we had entered into with his legitimate sovereign, and for no other ascrib-

able reason, than because his own unjustifiable schemes of aggrandisement were likely to be frustrated by its effects; but against the fairness of the treaty, or the right of the peishwah to conclude it, we do not find that he could advance any objection; in fact, he acknowledges, in express terms, that “ if contained no stipulations injurious to his just rights.”

His own hereditary possessions, and even his conquests, with all his rights, feofs, and immunities, were secured to him in positive and unambiguous terms; but he was not consulted: this was the ostensible source of discontent; he therefore, although professing friendship and peace, hung aloof from our amicable overtures, under the appearance of sullen irresolution, but really with a view to gain time to advance his preparations, to admit of the co-operation of the rajah of Berar, and to let the rainy monsoon, a season unpropitious to his cavalry, pass away, before he commenced actual hostility.

The rajah of Berar seems to have entered with most unwise precipitation into Scindeah's designs, from no other motive than the hope of predatory gain. The annexation of part of the Nizam's dominions to those of Nagpore, was probably an object of his cupidity; and he might promise to himself a repitition of that disgraceful mulct of 300,000l. which had been exacted from the British government, in the hour of its distress, by his predecessor Moodajee Booolha, as the price of his forbearance. Whatever were his views, he marched in person at the head of his army, and on the 3d of June, 1803, encamped near the ground occupied by Scindeah's forces.

As soon as this junction was effected, the confederate chieftains acted with less caution than they had before observed; their demeanor to the English resident was marked with the most intolerable insolence, whilst in their language they mingled the menaces of war, with an affected and insincere desire to continue at peace; their actions, however, indisputably proved that their intentions were war. They pressingly invited Holkar, the rebellious rival and enemy of Scindeah, to forget personal animosities, and join the confederacy against the English and the peishwah. They maintained a local position, with their armies, that commanded the passes which leads into the Nizam's dominions, and presented a point the most favorable for the commencement of an attack.

The combined armies exceeded 60,000 men, provided with 210 pieces of cannon, and the leaders of this truly formidable array only waited for the cessation of the monsoon, to cast off the slight veil with which they still judged it prudent to cloak their aggressive views.

In addition to these proofs of hostile intention, on the part of the confederated chieftains, of which, in fact, their meeting on the spot they did, and in such force, was sufficient evidence, the governor general received information through an undoubted channel that Scindeah had transmitted orders to general Perron, who commanded the French army in Hindustan, to place the troops under his command in a state of preparation for the field "with a view to an eventual rupture with the British government." Similar instructions were also sent to Shunee Behauder, and to Himnut Behauder, who

commanded in Bundelcund, and circular invitations to the same effect were forwarded to the Rajilla chieftains; and to all the independent princes of India, whose co-operation might in any way aid the purposes of the confederate chieftains.

The instances of chicanery, equivocation and insidious propositions and references by which these chieftains endeavoured to protract the time, and spin out a fraudulent negotiation until the adverse season should pass by, are detailed in the pages before us with great precision; and they exhibit a curious specimen of Eastern duplicity; of that short-sighted cunning which oftener defeats its own purposes than deceives others. The gov. general, it may be supposed, was not likely to become the dupe of such artifices—he demanded, as a proof of the pacific sincerity which they so lavishly professed, that they should immediately separate their armies, and each return to his own country; whilst our army, which, as a measure of security, had taken an advanced position, were to retire by corresponding movements; and to give greater promptitude and vigour to the steps necessary to be pursued, his excellency invested general Wellesley, who commanded the British army, with full powers to act as his representative, to propose this ultimatum to the confederates, and in case of non-compliance, to commence instant and vigorous hostility.

Although the importance of the subject under our review has induced us to exceed the limits which we find it necessary to prescribe to ourselves in a work that comprehends such variety of matter, yet we cannot refrain from presenting our readers with a summary, or result

result of the foregoing statements in the nervous language of the publication before us.

" First, that according to the evidence of facts, and to the distinct avowal of Scindeah and the rajah of Berar, those chieftains had no cause of complaint against the British government, nor any reason to apprehend that their just rights and interests were exposed to hazard by the arrangements concluded between the British government and the peishwah.

" 2dly. That the junction and continuance of the armies of those chieftains on the frontiers of the Nizam, near Adjunttee, were evidently unnecessary to any purpose connected with the security of their rights, or with the protection or internal arrangement of any part of their territorial possessions; and that, if either Scindeah or the rajah of Berar had really entertained apprehensions of Holkar's movements, they could not have continued in their actual position with common prudence, but must, for their own safety, have retired in the direction required by major-general Wellesley; since Holkar, at that time, occupied a position in the vicinity of Scindeah's dominions in Malwah.

" 3dly. That the general conduct and language of those chieftains, indicated designs of an hostile nature against the British government, and its allies the peishwah and the Nizam; and that Scindeah had distinctly declared, on the 28th of May, that he and the rajah of Berar meditated eventual war.

" 4thly. That those chieftains assembled their armies in a me-

nacing position, on the frontier of our ally the Nizam, for the purpose of enabling them eventually to carry those designs into execution.

" 5thly. That the public and insulting menace of war against the British government, uttered by Dowlut Rao Scindeah, on the 28th of May, 1803, was an open avowal of an hostile spirit, and an act of direct hostility; and therefore a sufficient cause of war; unless that menace had been effectually retracted by such a movement of that chieftain's army, as should have secured the British interests against the accomplishment of so insolent and wanton a threat. That the confederate army continued to maintain the means of commencing, with advantage, the war which Scindeah had denounced; and that the same hostile spirit was manifested by various preparations and arrangements dangerous to the British government and its allies; and that these acts of aggression were menaced and committed not only without any cause of complaint deducible from the measures and proceedings of the British government, or of its allies, but under distinct acknowledgement of the pacific nature of our arrangements with the peishwah, and under an avowed conviction of our amicable intentions.

" 6thly. That the hostile nature of the proceedings of those chieftains, and their repeated violation of public faith, precluded all reliance on their promises and professions, and rendered it the duty of the British government to require the separation and return of their armies to
" their

“ their respective territories, as
 “ the only security for the rights
 “ and interests of the British go-
 “ vernment and its allies, against
 “ the declared designs of those
 “ confederated chieftains.

“ 7thly. That this requisition
 “ was accompanied by a proposal
 “ to withdraw the British army
 “ from its advanced position at
 “ Ahmednuggur, in the Dekan;
 “ and that such proposal was not
 “ only an incontrovertible proof of
 “ the just and pacific views of the
 “ British government, but fur-
 “ nished ample security to the
 “ confederated chieftains, against
 “ the possibility of any danger
 “ which could be apprehended by
 “ them, from a compliance with
 “ our requisition to separate, and
 “ withdraw their armies. It was
 “ evident, therefore, that after the
 “ denial of this just requisition,
 “ the defence and security of our
 “ rights, and those of our allies,
 “ could only be maintained by re-
 “ sorting to arms against Scindeah
 “ and the rajah of Berar.”

In our account of the Mahratta war, inserted in a preceding part of this volume, our readers will find a detail of the military operations which ensued in consequence of the hostile perseverance of the confederated chieftains. These are narrated in the pages before us with lucid perspicuity and arrangement. The official reports of the generals who commanded armies, and of the officers who conducted detachments, are annexed to this publication,

and form a series of valuable documents, most interesting from their importance, and most astonishing from the achievements which they recount; almost every separate dispatch announcing a separate victory.

The total and irretrievable destruction of the French principality, which had for years been growing up in the heart of Hindustan, and had nearly reached maturity, though not a primary object of the war yet may be accounted, perhaps, the happiest of its consequences.

The fair, manly, and candid exposition which this publication contains of the latent springs of action, the views of policy, the grounds of right, on which every resolution of the noble governor was framed, give to it features utterly distinct from most of the modern state manifestoes that have come under our observation; here we find no loose and general invectives, no vague and criminary declamation; every accusation is followed by its proof; every question of right is canvassed and argued on plain principles of justice, intelligible to every capacity; and we may safely assert, that the history of empires does not furnish an instance of a similar convulsion taking place in a nation where more copious and satisfactory information has been given to the world, of the origin and causes of that convulsion; and we think ourselves fully justified in adding, where there was less that needed concealment.

BRIEF REMARKS on the MAHRATTA WAR, and on the rise and progress of the French Establishment in Hindustan, under Generals De Boigne and Perron; 8vo. p. p. 33, price 1s. Cadell and Davies, London, 1804.

These "Brief Remarks," though coming from the pen of an anonymous writer, are unquestionably the production of a person thoroughly versed in eastern politics, and accurately informed of the state of India previous to our late arduous and successful contest with the confederated Mahratta chieftains, and the French force established at Delhi; the magnitude which the latter had attained, and the fortunes of the adventurer De Boigne, whose ambition and enterprising talents founded the new empire of France, in Hindustan, are described in a concise and clear narration.

Monsieur Perron, a man no way inferior to De Boigne, succeeded on the departure of the latter for Europe, on account of health, to the command of the French army, and to the territories and revenues enjoyed by his predecessor, nor did the power and interests of the French nation at all decline under his administration. He improved every advantage that had been transmitted to him, and possessing the uncontrolled government of the imperial city, and the custody of the blind, superannuated Emperor, he considered himself, and virtually became an independant potentate. Having garrisoned Agra and Delhi, one the capital, the other, in importance at least, if not in actual strength, the principal fortress of India, he selected a position for his personal residence, and the head-quarters of his army, which is thus described :

"The situation where Monsieur Perron chose to fix his headquarters, was particularly judicious. In the Duwab, on the plains of Coel, a few miles within the eastern bank of the Jumna, he erected cantonments for a numerous army, and repaired, or rather constructed a-new, the almost impregnable fort of Allyghur; from this commanding position, he held both Delhi and Agra in check, and hung upon the very verge of our frontiers, in our most vulnerable quarter, whence he could either retreat or attack, as he chose, without the intervention of any natural impediments to prevent his overrunning and destroying that part of our possessions from which it may safely be asserted that British India derives her vital strength."

The peace of Amiens, though fraught with latent ills for England, yet menaced India with far greater danger. The hour in which hostilities were suspended, was, on the part of France, the hour of commencing the most vigorous preparations for a renewal of war. The plans that had previously been digested and arranged in the cabinet of Buonaparte, for accomplishing our ruin in the east, were instantly acted upon: Monsieur De Boigne, full of knowledge, resided in the city of Paris, and was a personage highly distinguished at the Thuilleries; a correspondence had constantly been maintained with Perron, whose
only

only want was that of skilful officers to discipline and lead his forces; with every other requisite of war, he was amply provided. He possessed territory, revenue, artillery, and men; and to this single defect peace, insidious peace, could alone supply a remedy. Without any loss of time, after the conclusion of the treaty, a body of troops sailed from France, avowedly to occupy Pondicherry, but really for the service of Perron and the Mahrattas. Two hundred young men, highly accomplished, and perfect in the duty of officers, were destined to drill, instruct, and when the opportune moment should arrive, to lead the legions of France into the very heart of the British empire.

It was imagined that after landing on the continent of India, no farther obstacle would be opposed to the progress of these adventurers into the Mahratta territories, "But in such a supposition, these gentlemen, and the person who sent them, greatly underrated the vigilance of the present governor-general of India; he had thorough information of all their designs, and saw clearly the consequences; and our young adventurers, every one of whom meant, like De Boigne, to be a sovereign prince himself, found, on landing, to their unspeakable mortification, that their peregrinations were not suffered to exceed the contracted limits of their own colony; they blustered, and strutted, and swore, but to very little purpose; they loudly complained that they were 'en cage,' and so they were, as far as regarded admission into the interior of India; every door was closed against them, and to fill the

"measure of their disappointment, those who had handed were soon after made prisoners of war."

To such a situation of affairs in regard to France, our author is inclined to refer much of the policy that influenced the treaty of Bassein, and in this opinion, we are disposed to coincide. At the same time, he urges, with considerable strength of argument, the primary question of the peishwah's right to conclude that treaty, and the unjustifiable aggression of the confederated chiefs, in opposing the stipulations it contained, which appear to have in view the preservation of their legitimate rights and possessions, as much as those of their acknowledged sovereign the peishwah.

The estimate of the forces and revenues of Perron, are given in detailed returns, containing a particular enumeration of the strength of each corps; the number of field-pieces attached to it, and the name of the commander; every province also of Monsieur Perron's territories is distinctly stated, with the revenue it yielded; likewise the amount of duties, customs, and coinage: these statements, more copious on the subject of revenue, than any we had before seen, bear internal evidence of their own authenticity, and of the accurate information of the author; how few persons in England, previous to the disclosure of facts produced by the war, would have credited the mere assertion that an obscure Frenchman, had so established his influence in Hindustan, as to become the absolute sovereign of a country that yielded an annual revenue of more than a million and a half sterling, maintained an army of 39,000 men, and could bring into the field 400 pieces

pieces of artillery. Well may the author say, "Every reflecting man in England must shudder at the abyss that was prepared for us, and from which we have so narrowly escaped."

The emancipation of the wretched emperor, Shah Allum, from the galling yoke of his oppressors, is adverted to as an act that cannot fail to impart pleasure to every feeling and generous breast. Public credit also, in place of sinking, as is usual under circumstances of war, is represented to have risen from the impression which the natives of India entertained of the justice of our measures, and the improved stability and security which the British empire was likely to derive from the result. Neither was the scale of our commerce contracted by our military expences. The India company had no cause to complain of any defalcation in their investments. The comprehensive mind of him who governed the helm of state, provided resources

for every exigency, and while, with one arm, he crushed the enemies of his country, with the other he supported her commerce and her credit, as the solid basis of all national prosperity and wealth. We shall finish our review of this spirited pamphlet, with the concluding words of its intelligent author:

"On such an unexampled state of prosperity we congratulate the public: the page of history, from a remote period of time, tells us, that the nation which possessed the greatest share of the commerce of India, has always predominated in the scale of European states. That source of greatness we now almost exclusively enjoy, and cannot fail to retain it, so long as the wisdom, justice, and energy, which have been displayed in the Mahratta war, continue to direct our councils in the cabinet, and to animate our exertions in the field."

ASIATIC RESEARCHES, or TRANSACTIONS of the SOCIETY instituted
*in BENGAL, for inquiring into the History and Antiquities, the Arts,
 Sciences, and Literature of Asia.* Vol. 6. 1801.

[Continued from our last Register.]

*A description of the Caves, or Excavations on the Mountain about a mile
 to the eastward of the town of ELLORE.*

This paper, written by sir Charles Malet, exhibits an elaborate, but certainly not a perspicuous description of these stupendous and wonderful excavations. To enable our readers to form some idea of this monument of ancient Hindu art, let them figure to themselves an immense mountain, excavated into spacious halls, and lofty temples, supported by pillars of curious and highly finished workmanship, and ornamented by emblematical sculptures of great variety and beauty. Obelisks, pyramids, and sphynxes, constitute the principal part of the decorations; and the sculptures represent nearly the whole of the Hindu mythology.

This work is attributed, by the Hindu's, to the five sons of Pandu, who are supposed to have lived about two thousand years before the time of the birth of Christ. The

materials of which it is composed are of the most durable sort, and seem designed as a lasting memorial of that ingenuity and industry for which the worshippers of Brahma are so justly famed.

Mr. Wales, an artist of considerable merit, who has been for some years employed in taking designs of the caves of Ellore, is likely soon to favour the public with his labours. We shall then be furnished with the best, and indeed only sure means of judging of the origin of these excavations, and of the purposes for which they were designed. The account here given by sir Charles Malet, though calculated, from the nature of the subject, to excite the curiosity of speculative men, is heavy, dull, and unsatisfactory, from the endless perplexity in which it is involved.

*Remarks on some Antiquities on the West and South Coasts of Ceylon,
 by Captain COLIN MACKENZIE, with an additional Paper and Note,
 by Mr. HARRINGTON.*

This paper furnishes some important facts, in confirmation of the opinion which we have had frequent occasion to deliver, in regard

to the relation of the religion of the Brahmans, and the worship of Buddha. In our review of Dr. Buchanan's paper on the religion

religion of the Burmans, we stated as the result of our researches and calculations, that the religion of Brahma prevailed in Ceylon, until about six hundred years before Christ, when it was supplanted by the Buddhæan heresy. The exact period at which this superstition was introduced into Ceylon, cannot, indeed, be ascertained; but of the Brahmanical religion being previously established in the island, the description here given by capt. Mackenzie and Mr. Harrington, of the Temple at Oogulbudda, near Caliture, appears to afford the most satisfactory evidence. This temple exhibits part of a very ancient edifice, built entirely in the Hindu style, and decorated with sculptured figures of the Brahmanical

deities; and upon this edifice, a structure, comparatively modern, has been raised, built in a style of architecture totally different, and surrounded with emblematical representations of Buddha. In addition to this striking proof of the religion of Buddha having supplanted that of Brahma, in Ceylon, it is stated that the towns and villages throughout the island, are, for the most part, named after the Hindu deities.

Every man whose understanding is not perplexed and stultified by etymological conjectures, and hypothetical etymologies, will, we should imagine, consider such evidence on such a subject, as perfectly conclusive.

On Mount Caucasus, by Captain WILFORD.

"Mount Caucasus," says capt. Wilford, "derived its name from the Khasa, a tribe of people whose descendants still inhabit that region of the earth. Their original country was Cashgar, to the north-east of Cabul, situated in a beautiful valley, and watered by a large river, which runs through Chautraul, its capital city. But the name of Caucasus extended from India to the Mediterranean, from the circumstances of the Khasa having once inhabited the vast range of mountains which lies between these distant points. The city of Chautraul, is at present the seat of a Mahomedan Chief, a tributary of the Emperor of China.

"A principal part of the Caucasus, called Parapamisus, by the Grecian geographers, appears to

have been derived from the Sanscrit words *para vami*, or the pure city of Vami; the same place which, since the Mahomedan conquest, has been commonly called Bamiyan. This city is situated on the road between Balkh and Cabul. It is remarkable for a vast number of curious recesses, cut out of the solid rock, some of which, from their dimensions, are supposed to have been temples: colossal statues, one 240 feet high, the other 150, both perfectly erect, and fixed to the vast rock, out of which they were cut, attract and surprize the traveller. The Brahmans and the Buddhists have each a legend to account for them. The Mahomedans imagine that they represent Caiumeras and his consort, which means," says captain

Wilford, "Adam and Eve. Bamiyan is named Bahlica in the Puranas, and is often confounded with Balkh, by the Persian writers, who mean the former place, when they speak of the metropolis of the ancient fire worshippers.

This, and the adjacent countries, are considered by the natives as the place of abode of the progenitors of mankind. A spot here occurs, minutely corresponding with the Mosaic account of the terrestrial Paradise; for a small brook, winding through the valley, falls into a lake whence issue four navigable rivers.

The land of Khavila, abounding in gold, is found in the district of Cabul. And though this idea be not countenanced by tradition, many circumstances concur to prove that it was in this vicinity Swayambhuva, or Noah, debarked with his family from the ark. The region near *Tukht*, Soliman, is the only country where the olive tree is indigenous; and Noah was supplied with wine, by the vines still growing spontaneously between Bamiyan and the Indus. Aryavarta, or India, is *probably*, the Ararat mentioned in scripture, whence the patriarchs journeyed from the east, to settle in Shinar."

Such are some of the principal hypothesis which captain Wilford, with his usual boldness has ventured to propose, and with his usual ingenuity and learning has strove to support. But we must confess that they appear to us extremely unsatisfactory: they establish no

one historical or geographical fact; nor indeed do they furnish any information whatever, on which we can safely rely. For instance, respecting Mount Caucasus, Arrian, the most accurate of the Grecian historians of Asia, informs us, that it was a mountain of Scythia, widely distant from Parapamisus. But captain Wilford, unsettles this information by asserting, that the Parapamisus of the Greeks, is a branch of the Caucasus, without producing any sufficient grounds for the assertion.

The Khasa are certainly a tribe of mountaineers, north-west of India; but our author has given no reason to believe, that they ever extended even as far as the Caspian. The antiquity of Bamiyan is proved, not only by tradition, but by its remains, which attest the workmanship of ancient artists; but that it is the Bahlica of the Puranas, appears to us to be a very improbable conjecture: nor can we allow that Balkh, the ancient Bactria, is not the metropolis of the Ignicolists, mentioned by the Mussulman historians. As to our author's conjectures respecting the site of the garden of Eden, and the resting place of Noah's ark, we can only observe, that they sound much more like the remarks of a traveller in an eastern romance, than the results of the laborious investigation and calm researches of captain Wilford. Yet, notwithstanding the defects with which this paper abounds, it contains many curious and valuable observations.

On the Antiquity of the Surya Siddhanta, by Mr. J. BENTLEY.

The Surya Siddhanta, according to the received opinion in Hindustan, and to the positive assertion of the Pundits, is, the most celebrated as well as the most ancient astronomical work, of which the Hindus can boast. They universally believe it to have been received by divine revelation, 2,264,899 years ago.

This calculation, which proceeds from the extravagant notions of time, entertained by the nations of India, merits not any investigation whatever; but every one conversant with Hindu astronomy, has allowed it to be a work of very high antiquity. In opposition to all this, Mr. Bentley has, in the paper before us, attempted to prove, by

calculation, that the Surya Siddhanta, is entirely a modern production.

It was our intention to have given, in this volume of our Register, a detailed reply to Mr. Bentley's apparently formidable attack on the antiquity of the Hindu system: but as it is not yet finally prepared, and as it is essential to be correct, even to a figure, we must unavoidably postpone it until our next Register. In the mean time, however, we will venture to affirm, that the data on which Mr. Bentley grounds his calculation, is erroneous, and that all his results, therefore, are widely distant from the truth.

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- A New Theory of Persian Verbs, with their Hindoostanee Synonyms 0 12 0
- The Hindee Story Teller, or Entertaining Expositor of the Roman, Persian, and Nagree Characters, in their Application to the Hindoostanee Language, 2 vols. 1 0 0

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- By Gilchrist—**Hindee Arabic Vocabular, or Improved Tabular View of Arabic Words in the Hindoostanee Language** 0 5 0
 — **The ROSE GARDEN of Hindoostan**, a Translation of SADER'S celebrated GOOLISTAN in the GRAND POPULAR SPEECH of India, erroneously called the *Mahabharat*, 2 vols. 1 10 0
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 — **The Hindee-Roman Orthoepigraphical Ultimatum. A Discriminative View of Oriental and Occidental Symbols and Sounds** 0 2 6
 * * * *All the above Works are entered at Stationers' Hall.*

N. B. Besides the above Useful Publications, a very extensive Collection of New Hindoostanee Works, printed and MS. is expected by the next Fleet.

To WRITERS and CADETS.

That no Gentleman going to India, under the auspices of the Honourable East India Company, may plead ignorance of their express injunctions concerning their Servants' acquirement of the **ORIENTAL LANGUAGES**, the following Extracts from the Public Orders of the Governor-General in Council at Bengal, are laid before them.

"Fort-William, Public Department, Dec. 11, 1798.

"The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, considering that the due administration of the internal government and affairs of the Company in Bengal, requires that no Civil Servant should be nominated to certain offices of trust and responsibility, until it shall have been ascertained that he is sufficiently acquainted with the laws and regulations enacted by the Governor-General in Council, and the several languages, the knowledge of which is requisite for the due discharge of the respective functions of such offices—His Lordship in Council hereby apprizes the Civil Servants of the Company in Bengal, that from and after the 1st of January, 1801, no Servant will be deemed eligible to any of the aforementioned offices, until he shall have passed an examination (the nature of which will be hereafter determined) in the Laws and Regulations, and in the **LANGUAGES**, a knowledge of which is hereby declared to be an indispensable qualification for such respective Offices.

"The languages, a knowledge of which will be considered requisite in the several offices in the Judicial, Revenue, and Commercial Departments, are—

"For the office of Judge or Register of any Court of Justice, in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, or Benares, the Hindoostanee and the Persian Languages.

"For the office of Collector of Revenue or of Customs, or Commercial Resident, or Salt Agent, in the Provinces of Bengal, or Orissa, the Bengal Language."

"For the office of Collector of Revenue or of Customs, or Commercial Resident, or Agent, for the provision of Opium, in the Provinces of Behar, or Benares, the Hindoostanee Language.

"G. H. BARLOW, Secretary to Government."

* It has been generally allowed, that a *Judge in Bengal* should also know the local Dialect of that Province; nor can it be denied, that the Collectors, &c. there would be greatly benefitted by adding the Hindoostanee and Persian to the Bengalee Tongue.

TO BRITISH OFFICERS

And Gentlemen of every Description proceeding to

Since the above Orders were published, a more regular SYSTEM OF ORIENTAL EDUCATION has been adopted by the Bengal Government, for the civil, and military establishments at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; in all of which, the HINDOOSTANEE (or Moors) has been justly considered an object of primary acquisition and importance, and taught accordingly to all Writers and Cadets, on their arrival in India.

A knowledge of the Hindoostanee is not only essential for every Stranger in British India, who must have a personal communication with the natives at large; but, moreover, paves the way for the speedy acquirement of the Persian and other Oriental tongues, in that country; where alone they can be accurately learned, as *Living Languages*, through the medium of the Hindoostanee, which is the vernacular Speech of all the *Moonshees*, or Native Teachers in Hindoostan.

In the Armies, Maritime, and Domestic Affairs of India, no other Language than the Hindoostanee is universally spoken or understood, nor is any other required from the Cadets now studying it and Tactics at the Military Academies, lately established in the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

As French, and any other modern and ancient tongue, may be deemed both useful and ornamental to British Officers in Europe, so will the Persian, Arabic, &c. prove to them, and Cadets in India; but it should ever be recollected, that to all officers there, the Hindoostanee is no less indispensable, than a knowledge of English must be to officers in the British armies; and consequently should be treated as the primary object of acquisition by every person going to the *East Indies*; since he will, sooner or later, find that Persian is a secondary consideration, which may be afterwards acquired in India, with less expence, and much more effectually, than it can be learned in this country.

At BLACKS and PARRY's may be had gratis, a List of Books on Oriental Literature, &c. that will be found useful to Writers, Cadets, and Gentlemen going to the East Indies.---Also their Catalogue and Appendix for 1804, of Books, comprising the newest and most esteemed Publications.

Direction to the Binders.

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